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A N C I E N T A N D M O D E R N ;

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PRINCIPAL OF THE UNITED COLLEGE OF ST ANDREWS,

AND HISTORIOGRAPHER TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

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# GERMANIA.

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## GERMANIA, VINDELICIA, HELVETIA, RHÆTIA, NORICUM.

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### 1. GERMANIA.

THE limits of ancient Germany were very different from those of the modern Empire. The former was separated from Gaul by the Rhine, and from Sarmatia by the Weissel. On the north it was bounded by the German Ocean and the Baltic, and on the south by the Danube. This extensive region, almost a third part of Europe, comprehended the greater part of modern Germany and of the United Provinces, together with the western territories of Hungary, Prussia, and Poland. It was called *Germania Antiqua*, *Transrhenana*, *Magna*, *Barbara*, and *Alemannia*, in reference to its antiquity, situation, extent, civilization, and inhabitants. The general appellation of *Deutsche* is derived from the Teutones, who occupied the southern parts of Scandinavia, thence made incursions into the Roman territories, and afterwards settled between the Weissel and the Rhine. It received the name of

Germania from the collection of tribes who denominated themselves Geiermans, or warriors, and first crossed the Rhine to invade Gaul. The designation of Alemannia was not known before the time of Caracalla, when many different tribes of Suevi, having assumed the title of Alemanni, or All-men, united against the Romans, and settled near the Rhine.

Though the greater part of Germany is a spacious plain consisting of variety of soil, yet there are several chains or ridges of mountains. Roman writers make mention of *Taunus* Mons, now Hohe, opposite to Mentz, and famous for a garrison and citadel of Drusus: *Rhetico*, Siebenberg, opposite to Bonn: *Melibæus* Mons, in the Hartz, between the Weser and the Elbe. *Asciburgius*, a chain that passes between Silesia and Poland, extends to the Baltic, and is now called Tartary by the Poles. Bohemia is environed by mountains called *Hercynii* Montes, on which was a forest of the same name that reached eastward through Sarmatia, and in its progress received the appellations of *Silvæ Bucenses*, *Cæsia*, *Gabreta*, *Luna*, *Marcianæ*, &c. *Montes Carpates* rise from the Danube, separate Silesia from Moravia, and proceed along the northern boundary of Hungary and Transylvania, almost to the border of the Euxine. There are several ranges in Swabia, in Upper and Lower Rhine, and in Westphalia.

The most considerable rivers are the following, *viz.*—

1. *Rhenus*, Rhine, the origin and progress of which has been already described (See Gaul).

2. *Visurgis*, Weser, is composed of the Werra and Fulda, which have their sources near the south boundary of Hesse-Cassel, and unite at Munden, where they assume the name of Weser. This river runs to the northward between the circles of Westphalia and Lower Saxony, and, receiving the Aller at Werden, falls into the German Ocean below Carlstadt.



3. *Albis*, Elbe and Labe, rises in Mount Reissenberg near the border of Silesia, and passes through Bohemia, where it is augmented by the Moldaw which originates in the south ridge of Hercynii Montes. Flowing north-west through Misnia, or Meissen, Saxony, Anhalt, Magdeburg, Brandenburg, Denneberg, Lawenberg, and Holstein, it receives on the left the Mulda below Prague, and the Saal above Magdeburg; on the right the Havel below Havelburg, and the Stor above its mouth. Near Hamburg it divides into many branches; and, uniting again into a broad stream, it flows by the fortress of Gluckstadt, receives the deep and navigable Stor at Wewelsflet, and at length discharges itself into the German Ocean. This river divided ancient Germany into two equal parts nearly, and is navigable 70 miles from the sea for vessels of 3 or 400 tons.

4. *Viadrus*, Oder, rises near the common boundary of Silesia and Moravia, runs north-west through the middle of Silesia, and northward through Brandenburg and Pomerania. Traversing the lake Gross-haff, it falls into the Baltic. The Warta has its source in Little Poland, and joins the Oder below Frankfort.

5. *Vistula*, Weissel, originates in the Carpathian mountains, on the confines of Silesia, and flows north-east to Zawichost in Little Poland. Changing the direction of its course northward, it runs through Mazovia and along the confines of Wladislaw. Having separated Prussia from Polish Prussia, by several mouths it losses itself in Frisch-haff and the Baltic near Dantzick.

6. *Danubius*, Danube, or Donau, the noblest river in Europe, rises in Mons Abnoba, Abenow or the black mountain in the dutchy of Wurtemberg, near the south-west extremity of Germany, about thirty miles from the source of the Rhine. Flowing eastward through Swabia, Bavaria, and Austria, it enters into Hungary below Vienne. Thence it runs southward to the border of Slavonia, where it is augmented by the

Drave. Bending to the east it receives the Save at Belgrade; and, separating Walachia from Bulgaria, it discharges itself through six mouths into the Euxine or Black Sea, after a course of 1300 miles for the most part to the south-east. Broad, rapid, and deep, it abounds in cataracts and whirlpools, and receives the tribute of sixty navigable rivers, the most considerable of which will be described when we treat of the countries through which they flow. The lower part of the Danube was anciently called Ister.

When Germany first attracted the attention of the Romans, it was much colder than it is at present. The Rhine and the Danube were frequently frozen over and capable of supporting the heaviest waggons: and the rein-deer was a native of those parts, though he cannot now subsist in any country to the south of the Baltic. The extreme cold of ancient Germany was no doubt owing chiefly to the extensive morasses and forests that covered the surface of the country, and intercepted the rays of the sun. The woods have been long ago cleared, the marshes drained, and the soil cultivated; so that the climate has become more temperate.

Anciently there were neither towns nor any places of strength in Germany. The houses of the inhabitants were detached huts composed of wood, turf, and straw, in situations best adapted for defence against the cold. The places mentioned by Ptolemy, and other geographers, were rude fortifications constructed in the centre of groves, for the security of the tribes to which they belonged. The most ancient towns in Germany were at first built, or, at least, enlarged by the Romans.

During the reign of the first Roman Emperors this extensive region was divided among many independent tribes; but the limits of each tribe it is impossible to ascertain with precision. The same territory frequently changed its proprietors and its designation. New associations were daily formed, and new names were imposed. A tribe was some-  
times

times split into several societies, every one of which was distinguished by its proper appellation.

Pliny classes all the German tribes under five heads. 1. The *Vandali*, who were planted between the Weissel and the Elbe. 2. *Ingæuones*, along the coast of the German Ocean. 3. *Istæuones*, or Sicambri, between the Weser and the Rhine. 4. *Ilermiones*, in the interior parts of the country. 5. *Peucini*, or Basternæ, beyond the Weissel. Each of these were subdivided into several independent societies.

The most noted tribes in Germany, with the principal places of cantonment, were as follows:—

1. *Frisii*, or Frisiones, divided into *majores* and *minores*, occupied Friesland, on the sea-coast to the eastward of *Flevo Lacus*, now Zuyder-zee. *Manarmanis*, a port on the north coast, at the mouth of the Unsingis, a small river which bathed *Corbulonis Munimentum*, now Groningen, or some place in the neighbourhood. A colony of the *Frisii* were cantoned on the west coast of the Zuyder-zee, in a tract now called West Friesland.

2. *Sturii*, between Flevo Lacus and the north coast: but the whole of their territory, a few islands excepted, is now a gulph of the sea.

3. *Marsati*, near the right mouth of the Rhine, in a district of Holland. *Lugdunum Batavorum*, Leyden:

4. *Cauci*, or Cauchi Majores, one of the most illustrious tribes in Germany, and distinguished by the love of justice, inhabited the dutchy of Bremen, between the mouths of fl. *Visurgis*, the Weser, and *Albis*, the Elbe. *Biramum*, Bremen, on the right bank of the Weser.

5. *Ansiarii*, expelled from their settlements in the neighbourhood of the *Cauci*, retired to the interior parts of the country, where they mixed with other tribes.

6. *Cauci Minores*, in West Friesland and Oldenburg, on the sea-coast, between the Weser and fl. *Amisia*, the Embs. *Amisia*, Embden.

7. *Bructeri* Minores, in Bentheim, Lingen, and part of Munster, above the *Cauci* Minores, on the Embs. *Nuæsium*, Nienhus, destroyed by the neighbouring tribes in the time of Tacitus.

8. *Salii*, in Overeyssel, to the eastward of Flevo Lacus. *Mediolanum*, Meppel.

9. *Cbamavii* and *Angrivarii*, behind the *Bructeri*, between the Weser and Embs, in Hoya, Osnabruck, and Tecklenberg. *Tecelia*, Tecklenberg, on the right of the Embs.

10. *Bructeri* Majores, in Munster, on the Embs. *Munitium*, Munster. This tribe was exterminated by the two preceding.

11. *Tubantes* succeeded the *Marsi* and *Usipetes* or *Usipii*, on the right bank of the Rhine in Geulderland, south-east of Zuyder-zee. *Navalia*, Deventer, on a branch of the Rhine which runs northward to the Zuyder-zee. *Stercontium*, the situation of which is not known.

12. *Gambriivi*, afterwards *Fosi*, by some placed in Holstein, and by others between the Elbe and Weser, in Hanover, and part of the dutchy of Verden. *Fulifurdum*, Verden.

13. *Dulgibini*, supposed to be a branch of the *Cherusci*, in the counties of Minden and Schamberg, to the left of the Weser.

14. *Cherusci*, a numerous tribe, above the *Fosi*, in Brunswick and part of Magdeburg, between the Weser and Elbe. *Trophæa Drusi*, Tangermund, on the Elbe, a monument raised by Drusus to signalize his success in that part of Germany. *Idislavicus Campus*, a plain near the Weser, where Germanicus defeated Arminius.

15. *Chasuarii*, or *Chattuarii*, or *Attuarii*, above the *Cherusci*, between the Elbe and the Weser, in Hildesheim, Halberstadt, and Anhalt.

16. *Marsi*, at first in Guelderland, between the Rhine and Zuyder-zee, afterwards in Ravensberg and Lieppe, on the left hand of the Weser. *Teutoburgiensis Saltus*, a forest extending to Paderborn, and famous for the defeat of Varus and three legions.

17. *Sicambri*, a warlike tribe, in the dutchy of Westphalia and county of Mark, between the Rhine and Weser, to the left of fl. *Lupia*, Lippe. *Lupia*, Lipstadt, in Westphalia, on the border of a river of the same name. *Aliso*, Elsen, near Paderborn, at the conflux of the Aliso and Lippe.

18. *Tencteri*, dexterous horsemen, in the dutchy of Berg, on the right bank of the Rhine, above the Sicambri, with whom they soon mixed. *Sigodunum*, Siegburg, on fl. *Sigus*, Seig, which falls into the Rhine.

The ten following tribes were branches of the Suevi, from whom the interior parts of Germany were called Suevia :—

19. *Catti*, a warlike tribe, of whom the Mattiaci were a branch, on the right hand of the Rhine, near the source of the Weser, in Wetterau and Hesse-Cassel, eastward to the Elbe. *Mattium*, Marburg. *Castellum*, Cassel. *Aquæ Mattiacæ*, Wisbaden, opposite to Mentz, near the conflux of the Maine and Rhine.

20. *Semnones*, reputed the most ancient tribe of the Suevi, in Saxony and Lusatia, from the Elbe to the other side of the Oder. *Semana Sylva*, Sonnenwald, a forest in this district consecrated to the purposes of superstition, where the numerous tribes of Suevi, at stated periods, assembled.

21. *Langobardi*, a brave nation, north of the Semnones, in Brandenburg, near the conflux of the Hawel and Elbe. *Colanorum*, Coln, near Berlin.

22. *Campsani*, in Magdeburg, on the Elbe, above the influx of the Hawel. *Mesium*, Magdeburg.

23. *Saxones*, in Holstein, near Cimbrica Chersonesus. *Marionis*, Hamburg, near the mouth of the Elbe. *Treva*, Ludbeck, near the opposite border of the isthmus. *Herthæ Sacra insula*, Heilgeland, an island

island at the mouth of the Elbe, a small part of which remains, the rest of it having been destroyed by the sea.

24. *Angli*, in Holstein, on the border of *Codanus Sinus*, the Baltic.

25. *Cimbri*, once a numerous nation but diminished by emigrations, in Jutland, then called Cimbrica Chersonesus.

26. *Varini* and other small tribes, distinguished by the general appellation of Vandals or Vindili, in Mecklenburg, along the south coast of the Baltic.

27. *Burgundiones-Suevi*, in Pomerania, near the sea coast, between fl. *Viadrus*, the Oder, and *Vistula*, the Weissel. *Rhugii*, *Lemovii*, &c. were inferior tribes in Pomerania. *Rhugium*, Rugenwald, a sea port; and Rugen an adjacent island.

28. *Guthones*, or Gothones, in Prussia, near the mouth of the Weissel; and *Burguntæ*, at the conflux of the Oder and Warta.

29. *Lugii*, or *Lygii*, a considerable nation on the left hand of the Weissel, where it bends westward in the form of a crescent, in part of Poland. *Setidavia*, Wladislaw: *Ariscua*, Czersk, on the Weissel. *Asciburgius Mons*, a chain that runs from north to south in the Palatinate of Sirad, was the western boundary of the territory of this tribe.

30. *Helvæones*, a branch of the *Lugii*, in the south part of Guesne, on the left of the Warta which originates in Cracovia, and runs north west to the Oder. *Calesia*, Kalisch, on the small river Prosna, which loses itself in the Warta.

31. *Marsingi*, or Marsigni, or Marvingi, with *Bonoçhæ* and *Bateinæ*, were planted in Silesia, on both sides of the Oder. *Leinosaleum*, Lignitz.

32. *Csii*, in the south part of Silesia, near the source of the Oder.

33. *Burii*, in Cracovia, near the source of the Weissel.

34. *Elysi*, *Naharvali* and *Didum*, in Cracovia and Sandomirz, little Poland.

35. *Quadi*, in Moravia a part of Austria, on the border of the Danube. *Medoslanium*, Nicolsburg on fl. Marus, the Morawa: *Rhodobodunum*, or Ebrodunum, Brin: *Meliiodunum*, Znaïm: *Celebantia*, Kalminz: *Eburum*, Olmutz, on the Morawa: *Strevinta*, Iglaw. A small district of Austria, between Moravia and the Danube, was anciently called *Adrabæ Campus*.

36. *Carpi* were scattered on *Montes Carpates*, the Carpathian mountains.

37. *Bastarnæ*, or Peucini, the common appellation of several small tribes cantoned to the eastward of the *Weissel*, and extending to the mouth of the *Ister* and the *Euxine sea*. *Carrodunum*, Lemberg: *Clepidava*, Kamieniec: *Vibantaurium*, Bar.

38. *Venedi*, of Sarmatian extraction, occupied a district near the mouth of the *Weissel*, on *Sinus Vendicus*, the Baltic. Expelled by the *Aestii*, they penetrated into Germany, and in the sixth century took possession of a considerable part of the *Transalpine territory*, where they settled under different designations.

39. *Boii*, ejected by the *Marcomanni*, retired to *Bohemia* which is environed by *Hercynii Montes* and *Hercynia Sylva*. *Maroboduum*, Prague: *Budorges*, Budweis.

40. *Hermanduri*, a powerful nation, to the westward of *Bohemia*, in *Franconia* and *Swabia*.

41. *Narisci*, to the south east of the *Hermanduri*, between the *Danube* and confines of *Bohemia*.

42. *Alemanni*, composed of many different tribes of *Suevi*, who took possession of the settlements of the *Marcomanni*, *Sedusii* and *Harudes*, in *Franconia* and *Bavaria*, with part of *Swabia* and the *Upper Rhine*. *Aquæ*, Baden, on the right bank of the *Rhine*: *Aræ Flavie*, Nordlingen, south east of Baden.

43. *Sedusii* and *Harudes*, expelled from these settlements in *Franconia* and retreated into *Bohemia* where their names were lost.

44. *Marcomanni*, in Mentz, Wurtzburg, and part of Swabia, near the borders of the Rhine and the Mayne. *Devona*, Wurtzburg. This tribe afterwards removed to Bohemia and Moravia, where they established a great and formidable monarchy.

45. *Nertereanes*, in Fulda and Henneberg, at equal distances nearly from the Rhine and the Elbe.

46. *Danduti*, in Altenburg and Voigtland, north of the Hermanduri, near the north east border of Bohemia.

47. *Catulci*, on the Eibe, above the Semnones, in the north part of Misnia.

48. *Juliones*, or Ubii, in Cologne and Treves, on the right bank of the Rhine, opposite to the influx of the Moselle. This tribe was removed by Cæsar to the west side of the Rhine, where several towns or forts were built by the Romans.

The four following provinces were sometimes included in ancient Germany, viz. :—*Helvetia*, *Rhætia*, *Vindelicia* and *Noricum*.

#### HELVETIA.

*Helvetia*, Switzerland, bounded by the Rhine, mount Jura, the Rhone and the Alps, was anciently divided into four provinces, or cantons, viz.—*Tigurinus*, *Tugenus*, *Ambronicus* and *Urbigenus*.

1. *Pagus Tigurinus*, so called from *Turigo*, Zurich, was bounded on the north, east, and south by the Rhine, and on the west by fl. *Limago*, the Linth, comprehending the modern cantons of Zurich, Switz, and Schaffhausen, the territory of St Gall, and a small part of Jura.

2. *Pagus Tugenus*, from *Tugio*, Zug, was bounded on the west by the  
Reuss,



Reuss, on the east by the Linth, and on the south by a chain of mountains between the sources of those rivers. It included Glaris, Switz, Zug, and part of Zurich. On the east was Zurich-zee, and on the west Lucern lake.

3. *Pagus Ambronicus* was bounded on the north by Mount Jura, on the east by the river Linth, on the south by the Alps, and on the west by the river Sana. It comprehended Lucern, Solothurn, Basil, Underwald, with some districts of Bern and of Friburg.

4. *Pagus Urbigenus*, so called from *Urba*, Orbe, extended northward from *Lacus Lemannus*, the lake of Geneva, between Mount Jura and the river Sana, and at present constitutes a part of the cantons of Bern and Friburg, with the principality of Neufchatel and county of Vallengin.

The capital of the whole country was *Aventicum*, Avanche, Fr. Weflisburg, Germ. (See *Maxima Sequan.* in *Gall. Belgica*).

## VINDELICIA.

*Vindelicia* was situate between the Danube, *Lacus Brigantinus*, Lake Constance, and the river Inn. It comprehended part of the circles of Swabia and Bavaria; and received its designation from the Vindelici, powerful tribe settled in the angle formed by the two rivers Vindo and Licus. This territory was inhabited by various inconsiderable tribes, *viz.* Bruni and Cenauni near the western border; Virucimates in the north; Leuni and Clautimates in the east; Consuanetes and Estiones in the south; Licates and Isarci in the interior parts.

Among the towns and places of note in *Vindelicia* were the following: *Batava Castra*, or Patavium, Passaw, on the border of Noricum; *Quintiana*, Osterhoven; *Serviodunum*, Straubing; *Regina*, Ratisbon, or

Regenstauf, in the neighbourhood; *Celeusum*, Kelhaim; *Abusina*, Abensberg; *Germanicum*, Woburg; Bericana nearly opposite to Donawert; *Guntia*, Guntzburg: all of which are situate on the right bank of the Danube. *Damasia*, or Augusta, Augsburg, south-east of Guntia; *Vemania*, Wangen, near *Lacus Brigantinus*, Lake Constance; *Pons Oeni*, Muldorf, south-west of Passaw, on fl. *Oenus*, the Inn; *Aræ Flaviæ*, near the north-east extremity of Lake Constance; *Juliomagus*, to the westward of that lake, at some distance from the Rhine; *Arborfelix*, Arbon, on the west border, and *Brigantia*, Bregentz, at the eastern extremity of the same lake; *Cambodunum*, Kempten, north-east of Bregentz; *Samulocenis*, to the north of Aræ Flaviæ, near the right bank of the Danube; *Urusa*, Eurasburg, on a small lake, near the centre of the country; *Parsaunum*, Werenfels, to the south of Urusa; *Scarbia*, Scharnitz, to the north of *Veldidena*, Viltten, which is situate near Inspruck on the Inn.

## RHÆTIA.

The province of *Rhætia*, properly so called, was bounded on the west by Helvetia, on the north by Vindelicia, on the west by Noricum, on the south by the summit of the Alps; comprehending modern Tyrol and the country of the Grisons.

The most considerable rivers in this territory are the Rhine, and fl. *Oenus*, or the Inn; both of which originate in the Alps. The former runs northward to Lake Constance, and the latter to the confines of Noricum.

The *Rhæti*, a colony of the Tusci in Italy, were subdued by Drusus in the reign of Augustus, and, soon after, the Vindelici were reduced by Tiberius. Both provinces were at first called Rhætia; but, during the period of their subjection to the Roman power, they were separated and distinguished

distinguished by the appellations *Rhætia Prima* and *Secunda*, or *Rhætia Propria* and *Vindelicia*.

The former of these provinces was inhabited by many inconsiderable tribes. The name of Sarunetes is still recognised in Sargans, on the left hand of the Rhine. *Lepontii* occupied that part of the Alps where the Rhine, the Rhone, and the Tesin originate. The chief place of their cantonment is now called Leventina, a valley bathed by the Tesin. *Focunates* possessed the tract in which Vogogna is situate. *Venones* were planted in a vale now called Venosca, near the source of the Athesis. *Suanitæ* thinly peopled the upper part of the vale Camonica, where the village of Zoan, or Suan, now stands: and the lower part of that vale was inhabited by the Camuni. *Sabio*, now Seben, was the capital of the Brixantes; but their name is preserved in Brixen, near the eastern border of Rhætia.

Beside those already mentioned, the situation of several Rhætian cantonments and Roman military stations has been ascertained by geographers. *Clunia*, Ems, or Feldkirchen, near the influx of the Rhine into Lake Constance; *Magia*, Meyenfeld, higher on the Rhine; *Curia*, Chur, one of the principal towns of the Rhæti, above *Magia* on the Rhine; *Tinetio*, Tintzen, south-east of *Curia*, near the middle of the country of the Grisons; *Clavenna*, Chiavenna, or Clevén, near the north end of *Lacus Larius*, Lake Como; *Terioli*, Tyrol, a military station, near the source of the Adige. *Endidæ*, Egna, lower on the same river; *Pons Drusi* and *Drusomagus*, Clausen, to the southward of Brixen; *Tridentinum*, Trent; *Feltria*, Feltre, to the eastward of Trent; *Tessana*, or *Tessina*, a fortress between Feltre and Trent; *Veldidena*, Inspruck, on the Inn, at some distance from the north-east extremity of the province.

## NORICUM.

*Noricum*, anciently an independent kingdom, was bounded on the north by the Danube, on the east by Pannonia, on the south by the Alps, on the west by the river Inn. It comprehended the greater part of what is called Austria south of the Danube, and a small portion of Bavaria to the eastward of the Inn.

*Fluvius Oenus*, the Inn, and *Dravus*, the Drave, are the most considerable rivers in Noricum. The former originates in Alpes Rhætia, runs north-east, and, in the lower part of its course separating Noricum from Vindelicia, falls into the Danube at Innstadt. The source of the Drave is in Alpes Noricæ above Lintz; and thence it flows eastward to the Danube. Mons *Cetius*, now Kalenberg, is a range of mountains that extends southward from the Danube, and forms the common boundary of Noricum and Pannonia.

When Noricum became a Roman province in the reign of Augustus, the north part of it was occupied by the Sevaces, Jarevaci, and Norici, the middle by the Ambidrani, and the south by the Alauni and Ambilici.

*Towns, &c.*—*Boiodurum*, Innstadt, opposite to Passau, at the conflux of the Inn and Danube. *Lauriacum*, Lorch, a considerable place, and the station of a Roman fleet, at the influx of fl. *Anisus*, the Ens, into the Danube. *Lentia*, Lintz, on the Danube, between Passau and Lorch. *Ovilabis*, Wells, to the southward of Lintz, on the Traun. *Elegium*, Achleitten, below Lorch. *Juvavum*, or Gavanodurus, Salzburg, on the small river Salza which runs northward to the Inn. *Murum*, Muehrau, near the source of the Muehr which flows eastward almost to the border of Pannonia, and thence south east to the Drave, into which it falls at Legrad. *Veselli*, Pichelhoff, lower on the Muehr. *Gradiaci*, Graces, south of Muehrau. *Juenna*, Lavamunt, on the Drave. *Solva*, Solfeld, between

between Graces and the Drave, where many remains of antiquity have been found. *Virunum*, Wolk-markt, on the Drave above Lavamunt. *Celeia*, Cilley, near the south-east border of Noricum, at the conflux of the Koding and the Sann, whose united streams run southward to the Save. *Æmonia*, Laybach, south-west of Cilley, between the Save and the north border of Illyricum.

## GERMANY

### DURING THE MIDDLE AGE.

*Germany* was anciently divided into many independent provinces. To oppose the Roman power a considerable number of German tribes entered into a league of alliance in the third century. The confederates were called Alemanni, or All-men, and occupied a part of Swabia near the source of the Danube, and some adjacent territories. In process of time they extended the limits of their settlements, northward to the banks of the Mayne and the Lohn, and southward into Rhætia and Helvetia. By Clovis they were defeated at Tolbiach, now Zulpich, between the Maese and the Rhine, and, soon after, were subdued by Theodebert King of Austratia in Gaul. As a province of France, Alemannia comprehended Suevia, part of Helvetia, the country of Grisons, and Elisatia now Alsace.

*Francia*.—In the third century the Franki, inhabitants of Francia Orientalis, formed a league or association for mutual defence (See Gaul): This tribe originally occupied the territory that lies between the Weser and the Rhine, and is bounded on the north-west by the ocean. Expelled by the Saxons, they retired to the interior parts of Germany, and settled

on the banks of the Mayne from its source to its influx into the Rhine. By degrees they enlarged their territories southward to the Danube. In the reign of Charlemagne, *Francia Orientalis*, or Austria, so called from its situation with respect to the settlements of the Franks in Gaul, extended from Saxonia to the Danube, and from the Rhine to the Sala. *Frankonfurt*, Frankfort, was the capital of this province. From the thirteenth century the designation of France ceased in Germany, and was appropriated solely to *Francia Occidentalis*, which still retains that appellation.

*Saxonia.*—There is no mention of the Saxons before the age of Ptolemy, who found them established between the mouth of the Elbe and the Baltic. Thence they frequently descended on the coasts of Gaul and Britain, and planted colonies there, in the decline of the Roman Empire. In proportion as the Franks gained ground in Gaul, the Saxons extended their territories along the sea-coast to the westward of the Elbe. Having by their aid subdued Thuringia, Theodorick King of Austratia assigned, to a body of the latter, Nord Düringen, a portion of that province, separated from the rest of it by the river Unstrut. But those restless adventurers soon abandoned their new acquisition to the Suevi, and shared the fortune of Albinus, king of Lombards, in his Italian expedition. The settlements of the Saxons, between the Elbe and the Rhine, were divided by the Weser into two parts. The inhabitants of the one were called Ost-fales, *i. e.* East Saxons, and those of the other, West-fales, or West Saxons. Frequent hostilities were carried on by the Saxons and Franks. The former at length were subdued by Charlemagne, and blended with the French nation. Another district belonging to the Saxons, to the eastward of the two preceding, and on the right of the Elbe, was seized by the Nord-Albingi, whose capital was *Hahmaburg*, now Hamburg

*Frisia.*

*Frisia.*—The Frisii had settled in the vicinity of Zuyder-zee ; but they were finally subdued by Charles Martel, A. D. 728, and their territory was converted into a Dutchy of France. Afterwards a canal called Kinnem, which gave name to Kinnemerland, separated Holland from what is now called West Friesland. The designation Holland, derived from the German word Hohl, *i. e.* hollow, was not known before the eleventh century. Frisia citerior was called Heræditaria, being subject to a succession of the Earls of Holland ; and the other division of this province, which lay beyond Kinnem canal, was dignified with the honourable appellation of Libera, the inhabitants having maintained their independence until the year 1297, when the Earls of Holland reduced them to subjection.

*Thuringia.*—In the beginning of the fifth century, this kingdom comprehended not only the province now called Thuringia in Upper Saxony, but likewise the territory near the sources of the Sala and Mayne which the Burgundi had evacuated. In the century following, the Saxons took possession of a small part of Thuringia, and were succeeded by the Suevi, from whom a district, on the left hand of the Sala, was called Suabia or Suavia in the middle age. Sud-Thuringia, between the Unstrut and Sylva Hercynia, or the forest of Hartz, was annexed to Francia Orientalis, though for sometime the whole province was governed by Dukes. In the twelfth century Lotharius II. created Lewis Land-grave of Thuringia.

*Slavonic* nations settled in Germany. That appellation is derived from Slowa or Slava, which denotes nobility or glory. The Slavoni at first called Venedi, emigrated from Sarmatia, an immense region lying between Germany and Scythia, and took possession of the territories evacuated by the Vandali, Burgundi, Lombardi, &c. who made

themselves masters of some fertile provinces of the Roman empire. The most considerable tribes of the Slavoni were the following:—

1. *Obotriti*, who peopled the south coast of the Baltic, and assisted Charlemagne in the Saxon war. *Mikilinburgh*, now Mecklenbourg, was their capital. A colony of this tribe settled in lower Hungary, on the border of the Danube.

2. *Wagiri*, cantoned in a district of Holstein called Wagria, on the coast of the Baltic. Aldenburgh, *i. e.* Old town, the Capital.

3. *Polabi*, to the south of the Obotriti, in the Dutchy of Lawenbourg, between the Elbe and the gulph of Lubeck. *Racisburgh*, now Ratzburg.

4. *Wilzi*, or Welatabi, north east of the Obotriti, adjacent to the mouths of the Oder, and opposite to the isle of Rugen which was inhabited by the Rani. *Arkona*, or Orckund, a strong place in that island, was destroyed by Waldemar king of Danemark, A. D. 1168. *Julinum*, Wolin, was a considerable town and frequented sea port on an island formed by the mouths of the Oder.

5. *Retharii*, or Redarii, a powerful tribe south of the Wilzi and Obotriti, between the Elbe and the Oder. *Rethre*, perhaps Stargard, was the capital, four days journey to the east of Hamburg.

6. *Sorabii*, on the banks of the Elbe, separated from the Thuringi by the river Sala, and subdued by Charlemagne A. D. 806. *Sartava*, Shartan, the capital, below Magdeburg, on the right hand of the Elbe. About the middle of the twelfth century, this tribe, expelled by the Saxons, retired into Poland, or Bohemia.

The Slavonic boundary of Germany considerably varied at different periods. Altemark, *i. e.* Old March, on the left of the Elbe and to the north of Magdeburg, was the frontier district before the reign of Otho the great. This Emperor fixed his residence at Magdebourg, and added to his dominions Havelburg and Branceburg, now called Middle March. At a subsequent period New March became a portion of the Empire.



7. A Slavonic tribe succeeded the Marcomanni in Bohemia, and was extirpated by Charlemagne A. D. 805.

8. *Maharenses* took possession of the settlements of the Quadi, south east of *Bebeim*, Bohemia, on fl. *Mabarus*, the river Moraw, which falls into the Danube near Posen, on the frontier of Hungary. This territory, now called Moravia, was reduced by the king of France A. D. 845, and sometime was governed by Dukes or Princes subject to that monarch. Having been successively invaded and possessed by the Huns and Polonese, Maharia, in the eleventh century, was united to the Dutchy of Bohemia.

*Bohemia*, a considerable territory on the south east part of Germany, environed by mountains, received its name from the Boii, a Gaulish tribe succeeded by the Marcomanni, who, in their turn, were expelled by the the Czechs, a Slavonic tribe originally settled on the north coast of the Euxine sea. Upon their establishment in Bohemia, the Czechs resolved themselves into small republics; but, apprehensive of danger from a foreign power, they soon reunited into one body, governed by Dukes, who became tributaries to the kings of Germany. Wratizlaus was invested with the ensigns of royalty by Henry IV. in the beginning of the eleventh century; but, after his death, the ducal form of government was resumed; and it subsisted, with little interruption, till the year 1199, when Philip, the brother of Henry VI. created Premislaus II. or Ottocar, king of Bohemia. From the reign of Ferdinand II. Emperor of Germany, that kingdom was franchised from all dependence on the empire.

Various accessions of territory accrued to Bohemia at different periods. Moravia was added to it, A. D. 1040; Upper Lusace A. D. 1076; and the Dutchy of Silesia about the year 1300.

*Boioaria*, now Bavaria. Ancient Germany was separated from Rætia, Noricum, and Pannonia, by the Danube. During the French dominion in the western parts of Germany, its south boundary was extended beyond that river to the Alps. This addition was called Boioaria from the Boii who settled there, in the reign of Augustus, after they were compelled by the Marcomanni to evacuate Bohemia. The river Leck separated this territory from Suevia, and it is now the common boundary of Swabia and Bavaria. On the east, Boioaria was bounded by fl. *Anisus*, the river Ens, which falls into the Danube. On the north it extended beyond the Danube, and included the district of Egra now united to Bohemia. In the beginning of the ninth century it was governed by Earls; A. D. 876 by Kings; and in 920 by Dukes.

*Marchia Orientalis*.—The Avari, sometimes called Ogors, from the vicinity of the Caspian sea, took possession of Dacia after the expulsion of the Gepidæ, and in the year 568 succeeded the Lombards in Pannonia. They gradually enlarged the limits of their territories westward to the confines of Boioaria. In eight campaigns Charlemagne subdued that powerful nation, took and plundered their camp, A. D. 796, and compelled them to retreat to the country beyond the river Theiss. A portion of the territory which that victorious prince had wrested from the Avari, and added to his own dominions, was called *Marchia Orientalis*, or Austria, Oost-rick, the governors of which were tributaries to the Dukes of Bavaria till the year 1156, when Austria was erected into a Dutchy dependent upon the empire. Carinthia and Carniola were united to it, in the reign of Rodolph I. Emperor of Germany, from whom the present Archdukes of Austria descended.

# GERMANY.

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**G**ERMANY, *Allemagne*, Fr. *Allemagna*, Ital. an extensive empire composed of many distinct principalities and states, is bounded on the north by the river Eyder and the Baltic; on the east by Polish Prussia, Poland, and Hungary; on the south by the Gulf of Venice, Italy, and Switzerland; lying between  $45^{\circ} 15'$  and  $55^{\circ}$  N. latitude, and between  $3^{\circ} 20'$  and  $19^{\circ}$  E. longitude from Greenwich; being, in its greatest extent, 690 English miles from north to south, and 700 from west to east; but in the southern parts its extent does not exceed 450 miles. It contains about 200,000 square miles, and 26,000,000 inhabitants.

*Mountains.*—The principal ridges of mountains are the following:—In Lower Saxony is an elevated ridge, called Brocken, Blocksberg, and the Hartz, in the form of an amphitheatre, the highest part of which is upwards of 3000 feet above the level of the sea. The north and north-west parts of Westphalia are in general level; but southward near Menden are some hills: and, near the borders of Hussia, are Winterberg, Astenbeg,

Astenberg, Schlossberg, with other hills of some note. The Hessian territories, for the most part, are hilly. To the north of Cassel are several high mountains. There are some considerable hills towards the Rhine, and eastward of Frankfort.

The Mayn issues from Fichtelberg, which is 22 British miles in length, and 16 in breadth; and thence other rivers flow in various directions. North-east of Fichtelberg are the metallic mountains of Erzgeberg, lying between Bohemia and Saxony. To the southward of the Mayn a ridge extends from the vicinity of Manheim to that of Frankfort; on the east are the high hills of Odenwald; and further south are those of Wurtemberg. The mountains, on the west of this dutchy, form a continuation of those of the Black Forest, which hence proceeds south to the Rhine. The *Schwartzwald*, or Black Forest, extends from the neighbourhood of Nuenberg south to the four forest towns of the Rhine, about 80 British miles in length, and 15–20 in breadth. A branch of the Black Forest reaches eastward from near Sulz on the Neckar, 60 miles towards the county of Œtingin, and is called the Alb and the Swabian Alps. The principal summits are in the north and west parts of the ridge; and the forests are chiefly beech. Those mountains contain excellent marble, with mines of silver, copper, &c. The south-east districts of this portion of Germany are bounded by the mountains of Bavaria and Salzburg, being branches of the Tyrolese Alps. The highest summits of the Alps of Salzburg are upwards of 8000 feet above the sea. While Bohemia is almost environed by mountains, a ridge divides Germany from Silesia, and another more elevated separates Silesia and Moravia. There are many insulated hills in the interior parts of Silesia. The white mountains lie between Moravia and Hungary. The principal forests extend from the south-east to the north-west through the middle of Germany. Considerable remains of the Hercynian forest still exist. In various parts of the country are extensive woods of pine, fir, oak, and beech.

*Rivers.*

*Rivers.*—The courses of the most considerable rivers have been already traced (see Germania); and others of less note, together with inland lakes, will be hereafter described.

*Surface, Soil, and Climate.*—In ancient times Germany was covered with forests, which rendered the climate less temperate than it is at present. The Rhine and the Danube were frequently frozen over, and capable of supporting enormous weights. The rein-deer and the elk were natives of the Hercynian forest, which then overshadowed a great part of the country. But since the immense woods have been cleared, and the plains cultivated, these phenomena have not occurred. The climate, though in general temperate, yet, in respect to its purity, salubrity, and warmth, it is very different, owing to its southerly or northerly situation, the nature of the soil, and the proximity to or distance from the sea. The air in the northern parts is sharp, but southward it is more mild and genial. The most settled weather is in the interior parts of the country. The *soil* is various. Many tracts are bleak and sterile; others are abundantly fertile. The southern territories are mountainous and woody; the northern are more level; and towards the sea are many low plains, containing wastes interspersed with forests and fruitful districts.

*Products.*—Germany yields a variety of useful productions. The northern parts furnish many sorts of skins and furs; the southern, wine and fruits; and the middle, rye, millet, wheat, oats, barley, fruits, culinary vegetables, and all the necessaries of life. The richest corn countries are Saxony Upper and Lower, Holstein, Mecklenburg, Bavaria, and Pomerania. In some Austrian districts silk and tobacco are produced; in Tyrol olive-oil; in Moravia some rice; and good wine in the provinces adjacent to the Rhine, the Neckar, and the Moselle. Flax and hemp abound in Lower Saxony, Westphalia, and Silesia. But the products of every circle will be specified in the sequel of this description.

*Mines and Mineral Waters.*—The mines yield great quantities of valuable

uable metals. Bohemia, many parts of Austria, and other provinces contain mines of silver, quicksilver, copper, tin, iron, lead, sulphur, nitre, vitriol, &c. Saltpetre, salt-mines, and salt-pits are found in Austria, Bavaria, Silesia, and Lower Saxony. Quarries of marble, slate, chalk, ochre, redlead, alum, and bitumen, abound in some districts of Bavaria and Tyrol; and, in several places, stones are dug on which animals, trees, &c. seem to be represented. There is pit-coal in Silesia, Burgundy, Westphalia, and Hesse. This empire is said to contain more mineral waters than all Europe besides. The Spa waters and those of Aix-la-chapelle are the most celebrated. Carlsbad and Baden baths have been long in estimation. The medicinal waters of Embs, Wisbaden, Schwalbach, Wildungen, and Brakel are frequented.

*Population.*—Anciently the greater part of Germany was covered with forests, and thinly inhabited by barbarous nations. The southern and western districts were explored by the Romans; but the central parts were almost unknown until the age of Charlemagne. The German empire, in general, contains about 130 inhabitants in each square mile.

*Manners, &c.*—The manners, customs, and dialects, vary according to the different states. In general, the Germans are frank, honest, hospitable, free from artifice and disguise, candid and sincere. Though not distinguished by their animation and activity; they are steady and brave, capable of great industry and perseverance. Good mechanics, they excel in clock and watch-making, jewellery, painting, and architecture. The nobility and higher orders are men of great honour, proud of titles, ancestry and show: but they think it beneath them to attend to the cultivation and improvement of their lands, though it were to treble their revenue. To this general remark, however, there are exceptions. The merchants, tradesmen, and lower classes are civil and obliging. In their persons the men are tall, fair, and well proportioned; the ladies have

have fine complexions and delicate features. The dress is much the same as in England. The rich are fond of costly apparel; peasants and labourers are clothed according to their employment, and conveniency and opulence. The ways of living are generous without being profuse. Those in affluent circumstances have sufficiency on their tables, without endless varieties and niceties; and a stranger is sure to be every where well entertained.

*Manufactures.*—A great variety of manufactures is exported; particularly linen cloth, velvets, beautiful silks, woollen stuffs, with all manner of cloths, ribbons, lace, embroidered work, tapestry, &c. Cotton is printed in a beautiful manner; and the art of dying is well understood. All sorts of metals, as silver, brass, iron, &c. wrought. Mirrors of all sizes are manufactured; and the porcelain of Misnia is highly esteemed. At Nuremberg are ingenious works in wood, ivory, metal, stone, glass, &c.

*Commerce* is carried on by land with the neighbouring countries; and by sea, viz. the German Ocean, the Baltic, and the Gulph of Venice, with almost all the European states, and likewise to the East Indies. Many navigable rivers are favourable to the inland trade. Beside many commercial towns, those of Mayn, Leipsick, Brunswick Frankfort on the Oder, Nuremberg and Mentz, have great annual fairs, at which exchange of goods forms no inconsiderable part of the traffic. Hamburg, esteemed the most important trading town in Germany, is greatly frequented by the English and Dutch. The mutual league of the Hanse towns for the promotion of trade and navigation, in the middle of the thirteenth century, is well known: The goods exported from Germany are corn, wine, tobacco, butter, cheese, horses, cattle, linen, woollen stuffs, Nuremberg wares, timber of various sorts, manufactured iron, porcelain, mirrors, Prussian blue, &c.

*Religion.*—The principal religions are the catholic and protestant, the members of both of which enjoy equal rights and privileges. The Ro-

man catholic religion prevails in the south of Germany, the lutheran in the north, and the reformed near the Rhine. The catholics acknowledge the supremacy of the Pope; but among protestants, the sovereign has the chief power in spiritual offices, which he delegates to certain offices called consistories. The Jews, and other religious sects, are tolerated throughout the kingdom. The reformation began in Germany about the year 1517. Before this, the bishops were possessed of great power and revenues; and their ignorance was only equalled by their superstition.

*Literature.*—Germany contains about 37 universities, 16 of which are catholics, 17 lutheran, and four reformed. The number of literary and scientific academies and societies, is greater in Germany than in any other country. At Vienna and Berlin, are academies of sciences; at Dresden and Nuremberg, academies for painting; at Munich, an academy of the belles lettres; at Augsburg, an academy of the liberal arts. Academies are also established at Gottingen, Erfurth, Leipsick, Duisburg, Bremen, Giessen, and Hamburg. Many useful discoveries and inventions are attributed to the Germans, viz. the art of printing, engraving on copper and wood, the air-pump, gunpowder applied to the art of war, &c. and various important discoveries in natural philosophy, mathematics, astronomy, and chemistry.

The most celebrated authors it is not my province to enumerate. One or two in several departments of science I shall mention. *Natural Philosophy* and *Mathematics*—Van Gueriche, Kepler, Leibnitz, Marius, Thomasius, Wolfius.—*Jurisprudence*—Bohmer, Funccius, Heineccius, Puffendorf, Ritterhusius, Wissenbach.—*Medicine* and *Chemistry*—Dillenius, Heister, Hoffman, Margraaf, Newman, Pott, Rivinus, Stahl, Van Swieten.—*Geographers, Historians, and Antiquaries*—Bodmer, Busching, Gottsched, Leunclavius, Sturmius.—*Musicians*—Bach, Graun, Handel, Hesse, Teleman.—*Painters, Engravers, Architects*—Durer, Rubens, Sturmius,



Sturmius, Thomassin.—*Poets*—Blumaour, Klopstock, Gellert, Gesner, Gleim, Rhodoman.—The science of *Theology* has been successfully cultivated by many learned German protestants. The most noted public library is that in Vienna, which contains about 80,000 volumes, beside manuscripts.

*Government.*—Before the late arrangement, the empire was composed of 300 states, large and small, independent on each other, but united into one political body, under one head, called the emperor of Germany. Almost all of them have a monarchical form of government, (the free imperial cities excepted), and are partly subjected to temporal, partly to spiritual princes and lords. One of the temporal princes enjoys the rank of king, viz. the King of Bohemia; the rest are dukes, landgraves, margraves, princes, counts, &c. The ecclesiastical princes are archbishops, bishops, provosts, and abbots. The most powerful princes have the right of electing the emperor, who may be of any family, catholic, lutheran, or protestant. There are eight electors, viz. three ecclesiastical, and five temporal. The emperor cannot increase the number of electors without the concurrence of the states of the empire. He is crowned at Frankfort, and enjoys many privileges. He can grant titles to dukes, princes, counts, barons, noblemen, and pfalzgraves. He confirms universities in their privileges. He gives fiefs, and decides all disputes concerning precedence among the states; but, without their consent, he cannot interfere in the laws of the empire, nor make war nor peace, nor raise levies, nor impose taxes, nor regulate the coinage, nor build forts, nor determine religious disputes.

The government of the empire is vested in the emperor, and the sovereigns of each separate state; and for that purpose an imperial convocation, called a diet, is summoned. At this diet, the states are divided into three imperial colleges. The *first* is called the electoral college, being composed of electors. The *second* is styled the princely college, consisting

sisting of the princes of the empire, the imperial prelates, the imperial counts and lords. The *third*, formerly consisted of fifty, now of six imperial cities, viz. Augsburg, Lubeck, Nuremberg, Frankfort, Bremen, and Hamburg. Each of these colleges assembles separately, and their decisions are carried by majority of votes. A decree of all three is called an imperial resolution ; and, when ratified by the emperor, an imperial decree. The principal courts of justice are, the imperial aulic chamber, held in the emperor's palace, and dependent on him alone ; and the imperial chamber appointed by the emperor and the states conjunctly, and held in the city of Wetzlar. Beside these courts of justice, each of the nine circles has a director to take care of the peace and order of the circle. Such was the government of the German empire before it was new modelled by Bonaparte.

*Revenue, &c.*—An emperor of Germany, in quality of emperor, possessed no territories in Germany. His revenues were partly ordinary, expended in the support of the imperial chamber, and partly extraordinary, collected by contributions from every state, together with what are called the Roman months, appropriated to carry on wars, and other exigences. The army, in time of peace, consisted of 80,000, and in war of 120,000 troops.

*History.*—This empire was anciently divided into various independent principalities : but the nations by whom these were peopled, were only different branches from one general stock. When the Romans extended the limits of their dominions as far as the Rhine and the Danube, several of the Germanic tribes became more closely connected, and united for mutual defence. In the decline of the Roman empire, six principal nations were distinguished under the names still known of Swabians, Allemans, Frisians, Saxons, Thuringians, and Bavarians ; and, amidst the great revolutions of the fifth century, secured themselves in those countries where we find their original settlements described. The Vandals,

dals, Burgundians, &c. abandoning their settlements on the border of the Baltic Sea, and on the right shore of the Elbe, were succeeded by other Venedic and Slavonic nations from Prussia, Poland, and Russia. These occur since that period under different names, as the Moravi in Moravia, Ezechi in Bohemia, Luzitzi in Lusatia, Sorbi in Misnia, Hevelli and Ucri in Brandenburg; Obotriti, Kissini, Circipani, Wilzi, Velatabi, Tollensi and Rhedarii in Mecklenburg and Pomerania, Polabi in Lauenburg, Wagrii in Wagria, a province of Holstein. The present inhabitants then of Germany seem to be derived from two great sources, viz. those who occupied extensive provinces in it at the time of the Roman invasion, and those who were of Venedic extraction. Every nation formed a separate and independent principality. On occasions of danger, all of them united under the same general, who, by his example, rather than by his commands, led them into the field against the common enemy. But his limited power expired with the war, and, in the time of peace, the Germanic tribes enjoyed the most perfect liberty.

The countries subjected to the Roman government on the left hand of the Rhine, and on the right of the Danube, were in a flourishing state till the fifth century, when they were ravaged and desolated by the inroads of foreign nations. In the year 486, having defeated the Franks and Burgundians, and afterwards the Romans, Clovis took possession of a part of Gaul which he annexed to certain territories in Germany and the Netherlands, and laid the foundation of a new monarchy. The boundaries of that monarchy were, in the space of a few years, extended so far as to include the whole of modern France, and a considerable proportion of Germany.

Partly by the civil wars which the partition of the country among the sons of Clovis occasioned, and partly by the great power which the Majordomos had acquired, the authority and influence of the Merovingian race were diminished. At length, Pepin son of Charles Martel,

and

and founder of the Carlovingian race, in 752 ascended the throne. Under Charlemagne, his son and successor, all Germany became a part of the French monarchy. The river Eider was fixed as the boundary between his dominions and those of the Normans, still divides the dutchies of Holstein and Sleswick, and determines in those parts the extent of the Germanic empire. Lewis the pious, having divided the monarchy among his three sons, Germany was erected into a separate kingdom, and its independence was declared in 843 by the treaty of Verdun, which ascertained the boundaries now observed between Germany and France. Charles the fat, unworthy to reign, was deposed by the German states, and Arnulph Duke of Carinthia, and natural son of Carloman, was proclaimed king; in consequence of which the Carlovingian line became extinct. Henry II., the first prince who subscribed himself King of the Romans before he received the imperial crown, and Roman emperor after his coronation, was the last of the Saxon race under whom Germany continued an hereditary kingdom. The states assembling on the banks of the Rhine, between Mentz and Worms, elected Conrad II. for their king, with the surname of Salicus; but Germany was not yet, on account of that circumstance, an elective empire.

A great part of Italy hitherto acknowledged the authority of the emperors; but the ambition of the Roman pontifs, by rousing several princes to liberty and independence, considerably weakened the imperial power, which under Frederick II. was extinguished in Italy. Henry IV. having several violent contests with Gregory VII. for the investiture, was excommunicated by that haughty prelate, and with difficulty was absolved from the bar. This and other plans of the popes greatly increased the power of the church, and abridged that of the emperor.

In the beginning of the twelfth century, counties and dutchies which had been hitherto considered as governments dependent on the crown, and transferable from one person to another, began to be regarded

garded as the hereditary property of every family which had once enjoyed the possession of them. The consequence of this was, that the cantons were no longer denominated by their original appellations, nor the counts known by the names of Henry, William, &c. but they were called after the castles where they resided, as the counts of Stolberg, Techlinberg, &c. and from their castles, likewise, the adjacent territories acquired their designations. These changes gave rise to others in the political constitution of Germany during that period.

Towards the middle of the thirteenth century, important revolutions took place in several great families and countries. Associations were likewise formed for the preservation of the public peace, and for the protection of commerce. Two of these are celebrated in history, viz. the Swiss confederacy, which originated in the three forest towns called Uri, Schweitz, and Underwalden for defence against the predominant power of the house of Hapsburg and the nobility, and the Hanseatic league formed by the cities of Lubeck and Hamburg in 1241, to protect the navigation from Hamburg to the northern ocean. This league was soon increased by the addition of many other towns, and it kept possession of the navigation and commerce for several centuries.

Germany in 1125 was converted into an elective empire, when Lotharius II. was raised to the throne; and the exclusive right of electing was vested in three spiritual and four secular electors. As frequent divisions happened at the time of election, occasioned by the dissensions which arose respecting some particular votes, to prevent these in future, the fundamental law of the empire called the *Golden Bull* was established in 1356, in which the election of an emperor and every circumstance attending it is placed on a proper basis.

Frederick III., Duke of Austria, was elected Emperor, A. D. 1440, and the imperial dignity continued in the male line of that family 300 years. During his reign a change of the most important nature was occasioned

occasioned by the invention of printing, attributed to Laurence Costar, a citizen of Harlem, in 1436, and improved by Peter Schoeffer at Mentz in 1459. It was treated as a secret art till 1462, when Mentz was besieged, and many of the workmen, who were acquainted with the mystery, made their escape, and afterwards practised the art in other countries.

Maximilian, having succeeded his father, A. D. 1493, married the heiress of Charles, Duke of Burgundy, whereby Burgundy and the seventeen provinces of the Netherlands were annexed to the Austrian dominions. Among the most remarkable occurrences of this reign were, the abolition of private war effected by means of a perpetual and universal peace, and a tribunal of justice instituted under the name of the Imperial Chamber, to protect the public tranquillity of the empire. This prince likewise divided the empire into ten great circles; three of which are in the north, *viz.* Upper and Lower Saxony and Westphalia; three in the south, *viz.* Austria, Bavaria, and Swabia; three in the middle, *viz.* Franconia, Upper and Lower Rhine. Burgundy the remaining circle, which comprehended the seventeen provinces of the Netherlands, was long ago detached from the empire. This division is imperfect; for, 1. All states and dominions of the empire are not comprized in those circles. Bohemia, Moravia, the Lusatias, Silesia, the nobility of the empire, and some immediate counties and lordships, are without a seat or voice at the diets of the circles. 2. In this division sufficient regard is not had to the situation of the countries, for a part of the territories belonging to the Austrian circle lies scattered over all Swabia, and some parts of Upper Rhine are included in it. The present confusion of the countries of the Westphalian, Upper and Lower Rhine circles, ought also to have been avoided. 3. Some states are reckoned in a circle which, notwithstanding, have no immediate lands therein.

Charles V., the grandson of Maximilian, was raised to the imperial throne,

throne, A. D. 1519. In his reign the happy reformation in religion took its rise, and has produced one of the most important revolutions in Europe. The division of the empire into circles was first properly established by Charles, and was farther employed for the maintenance of the chamber, as a perpetual tax was imposed upon all the states according to that division. In 1521 a supply of horse and foot was granted to the Emperor, according to a list drawn up by the states, or, as it is termed, the *matricula* of the empire, in which it was ascertained how many horse and how many foot soldiers every state should supply. Hence arose a sort of national impost, which has ever since continued: but this tax can never be levied without the consent of the diet.

Nothing material occurred in Germany during several succeeding reigns, except disturbances on account of religion. These laid the foundation of what is commonly called the thirty years war, the first flames of which broke out in Bohemia, A. D. 1619, and which continued to rage with great violence in the empire, till peace was concluded at Westphalia in 1648.

Leopold, after an unsuccessful war with France and the Ottoman Porte, concluded a treaty of peace with the former at Ryswick in 1697, and with the latter at Carlowitz in 1699. In his time, A. D. 1663, was opened the diet at Ratisbon, which still continues, and the imperial chamber of justice was removed, A. D. 1689, from Spire to Wetzlar.

Exasperated by the tyranny of Leopold, encouraged by the French, and protected by the Porte, the Hungarians had rebelled and were still in arms when Charles VI. ascended the imperial throne, 1711. In the year 1714 this prince concluded a peace with France at Baden, and sent a powerful army to check the rapid progress of the Turks in Hungary. Prince Eugene defeated them, A. D. 1716, at Peterwaradin, and in the year following at Belgrade; but hostilities in that quarter were terminated by the peace of Passarowitz in 1718, by which the Bannat of Temeswar,

Belgrade, and the kingdom of Servia, were added to the Austrian power. By a war with France and Spain, which continued two years, 1734 and 1735, the Emperor was reduced to the greatest extremity. Stripped and pressed on all hands, he could only be relieved from the most distressful situation by the treaty of Vienna in 1736. By this treaty France guaranteed the *Pragmatic sanction*, a provision made by Charles to prevent the partition of the Austrian dominions in case of the failure of heirs male, which might very soon happen.

The Emperor, as an ally of Russia, recommenced the war against the Turks: but Prince Eugene was then dead, and no general was found to supply his place. While the Russians were gaining advantages, Charles was losing his former conquests. By the peace of Belgrade in 1739, that city, Servia, and Austrian Wallachia were ceded to them. The Emperor dying in 1740 without male issue, the whole inheritance of his family, in virtue of the Pragmatic sanction, was settled on Maria Theresa, his eldest daughter, wife of Francis de Lorraine, Grand-duke of Tuscany. This amiable princess took possession of the inheritance, and was proclaimed Queen of Hungary. France, Prussia, and other powers united to strip the Queen of several parts of her dominions: and meanwhile the Elector of Bavaria was raised to the head of the empire by the name of Charles VII. The French invaded Bohemia, and the King of Prussia reduced Silesia. The Pragmatic sanction was attacked on all hands; but the firmness of George II., King of Great Britain, prevented it from being overthrown. Silesia was at length ceded to the King of Prussia by the treaty of Breslaw, and the Queen was triumphant in Germany. The sole consolation of Charles VII., a fugitive in Francfort, was the empty title of Emperor. Unable to retrieve his losses, and worn out by disease, he expired in the year 1745; and the Duke of Lorrain, Grand-duke of Tuscany, and consort to the Queen of Hungary, was chosen Emperor under the name of Francis I.

The



The flames of war again broke out in Germany, and raged with greater violence than ever. The Prussian and English armies were opposed by those of the French, Austrians, Russians, and Swedes. After seven years of destruction in every quarter of the globe, peace was restored in 1763 by the treaty of Hubertsberg.

Joseph II. ascended the throne in 1765, and added to his dominions the provinces of Galicia and Lodomira by the partition of Poland, A. D. 1772. On the other hand, a revolution in Brabant and Flanders deprived him of these provinces: and, at the time of his death, he was engaged in a bloody and expensive war with the Turks. He was succeeded by his brother Joseph, whose son was raised to the imperial throne July 1792. Having joined the coalition against France, all his Italian possessions were wrested from him, together with all the territories of the empire on the west bank of the Rhine, the greater part of Swabia, the archbishoprics of Mentz, Triers, and Cologne. By the treaty of Campo Formio, the Venetian territories were ceded to him as a compensation for the Netherlands. August 8th, 1806, Francis II. abdicated the office of Emperor of Germany, in consequence of the confederation of the states of the Rhine. By a treaty signed at Paris July 12th, the following states were separated from the German political body; and united by a particular confederation; *viz.* the Kings of Bavaria and Wurtemberg, the Elector-Chancellor and the Elector of Baden, the Duke of Berg, the Landgrave of Hesse-Darmstadt; the Princes of Nassau, Weilberg-Usingen, of Hohenzollern, Hechingen, Siezmaringen, of Salm Salm, and Salm Herburg, of Isenburg-Bristein, and of Lechtenstein, the Duke of Ahrentberg, and the Count Leyn. In that treaty the different cessions and acquisitions are stipulated, and the division of several considerable principalities among two, three, or more new sovereigns. The Elector of Saxony, December 25th, assumed the title of King, and acceded to the treaty of confederation.

Before I proceed to the geographical description of Germany, it may be proper to enumerate the territories belonging to the most considerable princes, together with the changes effected by recent arrangements.

## ANCIENT PRINCIPALITIES.

### I. *Electorate of Saxony*, containing

1. The Electoral circle.
2. The circle of Misnia.
3. ———— Thuringia.
4. ———— Leipsic.
5. ———— the mines.
6. ———— Voigtland.
7. ———— Neustadt.
8. Principality of Querfurt.
9. Bishopricks of Merseburg and of Naumurg.
10. Part of the county of Mansfeld.
11. Part of the county of Henneberg.
12. Marquisates of Lusatia.

### II. *Dutchy of Saxony*, containing

1. Dutchy of Saxony.
  1. The principality of Gotha.
  2. ———— of Altenbourg.
2. Dutchy of Saxe-Weimar.
  1. Principality of Weimar.
  2. Bailliage of Alstedt.
  3. Principality of Eisenach.
  4. Three bailliages in Henneberg.
  5. Bailliage of Kaltennordin.
  6. ———— Ilmenau.
  7. ———— Leichtenberg.
3. Dutchy of Saxe-Saalfeld, containing
  1. Part of the principality of Cobourg.
  2. Part of Altenbourg.
  3. Bailliage of Themar.
4. Dutchy of Saxe-Hildburghausen.
  1. Part of the principality of Cobourg.
  2. Part of the county of Henneberg.
5. Dutchy of Saxe-Heimingen.
  1. Part of Henneberg.
  - Cobourg.

### III. *Electorate of Brunswick Lunebourg*, containing

1. Principality of Calenbourg.
  - Quarter of Hanover.
  - Hameln.
  - Gättingen.
2. Principality of Griebenbagen.
3. ———— Lunebourg, and the county of Danneberg.
4. Dutchy of Lauenbourg.
5. ———— Bremen.
6. Principality of Werden.
7. Canton of Hadeln.
8. County of Hoya.
9. ———— Diepholz.
10. ———— Hohenstein.
11. ———— Spiegelberg.
12. Bishoprick of Osnabruck.

### *Territories of Brunswick—Wolfenbutel*, containing

1. Principality of Wolfenbutel.
2. ———— Blankenbourg.
3. District of Schœningen.
4. ———— Harz.
5. ———— Weser.
6. Bailliage of Thedinghausen.
7. Abbey of Walkenried.

### IV. *Dutchy of Mecklenbourg*, containing

1. Mecklenbourg—Schwerin, viz.
    1. Circle of Mecklenbourg.
    2. ———— Wend.
    3. Districts formerly common.
    4. Principality of Schwerin.
  2. Mecklenbourg—Strelitz, viz.
    - Circle of Stargard; and
    - Principality of Ratzebourg.
- Swedish Pomerania, containing
1. Pomerania

2. Isle of Rugen.
3. District of Wismar.

V. *Territories of Hesse-Cassel*, viz.

1. Lower Hesse.
2. Portion of Upper Hesse.
3. County of Zugerhein.
4. Principality of Henfeld.
5. ———— Smalcaid.
6. County of Nieder Kazenelnbogen.
7. Lordship of Giesse.
8. County of Schaumbourg.
9. ———— Hænau.

*N. B.* The Langrave, now elector of Hesse-Cassel, has gained the town of Gelnhäusen and a village, with several bailliages and convents as a compensation for the loss of St Goar and Rheinfels.

Territories of Hesse—Darmstadt, viz.

1. Ober-Kazenelnbogen.
2. Lordship of Epstein.
3. Upper Hesse.
4. County of Hanau-Lichtenberg.

*N. B.* This county has been alienated, and other territories acquired in compensation, viz. the dutchy of Westphalia, several bailliages and abbies, with the town of Friedburg, and a portion of the bishoprick of Worms.

VI. *Margraviate of Baden*, containing The *Lower, Middle, and Upper Margraviates*.

In 1803, the following territories were ceded to the Margrave, viz. the bishoprick of Constance—and the towns of Mannheim—Heidelberg—Offenbourg—Zell-am—Hammersbach—Gengenbach—Überlingen—Biberach—Ptulendorf and Wimpfen.

The new elector of Baden, for the loss of Rhodt and Bentheim, and other possessions in Alsace and Luxembourg, acquired several estates in compensation; so that his territories now consist of the remainder of his possessions on the left of the Rhine—the bailliages of Heidelberg, Ladenbourg, and Bretten—the towns of Heidelberg and Mannheim—portions of the bishopricks of Spire, Strasbourg, and Basil—Lordship of Lahr—bailliages of Leichtenau and Wilstadt—bishoprick of Constance—several abbies—provostship of Odenheim—and seven imperial towns.

VII. *Territories of the Duke, or Elector of Württemberg*, divided into 70 bailliages.

In exchange for Montchaud, and several possessions in Franche Comté and Alsace, he

has acquired the provostship of Ellwangen, and nine imperial towns, viz. Weil on the Wurm—Reutlingen—Esslingen—Rothweil—Gengen—Aalen—Hall—Gmund and Heilbronn—with several abbies and convents.

VIII. *Territories of the Elector of Bavaria*.

1. Possessions in the circle of Bavaria.

1. Dutchy of Bavaria.
2. Dutchy of Upper Palatinate.
3. ———— Neubourg.
4. ———— Sulzbach.

2. Possessions in the circles of Rhine and Westphalia, viz.

- Palatinate of Rhine.
- Dutchy of Juliers.
- Dutchy of Berg.
- Dutchy of Deux Ponts.

*N. B.* By the arrangement proposed in 1802, the Elector, for the loss of Deux-ponts, the dutchy of Juliers, palatinate of the Rhine, marquisate of Bergopzoon, lordship of Ravensstein, and other possessions in Belgium and Alsace, acquired the bishopricks of Passau, Waltzbourg, Bamberg, Aughsted, Friesingen, and Augsburg, with certain reservations; also the provostship of Kempten, and the imperial cities of Rothenbourg, Weissenbourg, Windsheim, Schweinfurt, Gochsheim, Sennefeld, Althausen, Kempten, Kaufbeuren, Memmingen, Dinkelsbuhl, Nördingen, Ulm, Ravensbourg, and the villages of Bopfingen, Buchhorn, Wangen, Leutkirch, &c. with ten abbies.

According to the new arrangement, the territories of the Elector-Palatinate of Bavaria are,—

1. Upper Bavaria.
2. Lower ————
3. Upper Palatinate.
4. The Bavarian province in Franconia.
5. The Bavarian province in Swabia.
6. Dutchy of Berg.
7. Part of the county of Neuburg, and the baillage of Muldorf.

IX. *Dutchy of Holstein*, containing

1. The Lordship of Pinneburg, and town of Altona.
2. The county of Ranzau.

*Principality of Anhalt*, containing

1. Anhalt Dessau.
2. ———— Bernbourg.
3. ———— Cothen.

*County of Oldenburg, containing*

1. 1 districts of Geest and Marsch.
2. 15 district of Stadt.
3. ————— Neuenburg.
4. ————— Delmenhurst.
5. Bailliage of Schwey.

6. Canton of Wuhren.

7. Lordship of Verel.

*N. B.* By the arrangement proposed in 1802, the Elector of Hanover was to cede the bailliage of Wildchausen to the Duke of Oldenburg.

## NEW PRINCIPALITIES AND COUNTIES.

*Territories of Nassau-Orange-Diez, consisting of the principalities of Dillenburg, Diez, Siegen, &c.*

*Territories of the branches of Nassau-Wallram, viz.—*

1. Nassau-Weilbourg, on either side the Rhine; and Hachenbourg.
2. Nassau-Usingen, consisting of six or eight bailliages.
3. Nassau-Saarbruck, viz. the counties of Saarbruck, Saarwarden, &c.

*N. B.* The house of Nassau has received indemnities for the loss of several possessions. The Prince of Nassau-Dillenburg, for the loss of territories in Holland and Belgium, has acquired the bishoprick of Fulda and of Corwey, the abbey of Weingarten, and the town of Dortmund.

Nassau-Weilbourg, for the loss of one-third of Saarwarden and a lordship, was, by the arrangement in 1802, to receive a portion of the electorate of Triers, with the abbey of Arnstein and that of Marienstadt.

Nassau-Usingen, for the loss of Saarbruck, two-thirds of Saarwarden, the lordship of Lahr in the Ortenau, and some other districts, was to be indemnified by portions of the electorates of Mentz, and of Cologne, &c.

*Territories of Hohenzollern, consisting of Hohenzollern-Hechingen, and Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen.*

*Principality of Schwartzburg, containing Schwartzburg-Sundershausen, and Schwartzburg-Rudolstadt.*

*Lordships and Counties of Reuss, viz. Graitz-Gera-Schleitz, and Lobenstein.*

*County of Oettingen, composed of*

1. Oettingen-Spielberg.
2. ————— Wallerstein.
3. ————— Baldern.

*Principality of Furstenberg.*

*County of Waldeck.*

- Lippe, with part of Schauenbourg.
- Hohenloe.
- Ober-Isenbourg.
- Solms.
- Wittgenstein.
- Erbach.
- Castell.
- Lowenstein-Wertheim.
- Limbourg.
- Kœnigsegg.
- Tour and Taxis.

*Principality of Schwarzenberg.*

*County of Leiningen.*

———— Beuthem.

*Wild and Rhingraviae.*

*Principality of Wied.*

### ECCLESIASTICAL STATES.

1. *Electorate of Mentz, containing*
  1. The Archbishoprick of Mentz.
  2. Thuringia.
  3. Eichsfeld.

*N. B.* A portion of the archbishoprick on the

the left bank of the Rhine was ceded to France in 1798. The Elector's territories now are the principalities of Aschaffenburg and of Ratisbon; and the county of Wetzlar.

*Electorate of Triers.*

The archbishoprick of Triers, except the baillages of Montabour, Limbourg, and Welmich, with part of the baillage of Ehrenbreitstein, was ceded to France in 1798.

*Electorate of Cologne, formerly containing*

1. The Archbishoprick of Cologne.
2. County of Recklingshausen.
3. Dutchy of Westphalia.

*N. B.* This archbishoprick was ceded to France, except Altenwied, Unkel, and Koenigswinter. The dutchy of Westphalia was ceded to Hesse-Darmstadt.

*Archbishoprick of Salzburg, containing Zellerthal-Pinzgau and Lungau.*

*Bishoprick of Constance, ceded to the Elector of Baden.*

	<i>Population.</i>
Bishoprick of Augsburg - - -	77,000
----- Passau - - - -	60,000
----- Ratisbon - - -	9,000
----- Freisingen - - -	23,000
----- Osnabruck - - -	117,000
----- Munster - - - -	20,000
----- Paderborn - - -	60,000
----- Hildesheim - - -	77,000
----- Lubeck - - - -	20,000
----- Wurtzbourg - - -	262,000
----- Bamberg - - - -	195,000
----- Eichstadt - - -	57,000
----- Fulda - - - -	90,000
----- Liege - - - -	220,000
----- Basil - - - -	60,000
----- Strasburg - - -	25,000
----- Spire - - - -	50,000
----- Worms - - - -	14,000
----- Trent - - - -	150,000
----- Brixen - - - -	26,000
Abbey of Kempten - - - -	42,000
----- Corvey - - - -	30,000
Provostship of Berchtesgaden -	18,000
----- Elwangen - - -	20,000
Possessions of the Teutonic Order in Franconia } 120,000	
Fifty-one imperial towns with their territories containing a population of 690,000.	

*Maps.*—Many provincial maps were published by Homann and his heirs. Eisenschmid delineated a map of Germany in four sheets. *Mappa Critica Germaniæ*, by Tobias Mayer, was published A. D. 1750. A map by the academy of Berlin appeared in 1762. Robert's maps of the several circles are tolerably accurate: and those constructed for Busching's Geography, by Kitchen, are useful. A map was published by Abbé Courtalon in 1774; but it is inferior to those in the *Atlas Encyclopedique*, published 1787. Rochette's map in four sheets, and Faden's in one sheet, are not distinguished by any material improvements. The best map of this empire is that of Chauchard, accompanied by a memoir. But, in this map, the mountains are carelessly traced. Those in the lower part of Upper Saxony and Mount Jura are omitted; the ridges that inclose Bohemia are scarcely marked, and no names are affixed to the grand mountains of the Alps.

## AUSTRIAN DOMINIONS.

## BOHEMIA.

*Bohemia*, Boierheim, Boiheim, so called from the Bøii its ancient inhabitants, is bounded on the north by Misnia, Lusatia, and Silesia; on the east by Moravia, Silesia, and the county of Glatz; on the south by Austria and Bavaria; on the west by the Upper Palatinate, Culmbach, and Voigtland: lying between  $48^{\circ} 30'$  and  $51^{\circ} 10'$  north latitude, and between  $12^{\circ} 20'$  and  $16^{\circ} 50'$  east longitude from Greenwich: being of a circular form, 150–170 miles from north to south, and 160–180 from west to east, containing upwards of 16,000 square miles, and 2,450,000 inhabitants.

Surrounded by granite mountains anciently covered with thick woods, it contains many elevated tracts, but the greater part of it is level, and indifferently fertile. There are neither lakes nor morasses to taint the air, which is dry, temperate, and salubrious. In winter the cold is not too sharp, nor is the summer heat too intense. The vale in the middle of the country, watered by the Elbe, Moldau, and Eger, is protected from the wind. The soil in general is rich, but in some places sandy. Though not so highly cultivated as many other parts of Germany, yet it produces abundance of corn, flax, hemp, fruits, woods, pasture, and most of the necessaries, but few of the luxuries, of life. In the mountains are mines of silver, copper, lead, tin, iron, and all kinds of marble. There are various mineral springs and warm baths.

*Rivers.*

*Rivers.*—The Elbe originates near the north boundary of the circle of Koniggratz, and flows southward to Kolin: thence it proceeds north-west to Melnick, where it receives the Moldau, whose source is on the confines of Bavaria. Bathing a varied landscape, in a north north-west course, it is augmented by the Eger near Leutmeritz, where it becomes navigable, and soon after passes into Saxony.

Bohemia was formerly more populous than it is at present. In the reign of Rodolph II. there were computed in it 34,700 villages, 732 towns, 124 castles, and above three millions of inhabitants. Upon an accurate survey in 1596, there were found 150,858 subjects, 1366 parishes, and 97 royal and baron towns: and a map published in the year 1619, exhibits 722 towns, 200 castles, and 3377 knights seats.—But, during the intestine religious wars, and in the succeeding irruptions of the Swedes, most of the towns, castles, and villages were laid waste, insomuch that at present it contains 244 boroughs, 303 market-towns, 11,284 villages, 29,175 burghers houses, 53,769 proprietors of taxable lands, 31,944 villagers, 26,000 Jews, and 60 convents (Putter).

The principal manufactures are linen, cotton, wool, silk, paper, glass, leather. The articles of export are alum, Epsom salt, butter and grease, fish, flax, grain, hides, fruit, cloth, paper, horses, sulphur, vitriol, tin, &c. The articles of import are cotton, lead, brooks, iron, jewellery, spiceries, coffee, horned cattle, &c. The balance of trade is in favour of the country.

*History.*—Ferdinand, Archduke of Austria, and afterward Emperor, having married the only daughter of Uladislau, succeeded her brother Lewis in Bohemia A. D. 1526; and, at a diet of the states, declared the kingdom hereditary and absolute: the crown, however, is conferred with some appearance of election; although by the treaty of Westphalia, it is declared hereditary in the House of Austria. In 1635 Upper and Lower

Lusatia were resigned to the Elector of Saxony. Under Ferdinand III. this kingdom was laid waste by the Swedes; and, in 1740, the ancient male stock of the House of Austria became extinct. Maria Theresa, by virtue of the Pragmatic sanction, succeeded her father in the whole of the hereditary lands; but the Elector of Bavaria, founding his pretensions on the will of Ferdinand I. seized the kingdom. Maria prevailed; and in May 1743 was crowned at Prague. The House of Austria are absolute sovereigns in Bohemia.

Ever since Charles IV. this kingdom consists of the city of Prague and twelve circles, to which is added the territory of Egra. The county of Glatz, in the year 1742, was ceded to the King of Prussia; and Elnbogen in 1714 was united with the circle of Saatz.

PRAGUE, the capital of Bohemia, and an archbishop's see, is a large, tolerably built, thinly inhabited, and indifferently fortified city; agreeably situate near the centre of the kingdom, in a fruitful territory, on both sides of the shallow and rapid Moldau, over which there is a bridge 1700 feet in length. Founded in the year 795, the city consists of five parts, containing 92 churches and chapels, about four cloysters, nine Jewish synagogues, and upwards of 75,000 inhabitants. The old town, lying on the east bank of the river, is the most considerable division, and famous for its university founded by Charles IV. It is almost environed by the new town which has broad and strait streets, a cathedral rich in relics and ornaments, a citadel for its defence, and other public buildings. The third division, seated on the west side of the river, contains several handsome edifices, with an imperial palace, which is an irregular structure on the summit of an eminence. The city has been frequently besieged and taken, viz. in 1631 by the Saxons; in 1648, the western division was taken by the Swedes; in 1741, the whole city was reduced by the Elector of Bavaria; in 1744 by the Prussians, &c. Containing few manufactures, and little trade, it lies in  $50^{\circ} 5' 47''$  N. latitude,



tude, and  $14^{\circ} 25' 10''$  E. longitude from Greenwich. In the middle of the river there are two small islands, called great and little Venice, frequented by parties of pleasure. On the Whitehill, near the city, the emperor Ferdinand II. defeated the forces of Frederick elector Palatine in 1620. The road from Prague to Dresden is extremely bad; but the country southward to Vienna is well cultivated.

I. The circle of *Bunzlau*, or Boleslawsko, of an oval form, and lying under  $50\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  N. latitude, in the northern part of the kingdom, is bounded on the south by the Elbe, and traversed from north to south by the Iser, which falls into the Elbe above Alt-Bunzlau. The north part of this circle is mountainous; but the level tracts yield corn and pastures, and the red wine of Mielnick is in some estimation. The principal towns are the following, viz.

*Ing-Bunzlau*, a royal borough, founded by Boleslaw in 973, on the eminence of Hrobka bathed by the Iser, 30 miles north north-east of Prague.

*Mielnick*, or Melnik, a small royal town with a castle on an eminence, in a fruitful spot, about 20 miles northward of Prague, below the confluence of the Elbe and Moldau.

*Nymburg*, a royal borough in a plain, watered by the Elbe, 26 miles east north-east of the metropolis, on the Elbe and south border of the circle.

*Benatky*, or Benatek, a little town with a citadel, sometime the residence of Tycho Brache, 10 miles south of Ing-Bunzlau, on the bank of the Iser.

*Turnau*, a small open town on the Iser, containing some artists and manufacturers, 16 miles north north-east of Ing-Bunzlau.

*Alt-Bunzlau*, a town founded in the year 915, almost destroyed in the civil wars, now an inconsiderable place, on the Elbe below the influx

of the Iser, midway betwixt Ing-Bunzlau and Prague. In this circle, A. D. 1771, were 1030 towns and villages, and 237,000 inhabitants.

2. *Konigingratz*, Kœnigsgraetz, or Hradetz, the north-east circle of the kingdom, is an elevated country, in  $50^{\circ} 21'$  N. latitude, between Bunzlau and Upper Silesia. On the north it is bounded by a ridge of mountains, called Riesenbergr, whence the Elbe flows southward through the middle of the circle, which contains 743 towns and villages, and 199,000 inhabitants.

*Konigingtatz*, or Krawlow Hadretz, a considerable, well built, fortified royal town, and bishop's see, containing 287 houses, founded in 782, near the south border of the circle, 55 miles eastward of Prague, at the conflux of the rivers Erlitz and Elbe. In 1762, a body of Prussian troops entered this place, and destroyed the imperial magazine and the greater part of the town.

*Jaromirz*, or Daromirz, a small royal borough containing a convent of the order of St Augustine, and 3000 inhabitants, on the Elbe at the mouth of the Uppau, eight miles north of Konigingratz. Half a mile hence is Kukus a celebrated medicinal spring.

*Kralowe-Dzour*, *Koniginbof*, a small royal town on the Elbe, eight miles north north-west of Jaromirz.

*Bidschhof*, a little royal town, 15 miles west of Konigingratz, on the Tsczidlina an inconsiderable stream which runs south-west to the Elbe, into which it falls between Kolin and Nymburg.

*Tru now*, a small royal town consumed by fire in 1757, and afterwards rebuilt, on the Uppau, 25 miles north of Konigingratz, near the border of the circle. In that neighbourhood there are immense masses of rock, in the form of columns united at their base, and of a great height. Not far distant, at the village of Sor, a warm action happened between the Austrian and Prussian armies, September 30, 1745.

*Giczin*,

*Giczin*, a neat town on the Tsczidlina, betwixt Kralowe-Dwur and Ing-Bunzlau, 14 miles eastward of the latter, and 22 north north-west of Konigingratz.

*Braunau*, a small town with a rich benedictine abbey, 13 miles east of Trutnow, in the north-east corner of the circle.

*Chlumitz*, or Chlwnetz, an inconsiderable town, six miles south of Bidschof, on the Tsczidlina, near which the Emperor Lotharius was defeated and taken prisoner by the Bohemians.

*Nachod* on the Metha, eight miles east north-east of Jaromirz, near the confines of Silesia, is the principal town of a considerable lordship: and *Pottenstein* is a small town containing a manufacture of table-linen, about 22 miles south-east of Konigingratz.

3. *Chrudim*, to the southward of the preceding circle, and on the left hand of the Elbe, in  $49^{\circ} 50'$  N. latitude, contains 33 towns, and 186,500 inhabitants, with some lakes and ponds, and fine meadows watered by several streams which originate near the east and north-east boundaries, and run westward to the Elbe. It is noted for its excellent breed of horses.

*Chrudim*, a tolerably built royal town, containing about 4000 inhabitants, on the river Chrudimka, 20 miles southward of Konigingratz, and 55 east south-east of Prague. *Pardubitz*, a small, well built, fortified town, with a citadel on the Elbe, eight miles north of Chrudim, noted for its sword blades and knives.

*Cboltitz*, a small town with a citadel five miles north-west of Chrudim, near the border of Czaslaw.

*Alta-meyta*, or Hohen-maut, a little royal town about 14 miles east of Chrudim.

*Pol.czka*, a small royal town in the south-east corner of the circle.

*Litornysl*, a small royal town about 24 miles south-east of Chrudim, formerly

formerly a bishop's see, which was removed to Konigingratz. In the neighbourhood of Nassawrk a small town, nine miles south south-east of Chrudim, copperas and vitriol are found.

4. *Tschaslau*, or Czaslaw, a circle south-west of Chrudim, near the middle of the kingdom, in  $49^{\circ} 45'$  N. latitude. In the south-east parts there are mountains which contain mines of silver, and whence several streams run westward to the Moldau and Elbe.

*Czaslaw*, a small royal borough, containing 2000 inhabitants, built in 796, on the Crudimka, 50 miles south-east of Prague. The market place is a spacious square, and the church-tower is the highest in the kingdom. This borough contains about 260 houses.

*Kuttenberg*, a royal borough, and mine-town, with a palace, five miles north-west of Czaslaw, in the northern part of the circle. In its vicinity silver mines were discovered in the year 1237, some of which are 80 fathoms deep, and were formerly very productive.

*Chotusitz*, a small market town, where the Prussians defeated the Austrians, May 17, 1742, a few miles north of Czaslaw. In Sedlitz, or Sedluz, near Kuttenberg is a convent of Cistercian monks, with the handsomest church in Bohemia.

*Chotieborz*, a small town, south-east of Czaslaw, near the border of Chrudim.

*Deutschbrodt*, a small royal borough built in the year 793, on the Sasawa above Swietla, 26 miles southward of Czaslaw.

*Swietla*, a little town about 20 miles south of Czaslaw, on the river Sasawa which runs westward through the middle of this circle and of Kaurzim, and loses itself in the Moldau.

*Ledeetz*, a small town on the Sasawa, below Swietla. The revenues of this town and of a lordship of the same name were bestowed by Maria Theresa for the support of a convent in Prague.

*Jenikow,*

*Jenikow*, a small neat market town, where is a celebrated image of the Virgin Mary, to the southward of Deutchbrodt. In its neighbourhood, A. D. 1643, the Swedes defeated the Imperialists. This circle contains 840 towns and villages, and 155,800 inhabitants.

5. *Kaurzim* is a circle of a triangular form, near the centre of the kingdom; in 50° N. latitude, on the west bounded by the river Moldau, and on the north by the Elbe. In this circle are 31 towns, 664 villages, and 113,180 inhabitants. It abounds in forests, and contains the following places of some note.

*Kaurzim*, an ancient and considerable royal borough, 18 miles north-west of Czaslaw, in the road to Prague, from which it is distant 28 miles.

*Zasmuki*, a small market town near Kaurzim, noted for a convent with an handsome church built in memory of the defeat of the Prussians at Chotzemitz in the year 1757.

*Kolin*, a small royal borough with several palaces, a spacious market place, seven churches, and about 700 houses, on the Elbe, upwards of 40 miles east south-east of Prague, near the north-east extremity of the circle.

*Bobemian*, or Bomisch-brod, an inconsiderable royal borough, consumed by fire in 1627, and afterwards rebuilt, eight miles north-west of Kaurzim, and 20 east of the metropolis.

*Brandetz*, a little market town, with a castle, 16 miles north-east of Prague, on the Elbe.

*Kosteletz*, a small town agreeably situate on an eminence bathed by the Elbe, near the northern extremity of the circle, on the border of a forest called Schwart-kosteletz; near this place several battles have been fought.

*Jankow*, an inconsiderable town, south south-west of Kaurzim, near the south boundary of the circle. There the imperialists were defeated by the Swedes in 1645.

*Eylau*,

*Eylau*, or *Gilovia*, a royal mine town, south-west of *Kaurzim*, near the confluence of the *Sasawa* and *Moldau*.

6. *Bechin*, composed of the small circles of *Budweis* and *Tabor*, in  $49^{\circ} 20'$  N. latitude, on the right hand of the *Moldau*, extends from the circle of *Kaurzim* to the south border of the kingdom. Several streams descend from the hills in the east and north-east districts, and lose themselves in the *Moldau*. It was laid waste by fire and sword in the thirty-years war, and now contains 72 towns, 1582 villages, and 275,660 inhabitants.

*Budweis*, a considerable well-built royal borough and bishop's see, fortified in the ancient manner, and containing about 5000 inhabitants, 80 miles south of *Prague*, on the right bank of the *Moldau*. To the eastward there are several ponds or lakes.

*Bechynie*, a small market-town with a citadel on a steep rock bathed by the *Moldau*, 24 miles north of *Budweis*.

*Tabor*, a royal borough, founded by the Hussites in 1420, 36 miles north north-east of *Budweis*, and 11 north north-east of *Bechin*, on a mountain near the *Lunitz* which runs south-west to the *Moldau*. This place, naturally strong, is fortified with a ditch, walls, and bulwarks: but it has been frequently besieged and taken.

*Pilgram*, a royal borough, with an extensive territory, 20 miles east of *Tabor*, and near the north-east border of the circle.

*Neubaus*, a small town with a fine citadel, 28 miles north-east of *Budweis*.

*Crumau*, a well-built fortified town, with a citadel, on the *Moldau*, about 17 miles above *Budweis*.

*Rudolph-stadt*, so called from *Rudolph II.*, formerly noted for some rich silver mines in its neighbourhood, which were very productive from the year 1550 to 1600.

*Wittgenau*, or *Tizdon*, a small town in a marshy soil, with a citadel formerly reputed very strong, 16 miles to the eastward of *Budweis*.

7. *Prachin*, or Prachatitz, is so called from the ancient citadel of Prachus, or Prachin, the ruins of which are visible on a mountain in the north-west part of the circle. It contains gold, silver, and precious stones, and near its southern border lies the source of the Moldau. Situate in  $49^{\circ} 10' N.$  latitude, it is bounded on the east by that river, on the south-west by Bavaria, on the west and north by the circles of Pilsen and Beraun.

*Pisek*, a royal borough, laid waste by fire and sword in the thirty years war, near the influx of the Wattawa into the Moldau, about 10 miles west of Bechin, and 55 south of Prague.

*Raby*, an inconsiderable place, about 25 miles west south-west of Pisek, on the Wattawa below Schuttenhofen, formerly containing a celebrated citadel, with mines of silver and copper in its vicinity.

*Schuttenhofen*, a royal borough, on the Wattawa, 30 miles west south-west of Pisek, in a valley environed by mountains.

*Berg-Reichenstein*, a royal mine-town, about seven miles south of Schuttenhofen, in the south-west corner of the circle, on a mountain where silver is found.

*Prachatitz*, a small market-town, on a mountain, about 24 miles southward of Pisek.

*Wodnany*, a royal borough, laid waste by war in 1468 and 1620, on the river Blanitz, about 14 miles south of Pisek.

*Husynetz*, a little town, noted only for being the birth-place of John Huss, on the Blanitz, south south-west of Wodnany.

*Frauenberg*, a small town, with a castle on a neighbouring eminence, 12 miles south-east of Wodnany, near the Moldau. Prachin contains 977 towns and villages, and 170,600 inhabitants.

8. *Pilsen* is a mountainous territory extending along the western frontier of Bohemia, in  $49^{\circ} 45' N.$  latitude. It affords rich pastures, and is noted for its excellent cheese. From the mountains in the west and south-west parts of this circle many streams flow to augment the Mza,

or Miza, which runs eastward in a winding course, and falls into the Moldau about 10 miles above Prague. In this circle are 644 towns and villages, and 127,000 inhabitants.

*Pilsen*, a considerable, well-built, fortified, decayed, royal borough, built in the year 775 between the rivers Mza and Radbutz, about 34 miles north-west of Pisek, and 50 west south-west of Prague. This place was in vain besieged by the Hussites, but was taken in 1621 by General Tilli.

*Kokyczany*, a small borough, containing a convent of the order of St Augustine, 10 miles east of Pilsen, near the confines of Beraun.

*Miza*, or Mies, a royal borough, built in 1131, on a river of the same name, 20 miles west of Pilsen.

*Tachow*, a small market-town, with a citadel, frequently mentioned in the history of Bohemia, at some distance from Miza, near the border of Bavaria.

*Klattau*, a royal borough, 28 miles south south-west of Pilsen, founded in the year 771, and in 1000 surrounded with walls and ramparts. In that neighbourhood were formerly mines of silver.

*Tausz*, a small royal borough, 20 miles west of Klattau, near the western frontier of the kingdom, and founded to prevent the incursions of the Bavarians.

The following are places of little note, *viz.* *Kladrau*, near Miza; *Negirzk*, where a battle was fought in 1467; *Nepomuk*, containing a Cistercian convent, near the castle of Helena Hora, to the eastward of Klattau; *Neyern*, on the rivulet Bradawke, on the south limit of the circle; *Szwibow*, with a citadel formerly famous.

9. *Saatz*, or Lucsko, a fruitful territory north of Pilsen, in the western part of the kingdom, 50° 10' N. latitude, traversed from west to east by the river Eger, which divides it into two almost equal parts. It produces abundance of corn and pastures, and its hops are reckoned the best in Bohemia.



Bohemia. The district of Elnbogen, annexed to Saatz, contains good mines with some warm baths. Saatz contains 972 towns and villages, and 201,400 inhabitants.

*Saatz*, a royal borough, built in the eighth century, but frequently damaged by inundations of the Eger and by fire, 45 miles west north-west of Prague, and 40 north of Pilsen. It contains about 530 houses, and 3500 inhabitants.

*Brux*, or Pons, a small well-built royal borough, containing several convents, on the rivulet Bila, 15 miles north of Saatz, near the border of Upper Saxony, at the foot of a mountain on which there was formerly a strong castle.

*Launy*, a royal borough, on the Eger, 15 miles to the eastward of Saatz.

*Kadan*, a small royal borough, founded in the year 821, and noted for its excellent beer, on the Eger, 18 miles west of Saatz.

*Chomutow*, or Commotau, a royal borough, about 12 miles north north-west of Saatz, where the Jesuits had a flourishing seminary.

*Falkenow*, a small town, in which alum, sulphur, and vitriol are prepared, on the Eger, 10 miles west of Elnbogen, and 44 west of Saatz.

*Wary*, or Carlsbad, Thermiæ Carolinæ, a small royal borough, containing about 400 houses, formerly famous for its warm baths discovered in 1370, in a valley about six miles east of Elnbogen, and 34 west of Saatz, on the river Topl, near its influx into the Eger. These baths are recommended for many diseases, particularly the gravel.

*Elnbogen*, or Locket, in Latin *Cubitus*, a royal borough, consisting of 250 houses, with a citadel on a rock, environed with precipices, on two sides bathed by the Eger, 40 miles westward of Saatz, in 1647 besieged in vain, but taken in the years 1621 and 1631.

*Presnitz*, an inconsiderable place, near which silver mines were discovered in 1341, about 10 miles north north-west of Kadan.

*Joachimsthal*, an exempted mine-town, consisting of 630 houses, in a

valley, 14 miles north north-east of Elnbogen, and formerly famous for its excellent silver mines, which were discovered in the year 1516, one of which was 1700 feet in depth. These mines were very productive towards the conclusion of the sixteenth century.

*Gottesgab*, a small mine-town, a few miles north of Joachimsthal, on the confines of Saxony.

*Salzkow*, an exempted mine-town, also called *Schlakenwald*, consisting of 460 houses, near which a beautiful tin is found, five miles southward of Elnbogen.

*Ostrow*, a little town, with a citadel, and an elegant pleasure-garden.

At *Culm*, between Elnbogen and Eger, there is a celebrated image of the Virgin Mary; and, at *Dreyhacken*, a pure kind of copper is found.

The small district of *Egra*, to the westward of Saatz, on the border of Franconia, in  $50^{\circ} 2'$  N. latitude, is annexed to the circle of Saatz, and contains:—

*Eger*, or Egra, the capital, a well-built, populous, and fortified town, consisting of 740 houses, partly in a valley and partly on a rock, bathed by a river of the same name, about 90 miles westward of Prague, and 20 south-west of Elnbogen. In 1742 the French made themselves masters of it; but, in the year following, it was reduced after a long blockade. In the neighbourhood there is an acid spring. Three annual fairs were established here in 1774.

10. *Leutmeritz*, or Leitmeritz, styled Bohemian paradise, the north-west part of the kingdom, in  $50^{\circ} 46'$  N. latitude, is a pleasant and fruitful territory, on the south bounded by the Eger, and divided by the Elbe into two equal parts. The wine which grows near Austi is famous; and the warm mineral waters of Toplitz are very salubrious. This circle contains 908 towns and villages, and 225,400 inhabitants.

*Leutmeritz*,

*Leutmeritz*, or *Leitmeritz*, is a well-built, populous, royal borough, containing 515 houses, about 35 miles north of Prague, and 30 north-east of Saatz, below the confluence of the Eger and Elbe. The adjacent country produces good wine.

*Lippey*, a populous town, where a fine potter's ware, polished glass, and cloth are made, 20 miles north-east of *Leutmeritz*, near the border of *Bunslau*.

*Austi*, or *Aussig*, a tolerably built royal borough, 12 miles below, *i. e.* north of *Leutmeritz*, in a mountainous district, on the west bank of the *Elbe*. This town in 1426 was destroyed by the *Hussites*, and in 1538 was consumed by fire. Near it lies the village of *Przedlitz*, where a bloody battle was fought in 1426, between the *Hussites* and inhabitants of *Misnia*.

*Graüpen*, or *Crupna*, a little mine-town, noted for a famous image of the *Virgin Mary*, seven miles westward of *Aussig*.

*Bilin*, a small town, with a fine citadel, and an acid spring, 18 miles west of *Leutmeritz*.

*Tetschen*, a small and neat town, with a citadel on a rock, about 12 miles below, *i. e.* north north-east of *Aussig*, on the river *Elbe*.

At *Loswositz*, a little town, three miles westward of *Leutmeritz*, on the left bank of the *Elbe*, a battle was fought between the *Austrians* and *Prussians* in 1756.

*Toplitz*, a town 10 miles west of *Aussig*, and 18 north-west of *Leutmeritz*, is noted only for its warm baths discovered in the year 762.

*Kamenitz*, a manufacturing town, where white chalk-glass is made, with a castle on a mountain, north-east of *Tetschen*, and 50 miles north of *Prague*.

*Rumburg*, a small town and castle, 14 miles north of *Kamenitz*.

*Birkstein*, a little town, where mirrors and various kinds of cotton-cloth are made. At *Hanspack*, fine paper, cotton-stuffs, &c. are fabricated.

11. *Rakownitz*, in  $50^{\circ} 12'$  N. latitude, on the north bounded by the Eger, on the east by the Elbe, and on the south by the Miza, consists partly of mountains covered with forests, and partly of level and fruitful plains.

*Rakownitz*, a small royal borough of 230 houses, noted for its excellent beer, in  $50^{\circ} 15'$  N. latitude, about 30 miles west of Prague, and 20 south south-east of Saatz.

*Welwary*, a small town founded in 956, on the left hand of the Moldau, 15 miles north north-west of Prague.

*Buayniæ*, a small market-town with a citadel, on the Eger, 12 miles north of Welwary, in the road to Leutmeritz.

*Purglitz*, a citadel, in which the royal treasure and state prisoners were formerly kept, to the southward of Slan, at one period a considerable royal borough, now a mean place, about 15 miles north-west of Prague, and as far north-east of Rakownitz.

*Kralowitz*, a small market-town, 15 miles south-west of Rakownitz. In that neighbourhood is a citadel where John Huss sometime resided. Rakownitz contains 544 towns and villages, and 109,000 inhabitants.

12. *Beraun*, composed of the small circles of Podbrad and Moldau, lies south of Rakownitz, in  $49^{\circ} 45'$  N. latitude, traversed from south to north by the river Moldau, and is tolerably fertile; containing 816 towns and villages, and 104,500 inhabitants.

*Beraun*, a royal borough, built in 746, on the Miza, 15 miles south-west of Prague, and as far south-east of Rakownitz, has suffered greatly by war, and in 1600 was almost wholly destroyed by fire. Near it the Austrians defeated the Prussians in 1744.

*Przibram*, a royal mine-town, 20 miles south of Beraun.

*Carlstein*, a celebrated citadel, erected by Charles IV., on a mountain, 14 miles south south-west of Prague, and a few miles to the eastward of Beraun.

**Beraun.** In that fort were deposited the imperial jewels, privileges, and relics. It was in vain besieged by the Hussites in 1422. A well in it is said to be 244 Prague feet deep, *i. e.* 213 English feet.

*Knin*, a small town 11 miles south-east of Beraun, with gold mines in its neighbourhood.

#### BOHEMIAN SILESIA.

*Silesia* was anciently a province of Poland, but in the year 1355, by virtue of a golden bull, procured by the Emperor Charles IV. it was forever united to the crown of Bohemia. This constitution remained till the year 1740, when Frederick, King of Prussia, asserted the claim of the house of Brandenburg, marched into Silesia, and annexed the greater part of this province to his dominions. The remainder is still in possession of the House of Austria as a Bohemian fief, and contains a small part of Upper and Lower Silesia.

1. In Lower Silesia is situate *Zuckmantel*, a small open town without any trade. In its vicinity there was formerly a mine which yielded plenty of copper and silver.

*Weidenau, Javernick, Friedberg, Kaltenstein, Freywald, &c.* are places of little note.

2. In Upper Silesia there are four principalities and eight lordships.

1. Part of the principality of Troppau contains:—

*Troppau*, Oppawa, or Oppa, the capital of Upper Silesia, a walled town, with a castle, containing an ancient royal palace, several convents, and 800 inhabitants, in a fruitful territory watered by a river of the same name, 40 miles north-east of Olmutz in Moravia. In 1758 the greatest part of it was destroyed by fire.

*Koenisberg,*

*Koenigsberg*, a small open town with a seat, 18 miles south-east of Troppau.

*Wagstadt*, a small walled-town, a considerable part of which in 1628 was consumed by fire, 16 miles south south-east of Troppau.

*Odrau*, a walled town with a seat on the Oder.

*Wigstadel*, or Wakow, a little open town, near which on a mountain stood the ancient castle of Wigstein, 12 miles south of Troppau. There are several market towns and many villages.

2. Part of the principality of *Jaegerndorf* contains—

*Jaegerndorf*, or Karnow, a walled town with a castle, environed by mountains, 15 miles north north-west of Troppau, on the same river. The castle of Schellenberg stood on a neighbouring mountain.

3. The principality of *Teschen*, a hilly territory, is bounded on the west by Troppau, and on the north by Hungary. There the Crappack mountains terminate, and those of Moravia commence. The middle part of this principality is tolerably fertile; the north abounds in marshes, pools, and lakes; in the mountains near the southern border the Vistula, and Olsa, or Usa, have their sources. In 1625, the male line of the dukes of Teschen ended, and this principality escheated to the crown of Bohemia.

*Teschen*, a small walled town, about 38 miles east south-east of Troppau, in a fertile plain, watered by the Olsa. This was the residence of Miciclas and several of his successors, and is still a place of some trade. There are two castles, or palaces, on a neighbouring hill.

*Jablunka*, a small open town, 12 miles southward of Teschen, in a deep valley watered by the Olsa. About five miles thence, stands Jablunka fort, erected for the defence of a pass.

*Skozow*, a little open town with a mansion house, south-east of  
Teschen,

Teschen, on the Vistula, near the eastern frontier of the Bohemian territories.

4. The principality of *Bilitz*, formerly part of Teschen, but erected into a separate state in the year 1752, contains—

*Bilitz*, a small walled town with a castle, 18 miles to the eastward of Teschen, on the Biala. In 1750 the church was destroyed by lightning, and in 1753, a fire consumed 140 houses. There is a castle on a neighbouring eminence. Among the inhabitants of Bilitz are 400 cloth-makers.

Part of the lordship of *Oderberg*, lying between the Oder and Olsa, still belongs to Bohemia; the rest of it is annexed to the Prussian dominions.

*Oderberg*, a small town, with a seat of the proprietor on the Oder, 22 miles north north-west of Teschen, and as far east of Troppau.

*Freudenthal*, or *Brunnthal*, a small walled town, agreeably situate in a valley of a lordship of the same name, 20 miles westward of Troppau.

*Engelsberg*, a small open town, near which there was formerly a mine of some importance, six miles north north-west of Freudenthal. The lordships of Olbersdorf, Friedek, Freystadt, Roy, Deutschleuten, and Reicherwaldau, contain a considerable number of small market towns and villages.

#### MORAVIA.

This marquisate is bounded on the west by Bohemia, on the north by Glatz and Silesia, on the east and south by Silesia, Hungary, and Austria, lying between  $48^{\circ} 40'$  and  $50^{\circ} 20'$  N. latitude, and between  $15^{\circ} 20'$  and  $18^{\circ} 20'$  E. longitude from Greenwich; being in some places up-

wards of 100 miles from north to south, and 120 from west to east ; containing 99 boroughs, 159 market towns, 2,478 villages, 87,271 houses, 3,653 parochial and monastic clergy, 24,000 Jews, and 1,100,000 inhabitants.

Moravia receives its name from the river Morava, Morau, or Marsch. Above one half of it is covered with mountains and woods, and many of the former are rugged and desolate. In the champaign country are morasses, bogs, and lakes. Some tracts, however, are fruitful in corn, hemp, flax, saffron, and excellent pastures. The mountains contain sulphur, vitriol, saltpetre, alum, iron, gold, &c.

The river Morau, in Latin Marus, originates in the county of Glatz, and traverses the marquisate from north to south, but is not navigable. On the southern border it receives the united streams of Teya, Swarczava, Switava, and Gihlaw, and falls into the Danube below Presburg.

This country was anciently inhabited by the Quadi, and afterward by the Slavi, under whom it was of greater extent than it is at present. Its sovereigns were independent till Charlemagne rendered them vassals of the empire. In the year 908 this kingdom became a prey to the Germans, Poles, and Hungarians. The territory now called Moravia was united to Bohemia, A. D. 1026. The whole marquisate is divided into six circles.

1. *Olmütz*, the largest of all the circles, lying in 49° 40' N. latitude, contains—

*Olmütz*, the capital of the marquisate, a well built fortified town, and archbishop's see, containing 26 churches, five chapels, seven cloisters of monks, two of nuns, several hospitals, and 11,000 inhabitants, on the Morau by which it is surrounded, 26 miles from the border of Austrian Silesia. The university was founded A. D. 1567, and in 1778 was removed to Brunn. This place has frequently suffered by fire ; in 1758,

it



it was for some months blockaded by the Prussians. On a rocky eminence, near the town, stands a convent of the order of Præmonstratenses.

*Unikzow*, a royal fortified town, in which saltpetre, glass, and gunpowder are made, to the northward of Olmutz.

*Littau*, a small walled town, of 383 houses, 12 miles north north-west of Olmutz, on the Morau.

*Zwittawy*, a walled town on the western border of the circle, 36 miles north-west of Olmutz, and 84 south-east of Prague.

*Tribau*, or Trebowa, a well built walled town, containing 3000 inhabitants, defended by a citadel, 27 miles north-west of the capital, between Littau and Zwittawy.

*Mugliz*, a walled town between Tribau and Unikzow, 18 miles north north-west of Olmutz, on the right hand of the Morau.

*Hohenstadt*, a walled town with a citadel, nine miles north of Mugliz.

*Schumberg*, a small walled town with a citadel, eight miles north north-east of Hohenstadt.

*Sternberg*, a little town built in the year 1250, and environed with a wall, to the eastward of Littau, and 14 miles north of the capital.

*Tyrnaw*, a market-town in a lordship of the same name, containing 7,300 inhabitants, with a strong citadel on a mountain.

*Merow*, a market-town, with a citadel on an eminence, north north-west of Mugliz.

*Gewiczko*, a walled town in the western part of the circle.

*Prostnitz* and *Tobitschau*, small and tolerably built towns, to the southward of Olmutz.

*Rymarow*, or Romerstadt, anciently a Roman station, now a little town near the Morau, with an iron mine in its vicinity.

*Hradisko*, or Strasisko, a village westward of the capital, remarkable for its myrrh and frankincense dug out of the earth.

2. *Prerau*, the north-west circle of Moravia, lies in  $49^{\circ} 30'$  N. latitude. Some districts of this circle are situate in the heart of Silesia; and one of them, viz. Katscher, was ceded in 1742 to the King of Prussia, by whom it was added to Upper Silesia.

*Prerau*, an ancient town, and the capital of the circle, 13 miles south-east of Olmutz, on the Beczwa, or Betschwa, a small stream which originates near the eastern border of Moravia, and flows westward to the Morau.

*Kremsier*, a small, well built walled town of 410 houses, 11 miles south south-west of Prerau, on the right hand of the Marsch, in the south-west corner of the circle. The fine palace here, which is the ordinary place of the bishop's residence, was consumed by fire in 1752, together with the archives of many families.

*Leipnick*, a small walled town of 400 houses, plundered by the Swedes in 1643, on the Betschwa, eight miles north-east of Prerau; and opposite to it on an eminence stands the castle of Helfenstein.

*Weiskirchen*, a small town founded about the year 1291, on the Betschwa, north-east of Prerau, and 15 miles eastward of Leipnick.

*New Titschein*, a small, handsome, walled town, eight miles east north-east of Weiskirchen, on the border of Upper Austrian Silesia.

*Fulnek*, a little town of 400 houses, with a citadel on an eminence, about 12 miles north of Weiskirchen, on the confines of Silesia.

*Hozenplox*, a small walled town on a river of the same name. On the frontier of Hungary and Silesia stands the mountain of Radhost, on which the ancient Moravians worshipped the idol Radgost.

3. *Hradisch*, the south-east circle of the marquisate, in  $49^{\circ} 10'$  N. latitude, is traversed from north to south by the Morau, and abounds in corn, wine, and fruit.

*Hradisch*, the capital of the circle, and a strong royal town, frequently besieged

besieged in vain, in a fruitful territory watered by the Morau, or Marsch, about 36 miles south of Olmutz. In that neighbourhood is a cloister, where once stood the celebrated town of Welogrod.

*Hun-brod*, or Hungarisch-brod, a small walled town of 680 houses, 11 miles to the eastward of the former, and noted for its acid spring.

*Kygow*, or Gaya, a royal borough 18 miles south-west of Hradisch, on the border of the circle of Brunn.

*Strasnitz*, a little open town, defended by a strong citadel, 15 miles south of Hradisch, on the left hand of the Morau, near the south border of the marquisate. In the year 1753 this place suffered considerably by fire.

*Buchlowitz*, a village near the border of Hungary, noted for its mineral spring, and for a citadel on a neighbouring mountain. Ostrow and Wesely are situate in two small islands formed by the Morau. Napayol, Wissowitz, Zlin, &c. are market towns.

4. *Brunn*, or Brinn, in  $49^{\circ} 15'$  N. latitude, is a long and narrow tract, extending from the confine of Bohemia, south-east through the middle of Moravia, to the junction of the united streams of Teya, Swarczava, &c. and the Morau. It is divided into upper and lower, the latter of which is for the most part level. In this circle there are many iron mines and works, mineral springs, and excellent quarries.

*Brunn*, a considerable, well built, fortified, trading, royal borough, 42 miles south-west of Olmutz, in the middle of the circle, near the conflux of the Swarczava and Suitava, containing a bishop's palace, a collegiate church, six cloisters, and 15,000 inhabitants. This place has been frequently besieged and blocked up, but never taken. In the suburb of Old Brunn is the strong citadel of Spilmberg, or Spielberg.

*Wiskow*, or Wischaw, a walled town, in a fertile territory, 20 miles north-east of Brunn, in the road to Prerau, near the border of Olmutz.

*Austerlitz*,

*Austerlitz*, an inconsiderable place, 12 miles south-east of Brunn, and 35 south-west of Olmutz, noted only for a battle fought between the French and Russians. In the year 1753, the bishop's palace and the town itself were set on fire by lightning, and almost reduced to ashes.

*Slawkow* and *Kostel* are little walled towns, in the south-east part of the circle.

*Nikolsburg*, a small town, composed of 760 houses, with a strong citadel on a rock, 30 miles south of Brunn, near the confines of Austria. In 1719 this place was consumed by fire.

The following are inconsiderable market-towns, *viz.* *Bohorzelitz*, near the river Ighlawa; *Saar*, containing a Cistercian cloister; *Bobrowa*, divided into *Upper* and *Lower*; *Butschowitz*, with a citadel; *Byteska*, on the Swarczawa; *Dubnian*, noted for an apparition of the Virgin Mary; *Hodonin*, with a citadel, on a branch of the Morau; *Krztiny*, noted for a celebrated image of the Virgin Mary; *Kunstat*, with a citadel, on a mountain; *Letowitz*, with a strong citadel, on a mountain; *Menin*, formerly a place of note; *Pustimerz*, in the centre of Moravia, formerly famous for a cloister of Benedictine nuns; *Raygern*, containing a cloister of Benedictines founded in 1048; *Tisnow*, on the Swarczawa.

5. *Znaim*, or *Znoymo*, an indifferently fruitful territory, in 49° N. latitude, on the border of Lower Austria. In this circle formerly were some mines of gold, and there are still iron mines and medicinal springs. It contains 9 boroughs, 33 market-towns, 344 villages, and 8905 houses.

*Znaim*, or *Znoymo*, the capital, a considerable royal borough, with a citadel, well built, and pleasantly situate at the foot of an hill, near the south boundary, on the river Teya, 39 miles south-west of Brunn, and 36 north north-west of Vienna. There, in 1437, the Emperor Sigismund expired. On a high mountain above the town stands the cloister of Peltemberg, or Mons S. Hyppoliti. *Znaim* was founded about the year 1222, and contains 840 houses.

*Jamniz*,

*Jamniz*, an ancient but small walled town, on a mountain, near the western border, 26 miles north-west of Znaim.

*Budwiz*, an inconsiderable walled town, with three suburbs, 18 miles north north-west of Znaim, and 10 to the eastward of Jamniz.

*Krumlow*, a small walled town, with a good citadel, 20 miles north of Znaim.

*Ewancitz*, or *Eybenschiz*, a well built walled town, 27 miles north north-east of Znaim, north of Krumlow, near the river Ighlawa.

*Great-Bitesch*, an ancient small walled town, about 20 miles north-west of Brunn, and 36 northward of Znaim.

*Jayspiz*, 15 miles west south-west of Krumlow; *Frein*, on the Teya; *Jaromieritz*, about six miles north-east of Budwiz; *Joslowitz*, on a mountain; *Wimislitz*, south of Krumlow, are small market-towns.

6. *Iglau*, in  $49^{\circ} 15'$  N. latitude, along the western border of Moravia, contains 6 boroughs, 15 market-towns, 294 villages, and 6433 houses.

*Iglau*, or *Gihlawa*, a considerable, well built, fortified, royal borough, containing 1196 houses, 84 miles west of Olmutz, near the confines of Bohemia, on a river of the same name, which originates at no great distance, and runs south-east to the Morau. This is a place of some trade, and has been frequently besieged and taken.

*Great Meseritsch*, a walled town of 396 houses, 22 miles south south-east of Iglau, on the river Oslawa, near the east border of the circle.

*Trebitsch*, a well built walled town of 470 houses, containing several manufactures of fine cloth, 24 miles south south-east of the capital, on the Ighlawa.

*Telcze*, or *Teltsch*, a tolerably built walled town, about 20 miles south of Iglau.

*Slawonitz*, or *Zlabings*, a very ancient walled town, founded by the Slavi, 36 miles southward of Iglau, near the border of Lower Austria.

*Datschitz*

*Datschitz*, on the Teya; *Purnitz*, near the centre of the circle; *Triesch*, between Iglau and Telcze; *Tassow*, on the Oslawa; are market-towns of little note.

## LUSATIA.

This marquisate is bounded on the north by Brandenburg, on the east by Silesia, on the south by Bohemia, on the west by Misnia; lying in 15° E. longitude, and between 50° 50' and 52° 15' N. latitude: being in some places about 100 miles from north to south, and 90 from west to east, but neither its length nor breadth, for most part, exceeds 65 miles. Its boundaries are very irregular, and deeply indented by the adjacent provinces. It is said to contain 2880 geographical square miles, and 400,000 inhabitants. The upper or southern part of this marquisate is hilly and mountainous; the lower abounds in bogs and marshes: but in both there are some fruitful tracts.

The *Queiss* and *Neiss* have their sources in the high mountains called Riesen-Gebirge, and run northward to the Oder. The *Spree*, or *Spro*, from its fountain in the circle of Budiszin, runs northward through the middle of the marquisate, receives the Schops in its progress, and in the Mark of Brandenburg loses itself in the Havel. The *Schwartz*, *Elster*, and *Pulsnitz* originate in the circle of Budiszin, proceed north-westward, unite their streams, and fall into the Elbe above Wittenberg.

The most ancient inhabitants were the Semnones, a tribe of the Suavi, who were succeeded by the Wandalers, and these again by the Soberwends. In the twelfth century some colonies from the low countries and the borders of the Rhine arrived in those parts: and even to this day the towns are almost wholly peopled with Germans; but the Wends prevail in the villages from Lobau to the Mark of Brandenburg. In the  
year

year 1623, Upper and Lower Lusatia were transferred by the Emperor Ferdinand II. as fiefs of Bohemia, to the Elector of Saxony, for seventy-two tons of gold.

*Upper Lusatia* is divided into the provinces of Budiszin and Gorlitz, each of which is subdivided into three circles; containing 6 boroughs, 23 market-towns, 450 Wendish villages, 62 churches, and 285,000 inhabitants.

*Budiszin*, divided into upper, lower, and Queiss circles, contains—

*Budiszin*, or Bauzen, the capital, founded in the ninth century, a considerable, well built, fortified, populous town, containing some flourishing manufactures of linen, hats, stockings, gloves, &c. and about 9500 inhabitants; on the river Spree, in a mountainous territory, about 75 miles north of Prague, and 32 east north-east of Dresden. The citadel, or castle of Ortenburg, stands on a rock, separated from the town by a ditch and rampart, but is included within the town walls. This place has frequently suffered by fire.

*Camenz*, or Kamienz, a small Wendish manufacturing town, containing 5500 inhabitants, destroyed by fire in 1706, but afterward rebuilt, on the river Elster, in a hilly tract, 15 miles west north-west of Budiszin.

*Lobau*, or Loby, the most ancient of the six towns in Upper Lusatia, and tolerably built, contains 6400 inhabitants, 12 miles south-east of Budiszin. In 1678 and 1710 above one-half of this town was destroyed by fire. In that neighbourhood there is a mineral spring.

*Hoyerswirda*, a small country town with a castle, divided by the Black Elster.

*Konigsbruck*, or Kunsberg, a country town with a citadel, 24 miles west north-west of Budiszin, on the Pulsnitz.

*Wittichenau*, Wittgenau, or Kulow, an ancient small Wendish town, on the Elster, 15 miles north of Bauzen. In the last century it frequently suffered by fire.

*Barnstadt*, or Bernardzitz, a Wendish town, 24 miles south-east of Bauzen. In 1429 it was laid waste by the Hussites, and in 1686 was greatly damaged by fire.

The following are towns of little note, *viz.* *Rubland*, on the Elster, near the border of Misnia; *Pulsnitz*, on a stream of the same name; *Elstra*, near the source of the Elster; *Weissenberg*, a free town; *Marklissa*, on an eminence, bathed by the Queiss; *Baruth*, a market-town with a citadel, about three miles from Weissenberg, and six from Budiszin, in a pleasant and fertile spot called the *golden meadow*.

*Gorlitz* is divided into the circles of Gorlitz, Zittau, and Lauban, containing—

*Gorlitz*, a considerable, indifferently built, decayed, trading town, fortified in the ancient manner, containing three churches within and the same number without its walls, a gymnasium, orphan-house, bailiff's seat, house of correction, an hospital, and 12,000 inhabitants, about nine leagues to the eastward of Budiszin, on the river Neiss. In 1691 one-half of this town was destroyed by fire.

*Zittau*, or Zittawa, a considerable, handsomely built town, containing five churches, four hospitals, a gymnasium, and 12,000 inhabitants. Situate 20 miles south south-west of Gorlitz, it is fortified in the ancient taste, and is a place of considerable trade in cloth and blue paper.

*Lauban*, a small town, containing several churches, a hospital, a house of correction, and 6,400 inhabitants, who have some trade in cloth and linen; 14 miles south-east of Gorlitz, near the border of Lower Silesia, on the Queiss, a river that runs northward to the Oder. In 1318 it was environed by a wall; afterward it was laid waste by the Hussites, and underwent other misfortunes.

*Muska*, or Muzakow, an ancient and small town, with a citadel on the Neisse.

*Herrenbuth*,



*Herrenbuth*, a tolerably built town in the district of Zittau, founded A. D. 1722 by some Moravian brethren who settled near the village of Berthelsdorf. It contains 1150 inhabitants. In the house where the young men dwell are 170 beds; and in that of the young women about 200, with all the usual trades of the society carried on in perfection.

*Great Hennersdorf*, a market town with a castle, occupied chiefly by Moravians. A commission was held there, A. D. 1748, relating to the affairs of the Herrenhutters. It lies about seven miles north of Zittau.

*Lower Lusatia*, in 52° N. latitude, is divided into five small circles, or districts, containing four boroughs, 17 market towns, and 115,000 inhabitants.

*Luckau*, or *Lucca*, is a small town on the rivulet Geila, in the north-west corner of the province, 10 miles south-west of Lubben, and 52 north of Dresden.

*Golzen*, an open country town, in 1644 and 1652 demolished by fire, 10 miles north north-west of Luckau.

*Guben*, a considerable town, containing several public buildings, in the north-east corner of Lusatia, on the Neisse, four leagues above its conflux with the Oder, 10 leagues southward of Frankfort.

*Forsta*, a small town, regularly built since the year 1748, on the Neisse, 16 miles south of Guben. Here are manufactured fine cloth, linen, and tapestry.

*Sorau*, an ancient town, with a considerable trade in yarn and linen, 32 miles south south-east of Guben, near the confines of the principality of Sagan. In 1701 it was almost destroyed by fire.

*Christianstadt*, a small manufacturing town with a castle, built A. D. 1659, 20 miles east south-east of Guben.

*Triebel* and *Amtitz*, small market towns, each of which is defended by a citadel.

*Lubben*, a small town with a castle, in a moorish tract watered by the Spree, 10 miles north-east of Luckau, in the same latitude nearly with Guben, viz.  $51^{\circ} 57'$ . *Friedland* and *Lieberose* are market towns of little note. *Kalau*, a decayed mean town, on the rivulet Dober, 15 miles southward of Lubben. *Sprenberg*, or Hrodk, a nearly built town with a fine citadel, on the river Spree, about 38 miles south-east of Luckau and 34 south-west of Guben.

#### AUSTRIA.

The circle of *Austria* is bounded on the north by Bavaria, Bohemia, and Moravia; on the east by Hungary and Croatia; on the south by the Adriatic, and the territories of Venice; on the west by Switzerland; lying between  $45\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  and  $48^{\circ} 50'$  N. latitude, and between  $9^{\circ} 40'$  and  $17^{\circ} 40'$  east longitude from Greenwich; being under some parallels upwards of 200 miles from north to south, and 300 from west to east. This extensive circle comprehends Austria proper, Stiria, Carinthia, and all the hither Austrian countries scattered in and about Swabia; containing 34,320 geographical square miles, and 4,180,000 inhabitants.

*Maps.*—Vischer has published 12 sheets of Upper and 16 of Lower Austria, which have been reduced to two sheets in Homann's atlas of Germany, No. 32 and 33; but both the former and latter are very inaccurate. The Austrian dominions have been comprehended in one sheet by Baron Lichtenstein. Austria is included in Chauchard's map of Germany. There are large provincial maps of most of the Austrian dominions; among which are Muller's Bohemia, 25 sheets, A. D. 1720—atlas of Tyrol 21 sheets, A. D. 1773—Hungary by the Artarian company, by Windisch, and by Schrembl—Moravia by Venuto—Gallitz and Lodomer by Lieskany, 42 small sheets—Transylvania by Schrembl,

two sheets—Sclavonia by Schrembl, two sheets—atlas of Gallitz and Lodomer by Maire, 12 sheets—Upper and Lower Lusatia by Homann's heirs, published in 1732 and 1768.

#### ARCHDUTCHY OF AUSTRIA.

AUSTRIA, properly so called, is divided into Upper and Lower; the latter forming the eastern and largest division of the country, and the former the western part; separated from each other by the river Ens. The surface of the whole province gradually slopes from the ridges of mountains on either hand towards the Danube.

The upper parts of the archduchy towards Stiria and Bohemia are mountainous; but in the neighbourhood of the Danube, the country is level, and interspersed with hills of no great elevation. In Lower Austria, the most remarkable mountain is Schneeberg, *i. e.* snowy mountain, a portion of a lofty ridge, called Kahleberg, that commences about six or eight miles above Vienna, and extends as far as the Save in Carniola. Schneeberg, though not so high as several other mountains in that ridge, yet, being insulated and its summit generally covered with snow, it attracts the notice of every traveller. The positions whence the Austrian mountains may be viewed to advantage are—the bridge over the Trasen about 30 miles west of Vienna—the rampart of Ens—and the summit of a hill on the eastern border of Gmunden lake. Most of the mountains lie in the Traun and Hanbruck quarters. Towards Stiria they are very high; but the other parts of the country are diversified with low hills. The highest mountain in the archduchy is Gressenberg.

*Rivers.*—Besides the Danube, which traverses the whole duchy from west to east, there are other considerable rivers in Austria. Of these the principal descend from the southern ridge of mountains, as the Traun,

the

the Steyr, the Ens, the Ips, and the Trasen, whose banks are studded with flourishing towns and villages. Vast quantities of timber are annually floated down these rivers from the forests and the upper country, for fuel to the inhabitants of the champaign districts.

*Lakes.*—The Wolfgang, the Traun, the Hallstatter, and other lakes of inferior note in Upper Austria, exhibit as beautiful and diversified landscapes as any in Germany.

*Climate, Soil, &c.*—The climate varies from the frontiers of Stiria and Bohemia to the lower border of Hungary and the banks of the Danube. In the former the cold in winter is intense, and storms are frequent and destructive. Summer is of short duration and precarious; and the autumnal months are often blasted by frosts and tempests. The mean quantity of rain that falls at Gmunden and Hallstadt in Upper Austria is from 38 to 46 inches, while at Vienna it rarely exceeds 28. In the hilly districts winter commences about the end of October; and the ground for the most part is covered with snow until the middle of March. The transitions from cold to heat, and *vice versa*, are sometimes rapid, and injurious to the human constitution, as well as to vegetation and to animals; but, on the whole, the climate is not unhealthy. The south and south-west winds are the strongest; the northerly winds the pleasantest; and the easterly are the most piercing and durable. Along the Danube, and in the lower country, the heat is excessive in July, August, and September; but the air is frequently purified by strong gales of wind.

Many tracts in Austria are of a fertile soil, well watered, and diversified with meadows, corn-fields, and vineyards. The southern districts are covered with wooded hills, which gradually rise from the banks of the Danube to the borders of Stiria, and lose themselves in the ridges of mountains, which, in various branches, stretch southward through Stiria, Carinthia, and Carniola, and south-west through Tyrol to the Alps in Switzerland. In other districts, barley, oats, rye, pease, beans, potatoes, hemp,

hemp, flax, wheat, and pastures, are the products of the soil. There are some inclosures ; but agriculture is imperfectly understood. The farmer, however, enjoys his property in security, and the rights of the nobility are properly defined. The breeds of horses, mules, cattle, and sheep, are equal to any in Germany. In 1798, there were computed 97,684 horses, and 112,162 cattle, in Lower Austria ; and perhaps one-third of these numbers in Upper Austria, without reckoning the cattle destined for the shambles of Vienna, which might amount to about 80,000 yearly, and 54,000 calves.

*Population and Manners.*—The population of this archduchy may exceed 1,500,000. The Austrians, in general, are a handsome and athletic race ; humane, good natured, hospitable, and brave. Though inclined to gratify their propensities, fond of mirth, gallantry, and gaudy equipage, yet their morals are, perhaps, as correct as those in any other country. Their vices are few ; murder is never heard of ; theft is rare ; forgery is unknown ; and drunkenness in streets and public places is seldom seen. Destitute of curiosity, and indifferent about what passes without the limits of their own province, they seldom ask news or discuss politics ; the reverse of which is the characteristic of the British character. They have a profound veneration for the memory of deceased friends or relations ; and where any of these perish by accident, a board or ticket is suspended on the spot, and is permitted to remain undisturbed many years.

*Manufactures and Commerce.*—Vienna alone contains an immense number of manufactures in woollens, silks, cotton, leather, iron, steel, glass, porcelain ware, paper, toys, household furniture, dress making, &c. and annually exports of those articles to the value of £.1,200,000. Lintz, in Upper Austria, has a cloth manufacture which, in 1805, employed 3000 workmen in the town, and 7000 in its neighbourhood. In several towns on the north side of the Danube are woollen manufactures of inferior note. But numerous prohibitory restrictions, and heavy imposts, are

are detrimental to foreign commerce, and to the internal improvement of the country. Besides several articles already mentioned, the exports out of Austria are saffron, wine, alum, gunpowder, &c.

The revenue of the Archduchy may amount to L.1,000,000.

*History.*—The western part of the Frankish monarchy in Gaul was called Neustria, Neustrasia, and Westrasia, and the eastern part Austria, Istria, and Austrasia. These designations were used in a larger or more contracted sense, according to the extent of the conquests made in different periods. At length, they were referred to two moderate tracts of land lying in those principalities. Lewis, King of Germany, for the defence of the border of his dominions, erected a marquisate in Oesterick, or Austria, which included a portion of the ancient Bavarian, Norican, and Pannonian territories. In the year 944, this marquisate was bestowed on Leopold count of Babenberg; and in 1156 it was raised to the rank of an archduchy by Frederick I. On the demise of the last duke of the Babenberg line, the King of Bohemia made himself master of the whole Austrian territories; but these were again taken from him by Rodolph I. of Habsburg, king of the Romans, from whom the present archdukes of Austria are descended. In 1282, his two sons were invested with Austria, Stiria, and Carniola, which their father had wrested from the King of Bohemia. In the year 1336, Carinthia devolved to the house of Austria. The grandson of Rodolph acquired the county of Pferd, with the towns of Rapperschweil, Wandelberg, and Stein. Under Rodolph IV. the county of Tyrol was added to the Austrian dominions; and Leopold III. purchased the counties of Feldkirchen, Sonneberg, Hohenberg, and Montfort; and the bailiwick of Swabia was mortgaged to him. Maximilian I. by his marriage acquired the Netherlands; and in 1499 the county of Gotz devolved to him. By Ferdinand I. the kingdoms of Hungary and Bohemia were united to the house of Austria. Charles VI. added the Italian states, and redeemed several countries which had been mortgaged.

But

But of those territories which gradually devolved, as above mentioned, many were again lost, particularly in Swabia, in the Netherlands, in Italy, and in Silesia. In the year 1713, Charles VI. made, and afterwards confirmed, the famous succession, *viz.* that all the Austrian hereditary countries should remain united, and, according to the right of primogeniture, should descend to the male, and in default of that to the female sex. By the death of that Emperor, A. D. 1740, without male issue, the House of Austria became extinct. The Elector of Bavaria seized Bohemia, and was elected Emperor in 1742, but died in 1745. Francis of Lorrain, having married Maria Theresa, daughter of Charles VI. succeeded to the Austrian dominions; and his successors continue in the possession of them, except the Netherlands, some territories which were (in 1802) ceded to France, in exchange for the Venetian states, and those which were ceded to Buonaparté, by a treaty signed at Vienna, October 14th 1809, *viz.* the county of Garitia, the manor of Montefalcone, the government and city of Trieste, Carniola with its dependencies on the Gulf of Trieste, the circle of Willach in Carinthia, and all the territories lying on the right bank of the Save, from the point where that river leaves Carniola, along its course to where it touches Bosnia; namely, a part of provincial Croatia, six districts of military Croatia, Fiume, and Hungarian Littorale, Austrian Istria, or the district of Castua, the islands depending on the ceded territories, and all other territories on the right bank of the Save.

I. In *Lower Austria* are computed 665 parishes, 17 archducal towns, 17 towns which belong to lordships, 4 boroughs, *i. e.* towns which have a privilege to erect an iron collar, 256 market-towns, 114 abbies and convents, 242 provincial courts, 606 citadels and seats, 4305 villages and hamlets.

This country is divided into four parts, or circles, two of which lie on the south and two on the north side of the Danube. The former, from their situation, are called the circles *below* and *above* the forest of Vienna; and the latter the circles *below* and *above* the Manhartsberg.

1. The circle below the forest of Vienna, or *Lower Winnerwald*, is well watered and fertile; lying in  $48^{\circ} 10'$  N. latitude, and  $16^{\circ} 20'$  E. longitude.

*Cities, &c.*—VIENNA, Vindobona, by Turks called Beez, by Poles Wieden, is the capital of the archduchy, the residence of the Emperor of Germany, and an archbishop's see, situate on a branch of the Danube, at the influx of the Wien, 531,000 toises eastward of Paris, and a place of considerable trade. It is irregularly built, divided into quarters, and well fortified with twelve large bastions and a deep ditch, about four miles in circuit, with extensive suburbs not paved. Between the city and suburbs there is a circular field 600 paces in breadth. This town contains the imperial palace a structure without beauty or elegance, several fine palaces of the nobility, the cathedral of St Stephen, an arsenal with arms for 100,000 men, an university founded in 1365, an academy of painting, sculpture, and architecture established in 1705, other public buildings, and, the suburbs included, upwards of 224,000 inhabitants. The streets are narrow and dirty, except some in the suburbs, and the religious buildings with the walks and gardens occupy a considerable proportion of the town. In the neighbourhood are several royal palaces and many villages. On the south and west sides of the town is seen a range of hills covered with vines and trees: on the north and east the country is level. The river Danube, above and below the town, forms many small and agreeable islands. In the route from Vienna to Prague, the country, as far as Austria extends, is cultivated, and none of the wild deserts so frequent in Hungary are to be seen. The plains are relieved by gently rising hills, and on the confines of Bohemia the hills rise into mountains.



mountains. In Bohemia most of the villages, with which it is thinly planted, lie off the great road, near rivers and brooks, or behind woods.

*Kloster-Neuburg* is a small town eight miles north north-west of Vienna, on the Danube, containing a rich foundation of canon-regulars of St Augustine, established in 1114, and in 1730 rebuilt in a magnificent manner.

*Baden*, an ancient town, in a romantic site, and famous for its hot baths, about 15 miles southward of the capital, in a plain watered by a rivulet, near a ridge of hills, which is a branch of Mons Cetius. The waters of its baths are impregnated with alum, salt, and sulphur.

*Neustadt*, a considerable, well built, fortified town, containing a military academy, and 5000 inhabitants, 12 miles south of Baden, on the river Leitha which runs north-east to the Danube.

*Haynburg*, formerly the residence of the Dukes of Austria, and a place of considerable trade, now a decayed town, about 35 miles below, *i. e.* eastward of the capital, on the frontier of Hungary, at the foot of a rock bathed by the Danube, opposite to the mouth of the Morau, and defended by a citadel on an eminence.

*Ebenfurth*, a small town, founded by the Templars, and environed by a wall and ditch, on the Leitha, few miles below Neustadt.

*Guttenstein*, a market-town, with a citadel on a rock, westward of Neustadt, near the border of Winnerwald.

*Mædling*, a small market-town, near which is a citadel on an eminence, between Baden and the capital.

*Nusdorf*, a considerable and well built borough, greatly damaged by fire in 1751, above Vienna, on the Danube.

*Schwachat*, a small royal market-town, with a citadel, below Vienna, near the mouth of a river of the same name.

*Petronell*, a village on the ruins of Carnuntum, eastward of Schwachat, on the Danube.

*Pitten*, a little town, formerly the capital of a county, with a citadel on a rock, south of Neustadt.

*Schodtwein*, a small town, south-west of Neustadt, at the foot of a mountain which divides Austria from Stiria. Here a narrow pass, defended by a citadel, leads from the one county to the other. This road was greatly improved by Charles VI.

*Ottakrin*, so called from Odoacer, King of the Heruli, a village near Kalenberg, where Charlemagne built a church.

2. *Upper Winnerwald*, or the circle above the forest of Vienna, on the south side of the Danube, in  $48^{\circ}$  N. latitude, and  $15^{\circ} 20'$  E. longitude, extends about 90 miles from west to east, and 30–45 from north to south; watered by the Tulln, Trazen, Ips, and other streams, which descend from the mountains on the border of Stiria, and run north to the Danube.

*Tulln* is an ancient, small, fortified town, with a fine church and convent, in a fertile tract called Thulnefeldt, 15 miles north-west of Vienna, near the influx of a rivulet of the same name into the Danube. In 1752 the whole town was burned down except 40 houses.

*Greifenstein*, a market-town, with a citadel on a hill, bathed by the Danube, between Tulln and the capital.

*Trasmaur*, a small town with a strong citadel, belonging to the Archbishop of Strasburg, four leagues west of Tulln, near the mouth of the Trasen.

*Mautern*, a little town, 23 miles west of Tulln, on the Danube, opposite to Stein.

*Herzogenburg*, a little market-town, on the Danube, between Mautern, and Trasmaur. Here a college of canon-regulars of St Augustine was founded in 1112.

*Molk*, or Melek, an ancient, tolerably built, and pleasantly situated market-town, 15 miles above, *i. e.* south south-west of Mautern, at the influx of the Bielach into the Danube. Near it on a rock stands a famous cloister of Benedictines founded in 1089.

*Pechlarn*,

*Pechlarn*, a small town, anciently called Arlape and Ara Lapidea, several miles above Moik, at the conflux of the Erleback, or Erlaph, and the Danube. This was a Roman station, and sometime the residence of the Margraves of Austria.

*Ips*, a small and neat town, with a handsome barrack, in an agreeable territory above Pechlarn, and 56 miles westward of Vienna, at the mouth of a river of the same name. Between this place and Mautern the country is uncultivated and wild. From Mautern to Vienna it becomes less savage, and is diversified with vineyards on the sides of the hills.

*Seitenstotten*, a little market-town on the Ens, containing a Benedictine abbey founded about A. D. 1112.

*Waidhoven*, a market-town, the greatest part of which was consumed by fire in 1570, south-east of Seitenstotten, on the river Ips

*Polten*, Fanum S. Hippolyti, a compact town, on the river Trazen, 10 miles south of Trasmaur, and 35 west of Vienna.

3. *The circle below Manbartzberg*, or Mount S. Manard, is bounded on the east by the river Morau, and on the south by the Danube; lying in  $48^{\circ} 33'$  N. latitude, and  $16^{\circ} 20'$  E. longitude; being 30–45 miles from north to south, and 60–66 from west to east. It is a hilly territory, watered by many small streams which lose themselves in the Morau and Danube.

*Towns, &c.*—*Korn-Neuburg*, is a small royal town, containing about 2000 inhabitants, on the left hand of the Danube, almost opposite to Kloster-Neuburg, taken by the Swedes in 1645, but deserted the following year. *Entzersdorf*, a small walled town, with a citadel, below the capital, on the opposite side of the Danube. *Asparn*, containing a fine citadel, a few miles above Entzersdorf. *Zistersdorf*, a small town with a citadel, upwards of 36 miles north north-east of Vienna; in 1704 laid waste by the Hungarian rebels. *Feldsberg*, a small town, with a citadel and palace, near the north-east border of the circle, and 40 miles north north-east

north-east of the capital. *Falkenstein*, a market-town, with a castle on a hill, several miles west of Feldsberg. *Laa*, Lava, an ancient, small, fortified town, 36 miles north of Vienna, on the Teya and border of Moravia. In that neighbourhood many battles have been fought. *Meisau*, a little town and citadel, 26 miles south-west of Laa, and 40 north-west of the capital, near the border of Upper Manhartzberg. *Graffeneg*, a market-town and citadel, 34 miles north-west of Vienna, on the river Kamp a few miles above its influx into the Danube. *Retz* and *Schbrattenthal*, inconsiderable places, agreeably situate in the north-west corner of the circle. The following are towns of little note, *viz.* *Baumgarten*, on the border of Moravia; *Bulka*, or Pulka, on a river of the same name; *Eckartsau*, with a citadel, on the rivulet Rusbach; *Hofmarkt*, with a citadel, near the conflux of the Morau and Danube; *Pockflies*, with a citadel and hot baths; *Sirndorf*, with a fine citadel, near the middle of the circle; *Statz*, with a castle on a hill; *Weickendorf*, *Mazen*, and *Angor*, with three forts, north-east of Vienna, on the right hand of the Morau; *Wolkerstorf*, with a citadel, on the Rusbach.

4. *The Circle above Manbartsberg* is a hilly and woody territory, in  $48^{\circ} 30'$  N. latitude, and  $15^{\circ} 20'$  E. longitude; being 50 miles from north-east to south-west, and 30-45 in breadth.

*Towns, &c.*—*Krembs*, is a considerable, tolerably built, decayed, manufacturing town, on the high bank of the Danube, at the mouth of a river of the same name, 38 miles westward of Vienna. It was taken and plundered by the Swedes in 1645. In its neighbourhood is an alum mine. In the Danube there is a cataract and dangerous whirlpool. *Stein*, a small town, on the Danube above Krembs. *Diernstein*, or Tyrnstein, a little market-town, with a college of canon-regulars of St Augustine, seven miles above Krembs. On a neighbouring mountain Richard, King of England, was sometime confined. *Zwetl*, a little town about 20 miles north-west of Stein, near the influx of a stream of the same name

name into the river Kamp. *Horn*, a small town, with a citadel, on the rivulet Teffer, 13 miles north of Stein, on the left hand of the Kamp. *Eggenburg*, an old and little town, eight miles east north-east of Horn. *Hardeg*, a small town on the Teya, at the north-east boundary, and 28 miles north north-east of Kremps. *Drosendorf*, a considerable market-town, nine miles west of Hardeg, on the Teya, near the confines of Moravia. *Waidhoven*, a market-town, with a citadel, on the Teya, 20 miles northward of Zwetl. The following are market-towns and places of little note, *viz.* *Gemund*, *Weytra*, and *Litschau*, in the north-west corner of the circle; *Agspach*, *Emerstorf*, *Marbach*, and *Spitz*, on the Danube; *Garsch* and *Gfoll*, near the middle of the circle; *Raps*, a considerable market-town, with a citadel, between Waidhoven and Drosendorf, near the conflux of the German and Moravian Teya.

II. *Upper Austria*, or the country westward of the Ens, lies in  $48^{\circ}$  N. latitude, and  $14^{\circ} 10'$  E. longitude from Greenwich. In many parts it is mountainous, particularly towards Bohemia and Stiria. The districts of Traun and Hansbruck abound in wooded hills and lakes: but several territories in the country are fertile and well cultivated, yielding wheat, barley, fruit, and vegetables in abundance. The country beautifully undulates, the roads and bridges are in good repair, the houses are clean, and the people comfortable. The most considerable rivers are the Ens and the Traun. The former issues out of Stiria, runs northward, and falls into the Danube. The latter rises in a salt mountain near the south-west border of the dutchy, passes through a lake of the same name, and is augmented by many small streams in its progress north-east to the Danube, into which it falls a few miles above the mouth of the Ens.

This country is divided into four parts, or quarters, two of which are on the north, and two on the south of the Danube, containing 297 parishes, 14 considerable towns, 88 boroughs, 35 abbies, 223 castles and seats, and 6177 villages.

1. The quarter of *Hansruck*, so called from an extensive forest of the same name, lies on the right hand of the Danube, being 40–65 miles from north to south, and 30–40 from west to east. The southern part of this division abounds in lakes.

*Towns, &c.*—*Lintz*, the capital of Upper Austria, is a considerable well built, fortified, trading town and bishop's see, containing 16,000 inhabitants, agreeably situate on a declivity bathed by the Danube, 100 miles west of Vienna. The old town consists principally of a single street. In 1542 it was consumed by fire, but was afterwards rebuilt on a better plan. Its strong citadel stands on an eminence, whence there is an extensive prospect. This town is famous for gun-barrels and its woollen manufactures. The river in its vicinity is sometimes very wide, and at other times is broken into small streams by islands and rocks. A little above the town there is a flat fenny tract. The country north-west to Passau is for the most part covered with wood.

*Wels*, is a small tolerably built town, containing 3300 inhabitants, with a castle, on the river Traun, about 17 miles south south-west of Lintz. It has a considerable trade in wool and timber. From this town the barren heath of Welsar receives its name.

*Gmunden*, or Gemund, a town situate about 40 miles south-west of Ens, on the north extremity of the lake Gemund, or Traun. This place has some trade in salt. On an island in the lake there is a royal citadel called Ort joined to the land by a bridge.

*Voklabruck*, or Facklabruck, Veclæpontum, a small, well built town, in a pleasant champaign tract, on the river Vokl, eight miles north-west of Gemund. This place enjoys the privilege of granting protection to slaves, and its merchants with their wares are toll-free throughout all the Austrian dominions.

*Efferding*, a small town, with two castles or forts, about 12 miles west of Lintz, near the Danube, in a low territory called Donauthal.

*Schanastatt*,

*Schwanastatt*, a town about 16 miles south-west of Wels, in the road to Voklabruck, on the river *Æger* that runs north-east to the Traun.

The following are small market-towns:—*Aschah*, with a fort, near Efferding, on the Danube; *Neuburg*, in a tract surrounded by Bavaria, on the Inn, not far to the southward of Passau; *Peyrbach*, walled, about 18 miles west of Efferding; *Frankenburg*, 10 miles north-west of Voklabruck, in a fertile tract adjoining to the forest of Hansruck; *St Jorgen*, neatly built, seven miles south south-west of Voklabruck; *St Wolfgang*, on a lake of the same name, also called Abernsee; *Lambach*, well built, on the left hand of the Traun, in the principal road between Salzburg and Vienna; *Kammer*, pleasantly situate on a lake of the same name, also called lake Atter, which is the largest in the country, and whence the *Æger* flows; the citadel is environed by the lake: *Hallstadt*, on the border of a lake of the same name, 80 miles south south-west of Lintz, near the south-west confine of the quarter. The citadel of *Wolfseck* stands on an high eminence; and that of *Schaumberg* was anciently one of the best fortifications in those parts.

2. *Traun quarter*, so called from a river of the same name, lies between Stiria and the Danube, on the left hand of the river Ens, being about 40 miles from north to south, and 20–28 in breadth.

*Towns, &c.*—*Ens*, Anisia, anciently Lauriacum, is a well built, fortified, trading town, with a citadel on an eminence, bathed by a river of the same name, which soon loses itself in the Danube, 85 miles west of Vienna. The present town was built about the year 900, and suffered greatly by fire, A. D. 1730. Not far above Ens, and near the mouth of the Traun, the citadel of Spilberg stands on a rock in the Danube. *Steyr*, formerly a considerable town, and the capital of a district belonging to Stiria, now a mean place, but noted for its hard-ware, 16 miles south of

Ens, in a pleasant valley, near the conflux of the Steyr and the Ens. Its citadel stands on a steep rock. In the neighbourhood is Garsten, a cloister of Benedictines, founded A. D. 1082. *Ebersberg*, a little town, with an old fort erected A. D. 900, on the Traun, six miles westward of Ens. *Kremsmunster*, a small market-town, with a rich cloister of Benedictines, founded A. D. 777, 10 miles west of Steyr, on the river Krems, which runs northward, and falls into the Traun above Ebersberg. *Wendisch-Garsten*, anciently inhabited by the Wends, on the south part of the quarter. In its neighbourhood is Spittal, on the river Pryn, erected about the year 1130, for the accommodation of pilgrims travelling to the holy land; but, towards the year 1418, converted into a cloister. *Clausz*, a strong citadel and pass, on the border of Stiria, near the rivers of Pryn and Steyr.

3. *Mihel*, or Muhl, the north-west division of the archdutchy, and separated from Hansruck by the river Danube, is about 35 miles from north-west to south-east, and 18 in breadth, in 48° N. latitude.

*Towns, &c.*—*Schlogl*, or Schagel, Plagens Coenobium, is a cloister of Praemonstrants, on the great Mihel, 28 miles north-west of Lintz. *Agen*, a small market-town, few miles northward of Schlogl, near the border of Bohemia. *Haslach*, a little town, seven miles south south-east of Schlogl, near the conflux of the greater and less Mihel. *Ottensheim*, a borough with a citadel, on the river Danube, about eight miles west of Lintz. There are several old citadels and strong-holds in this quarter where chieftains secured their own independence, and fortified themselves against the inroads of the common enemy.

4. The *Blach*, or Machland quarter, a hilly and well watered district, about 10 leagues in length, and as much in breadth, lies between Mihel and Manhartsberg, bounded on the south by the Danube.

*Towns, &c.*—*Freystadt*, a town containing 4000 inhabitants, with a mean fort, about 20 miles north north-east of Lintz, near the mountains

of



of Bohemia. *Grein*, a little town on the left bank of the Danube, 12 miles above Ips, and 27 south-east of Freystadt, with a castle, cloisters, and other religious houses in its vicinity. About two miles below the town there is a vortex in the river. *Steyreck*, a small town on the Danube, between Grein and Lintz, with a citadel on an adjacent eminence. The following are inconsiderable places, viz. *Aau* and *Mauthausen* on the Danube, nearly opposite to Ens. *Schwerdtberg*, with a citadel, on the Ayst, in a fertile and agreeable tract, 10 miles east of Steyreck. *Waldhausen*, with a college of canon-regulars of St Augustine, founded in the year 1144, on the Ayst, a stream that runs southward to the Danube. Clam, Creutzen, &c.

#### INNER AUSTRIAN TERRITORIES, FORMERLY RECKONED IN ITALY.

##### 1. THE DUTCHY OF STIRIA.

*Stiria*, anciently a portion of Noricum and Pannonia, is bounded on the north by Austria, on the east by Hungary, on the south by Carniola, on the west by Carinthia and Salzburg; lying between  $46^{\circ} 10'$  and  $47^{\circ} 15'$  N. latitude, and between  $13^{\circ} 45'$  and  $16^{\circ} 50'$  E. longitude from Greenwich, being upwards of 100 miles from north to south, and 120–140 from west to east; containing 290 noblemen's estates, 300 ecclesiastical estates, 20 boroughs, 97 market-towns, 1400 churches and chapels, 3500 villages, 30 places of pilgrimage, 2000 clergy, 760,000 inhabitants.

It is divided into *Upper* and *Lower*, or Western and Eastern Stiria. The former is mountainous, with some tolerably cultivated and well inhabited tracts. The mountains are covered with forests, and abound in iron mines and medicinal springs. The vallies are clothed with rich pastures. Two rivers, *viz.* the Muehr and Ens, originate in the bishoprick of Salzburg, this running north to the Danube, and that south-east to the Drave. Lower Stiria, watered by the Muehr and Drave, is more level and fertile. Of the total superficies of Stiria not above one-tenth can be cultivated by the plough. The rest of it consists of steep declivities, rocks, and snow clad mountains. Wood and iron are exported. Stiria was formerly part of the Carinthian mark, but, towards the conclusion of the eleventh century, was separated from it, when Count Ottoacer II. was created first margrave of Steyr, by Henry IV. Emperor of Germany. In the beginning of the thirteenth century, it was annexed by conquest to Bohemia, and soon after to the German empire by Rudolph I.

*Judenburg*, a small town, is the capital of this division of Stiria.

1. *Lower*, or *Eastern Stiria*, diversified with ridges of wooded hills, and well watered plains and vallies, lies in  $46^{\circ} 50'$  N. latitude, and  $15^{\circ} 20'$  E. longitude, being upwards of 100 miles from north to south along the frontiers of Hungary, and 60 from west to east.

*Towns, &c.*—*Gratz*, Græcium, the capital of Stiria, is a large, well built, walled town, and a bishop's see, containing about 2200 houses, in a pleasant territory watered by the Muehr, about 32 leagues south south-west of Vienna. The university, founded in 1586, was suppressed in 1782. In its suburbs is a strong citadel on a rock, to which the court of Vienna have sometimes retired when threatned with a siege. *Voitsberg*, an ancient and small town, about 17 miles westward of Gratz, on the rivulet Kainach. *Marburg*, or Marchburg, a small town, containing 5000 inhabitants, formerly more considerable, and noted for some Roman monuments,

monuments, about 80 miles south of Gratz, on the river Drave. *Petau*, Petovio, an old and inconsiderable town, on the Drave, few leagues below Marburg. Some of its manufactures are in a flourishing state, but there are few remains of its former greatness. The adjacent territory is called Petaufeld. *Fridberg*, a little town, 13 leagues north-east of Gratz, on the Pink, in the north-east corner of the dutchy. *Furstenfeld*, a small town, 11 leagues eastward of Gratz, near the conflux of the Weistriz and Laufnitz, near the border of Hungary. *Rakersburg*, or Rakelsburg, a strong, tolerably built, trading town, 11 leagues south-east of Gratz, on an island formed by the Muehr. The adjacent tract yields a good wine. *Murek*, a market town, with a citadel, on a mountain bathed by the river Muehr. *Luctenburg*, noted for its delicious wine, south-east of Murek and Rakersburg, between the rivers Muehr and Drave. *Fridau*, a little town on the Drave, below Petau, near the border of Hungary.

*Cilley*, or Zilli, Celeia, is an ancient, tolerably built, populous, fortified town, containing 200 houses, in a district of the same name, 18 leagues southward of Gratz, and nine south south-west of Marburg, near the conflux of the rivulets Koding and Saan, whose united streams run southward, and fall into the Save on the confines of Carniola. The adjacent country contains copper, lead, and iron-mines. From Cilley a Roman highway extended north-east to Petau. *Troya*, anciently a town of some note, built by the Metulli a branch of the Japides, now a mean village not far from Cilley. *Rein*, a small town, 70 miles south of Gratz, on the Save, near the south-east extremity of the dutchy. In its neighbourhood, the Christians were defeated by the Turks, in 1645. *Feistriz*, or Wendisch-Feistriz, an ancient and small town, midway between Marburg and Cilley, not far from Bacher a high mountain whose circuit is about 60 miles. *Gonnawitz*, a market-town, with a castle on a rock, between Cilley and Feistriz. Near it is a remarkable spring, warm in winter,

winter, and cold in summer. *Wendisch-Gratz*, a small place, eight leagues north north-west of Cilley, and 10 west south-west of Marburg. *Leibnitz*, a considerable and well built borough, on the Sulm. *Seckau*, a citadel on an eminence near Leibnitz, between Gratz and Marburg. *Wildau*, a little town with an old fortress, on the Muehr, between Marburg and Gratz. *Fernitz*, a market-town, containing a celebrated image of the virgin, between Wildau and Gratz, on the left hand of the Muehr.

2. *Upper Stiria*, in  $47^{\circ} 15'$  N. latitude, and  $14^{\circ} 50'$  E. longitude, is about 17 leagues from north to south, and 18 from west to east.

*Towns, &c.*—*Judenburg*, the capital, is a small tolerably built town, containing a royal fort, a parish church, several cloisters, and 140 houses, 40 miles west of Gratz, and 120 south-west of Vienna, on the Muehr, with a prospect into a fine plain surrounded with high mountains, where were formerly rich silver mines. *Hundsmark*, a little town above Judenburg, on the Muehr, with a citadel on the opposite bank of the river. *Murau*, or Muchrau, a town bathed by the Muehr, above Hundsmark, about 32 miles west of the capital, near the western border of the dutchy, with a citadel on a neighbouring eminence. *Knittelfeld*, a little neat town in a pleasant territory watered by the Muehr, below, *i. e.* 12 miles north-east of Judenburg. *Seckau*, a small town few miles northward of Knittelfeld, remarkable for its college of canon regulars of St Augustine, established in 1140, and for its bishoprick founded in 1220. *Leuben*, an archducal town, and formerly the capital of a county, nine leagues north-east of Judenburg, on the Muehr, below Knittelfeld. It has a considerable trade in iron. Here Buonaparté signed the preliminaries of peace with the Emperor of Germany. *Vorderberg*, few miles north of Leuben, in a hilly tract, noted for its iron works. *Rottenmann*, a small town in Baltenthal, 35 miles westward of Vorderberg, on the rivulet Balt which soon after falls into the Ens. *Bruck*, Muraepontum, a  
small

small royal town, containing one parish church and two cloisters, 14 leagues north-east of the capital, below Leuben, at the conflux of the Muerz and Muehr, whose united streams run south-east to the Drave. The neighbouring district contains mines of copper, iron, lead, &c. *Rettelstein*, a little town on the Muehr, below Bruck. Near it in a rock is a cavern of great extent. *Eisenartz*, a market-town, famous for its rich iron mines, discovered in the year 712, about eight leagues north-west of Bruck, a few miles from Vordernberg.

## 2. THE DUTCHY OF CARINTHIA.

*Carinthia*, so called from the Carni its ancient inhabitants, is bounded on the north by Salzburg and Stiria, on the east by Stiria, on the south by Carniola and the Venetian territories, on the west by Tyrol; lying between  $46^{\circ} 30'$  and  $47^{\circ} 15'$  N. latitude, and between  $12^{\circ} 30'$  and  $14^{\circ} 05'$  E. longitude from Greenwich; being 50 miles from north to south, and upwards of 100 from west to east.

This country is mountainous and woody. The highest mountains are those called St Ulrich, St Helena, St Veit, St Laurence, Mount Lobl which separates Carinthia and Carniola, and the ridge on the confines of Tyrol. These mountains yield abundance of good iron and lead ores. Some vallies and dales are tolerably fertile, and produce excellent pastures. It likewise contains many lakes, brooks, and rivers. The Wordtsee lake in Lower Carinthia is about eight miles in circuit, and Osziachersee, in the upper part of the dutchy, is considerable. The largest river is the Drave, which originates in Tyrol, traverses Carinthia from west to east, and, augmented by many brooks and rivers on either hand, passes into Stiria.

This country was at first occupied by the Carni. The Slavi afterwards settled

settled among them, and were governed by their own princes. In the time of the posterity of Charlemagne, margraves were appointed. The first Duke of Carinthia was created in 1073 by the Emperor Henry IV. In 1269 the King of Bohemia usurped the dominion of this province: but it was soon wrested from him, and, in 1335, was annexed to the Austrian territories.

This duchy is divided into Upper and Lower Carinthia, containing 11 boroughs, 25 market-towns, 2800 villages, 49,000 houses, 386 nobles, 27,013 peasants, and 290,000 inhabitants.

*Towns, &c. in Lower Carinthia.*—*Clagenfurt*, the capital of the duchy, is a considerable, well built, walled town, containing a palace, six churches, several cloisters, and 8000 inhabitants, 130 miles south-west of Vienna, 20 north of the Gulf of Triest, in an unhealthy site, near the river Glan, and by means of a canal joined to the north-east extremity of the Wordtsee. Towards the conclusion of the sixteenth century it was fortified; and, in 1636 and 1723, it was almost entirely consumed by fire. *St Veit*, formerly the capital of the duchy, now a small market-town, containing 4000 inhabitants, in a pleasant valley watered by the Glan, about eight miles north of Clagenfurt. Duke Mainhard, in 1292, made this place the capital, but afterwards it was miserably wasted by fire and sword, and gradually declined. Between those two towns lies the Zollfeld, or Saalfeld, *Saliensis Campus*, where are traces of an ancient town, supposed to have been Tiburnia. *Strasburg*, a small town and bishop's see, in a district of the same name, five miles north of St Veit. Its castle stands on an eminence bathed by the Gurk. *Friesach*, a little town, with a citadel and two cloisters, few miles north of Strasburg, on the rivulet Metnitz. This town was built on the ruins of Viranum, and is the oldest in Carinthia. *Huttenberg*, a market-town, eight miles eastward of Friesach. *St Leonard*, a small town, nine leagues north north-east of Clagenfurt, near the river Lavant, and north-east border of the duchy.

*Wolfsberg,*

*Wolfsberg*, a town and citadel on an eminence, about nine leagues north-east of Clagenfurt, and eight east of Strasburg, in the pleasant valley of Lavant, watered by a river of this name, which flows southward and loses itself in the Drave at Lavemund. *St Andrew*, a small town and bishop's see, in the valley of Lavant, about seven leagues east north-east of the capital, and two south of Wolfsberg. *Griffin*, noted for a cloister of Præmonstratenses, founded in 1233, five miles south-west of St Andrew. *Volken*, *Gentiforum*, a market-town, on the Drave, three miles south of Griffin. *Pleyburg*, a small town with a citadel, eight leagues east south-east of Clagenfurt, on the right hand of the Drave, in the south-east corner of the dutchy. *St George*, the principal cloister for nuns in Carinthia, on the Lengsee. St Ulrich, Helena, Veit, and Laurence, four mountains already mentioned, lie between St Veit and the market-town of *Feldkirchen*, where are some churches visited by pilgrims on the third day of Easter.

*Upper Carinthia*, a mountainous and thinly inhabited province, contains the following towns of some note, *viz.*—

*Villach*, an ancient and indifferently built town, containing 3000 inhabitants, with a castle and abbey, about six leagues west south-west of Clagenfurt, on the Drave, south of the Osziachersee. It is a thoroughfare between Vienna and Italy, but has been frequently damaged by fire. *Feldkirchen*, a little market-town at the north extremity of the Osziachersee. *Milstadt*, a little town, on a lake of the same name, five leagues north north-west of Villach. *Spital*, a market-town, north-east of Ortenburg, and 15 leagues north-west of Villach, on the river Liser which soon falls into the Drave. *Gmund*, on the Liser, seven miles north-west of Milstadt. *Greiffenburg*, a small town with a citadel, on the Drave, in the western part of the dutchy, 30 miles west of Villach. *Sachsenburg*, a market-town, on the Drave, eight leagues west north-west of Villach, and three north-east of Greiffenburg. Near this town are three citadels and a strong pass. *Ortenburg*, a market-town, bathed by the Drave,

below Sachenburg. *St Paternian*, a small town with a citadel, on the Drave, 10 miles north-west of the capital.

### 3. THE DUTCHY OF CARNIOLA.

*Carniola* is bounded on the north by Carinthia and Stiria, on the east by Croatia, on the south and west by the Venetian territories; lying between  $45^{\circ} 10'$  and  $46^{\circ} 30'$  N. latitude, and between  $13^{\circ} 20'$  and  $15^{\circ} 35'$  E. longitude; being in its greatest extent from north to south 95 miles, and 105 from west to east: containing 134 parishes, 21 boroughs, 35 market-towns, 200 castles, 4000 villages and other settlements, 72,475 houses, 3000 burghers, 48,500 peasants, and 420,000 inhabitants.

This country, for most part, is rugged and mountainous. Some of the declivities of its mountains are inhabited, and others are desolate, barren, or covered with wood. The summits of the most elevated are perpetually concealed in snow. The most considerable mountains are—*Kelberg*, in Upper Krain; *Rumberg*, in Lower Krain; *Lobel*, which separates Carniola and Carinthia. Over this mountain a path-way winds for the space of six English miles, and towards the summit a passage has been cut through the rock about 150 geometrical paces in length, 13 feet high, and 10 broad. *Birbaumerwald*, anciently *Alpes Juliæ* and *Carnicæ*, is an elevated ridge in Inner Krain; and part of a great chain extends from the source of the Save eastward through Carniola into the Turkish dominions. In various districts are fertile vallies and fields, which yield grain, wine, fruits, and excellent pastures. The mountains contain fine marble, iron, various minerals, medicinal springs, and hot baths.

*Rivers.*—The *Save*, a rapid stream, rises in Upper Krain, near the village of Ratschach, and runs eastward through the dutchy. The *Laybach*, from its source in Inner Krain, flows northward to the Save. The *Gurk*



*Gurk* originates near Upper Gurk, and augments the Save near the confines of Croatia. The *Kulp* has its source in Middle Krain, proceeds northward along the eastern border, and enters into Croatia below Motting.

*History.*—Carniola was anciently inhabited by the Carni. About the middle of the sixth century the Wends, a Slavonic tribe, settled in this country. In the time of Charlemagne and his posterity, it was governed by the Dukes of Friuli, and afterwards by those of Carinthia. Otho I. erected it into a margravate, or marquisate; and Frederick II. Emperor of Germany made it independent. After having been sometime united to the dutchy of Carinthia, it reverted, together with that province, to the House of Austria in 1335, and was ceded to the French by a treaty signed at Vienna, October 14th 1809. It is divided into five unequal parts.

1. *Upper Carniola*, in  $46^{\circ} 20'$  N. latitude, and  $14^{\circ} 20'$  E. longitude, produces little wine, but abounds in iron-mines and pastures. It contains 137,633 inhabitants.

*Towns, &c.*—*Laybach*, or Laubach, Lublana, the capital and an archbishop's see, is an indifferently built town with narrow streets, containing upwards of 14,000 inhabitants, founded on the ruins of Hæmona, or Æmonia, bathed by a navigable river of the same name, 60 leagues south south-west of Vienna, and 13 north-east of the Gulf of Trieste. It has several suburbs, and considerable trade, but has been frequently damaged by fire. The royal citadel stands on a hill. *Bischoflack*, Lokopolis, a considerable town with a citadel on an eminence, pleasantly situate about 16 miles north-west of Laubach, on a rivulet that runs eastward to the Save. *Krainburg*, a small town with a citadel, on the Save, four miles north of Bischoflack. In the year 1749 this place was set on fire by villains, and reduced to ashes. *Ratmansdorf*, a small royal town with a

citadel on an eminence, bathed by the Save, about nine leagues north-west of Laybach. *Stein*, Lithopolis, an old decayed town, with a cloister, and several suburbs, 12 miles north of the capital, at the foot of the mountains, on the river Feistritz. On a hill above the town stands the citadel of Oberstein, and on another eminence that of Steinubuhel. *Asling*, a small market-town, on the Save, in a tract environed by mountains which contain fine marble. *Neumarkt*, where are manufactured considerable quantities of Spanish leather and divers vessels of copper and iron, at the foot of Mount Lobel, 24 miles north-east of the capital. *Weissenfels*, a small town, at the foot of a hill on which a citadel has been erected, in the north-west corner of the dutchy. *Watsch*, a market-town, on an eminence, in the lordship of Lisbek, six leagues east of the capital. *Wochen*, in a pleasant and fruitful valley, watered by a small stream which precipitates from a rock in a beautiful cascade, and forms a lake below. Thence a river flows, which, after a course of 20 miles, loses itself in the Save.

2. *Lower Carniola*, in 46° N. latitude, contains many vallies and fertile tracts yielding good wine, but several districts are deficient in springs. Kumberg is the highest mountain in this territory.

*Towns, &c.*—*Gurkfeld*, a small archducal town, is founded on the ruins of an ancient city, supposed to be Noviodunum, 70 miles south south-west of Vienna, and 44 east south-east of Laybach, on the Save, at the foot of a hill on which is a citadel. Many Roman coins have been dug up here. *Landstrasz*, an inconsiderable and indifferently built royal town, with a citadel on an island in the Gurk, near the border of Croatia, three leagues south of Gurkfeld. In 1663 this place was destroyed by fire. *Rudolphswerth*, an archducal town, founded in 1365 by Rudolph IV. on an eminence, 15 miles south south-west of the capital, above Landstrasz, on the Gurk. Often ravaged by the incursions of the Turks and by fire,  
it

it is now greatly decayed. *Weichselburg*, a mean town with a citadel, on an eminence, in a fertile territory, about 30 miles west of Gurkfeld. In that neighbourhood is *Sittich*, a Cistercian abbey, founded in 1135. *Litbay*, a market-town, at the foot of a mountain, on the Save, 24 miles north-west of the capital. *Ratschach*, a market-town, and citadel on an eminence, on the Save, 12 miles north-west of the capital. *Nasseufusz* and *Susenberk*, are little towns, at some distance from Gurkfeld.

3. *Middle Carniola* is a mountainous, rocky, but populous, territory, in 45° 46' N. latitude. In this division there is an extensive tract destitute of water, yet well inhabited.

*Towns, &c.*—*Gottschee*, is a small town defended by a citadel, seven leagues south-east of Cirknitzsee, and nine south south-east of Laybach. *Laas*, or *Losch*, a little royal town with a citadel, created a borough in 1477, between Gottschee and Cirknitzsee. *Mottling*, *Metulum*, a royal town, in an agreeable and fruitful tract, at the foot of Mount Uskoken, in Wendish-mark, on the river Culp. *Tschbernembl*, an inconsiderable royal town and citadel, in Wendisch-mark, 15 miles east of Gottschee. *Weinitz*, *Viniza*, a small walled town with a citadel, in Wendisch-mark, on an eminence, bathed by the Culp. *Kostel*, a little walled town and citadel, seven miles south of Gottschee, on a steep rock, bathed by the Culp, on the south border of the dutchy. *Reiffnitz*, a considerable market-town with a citadel, on the Feistritz, which, a mile below, loses itself underground. *Cirknitz*, a market-town, amidst high mountains, near the north border of a lake of the same name, about nine leagues eastward of the Gulf of Trieste. The lake of Cirknitz, encompassed with rugged and barren mountains, is four miles long, one and a half broad, and from two to four fathoms in depth. In it are three delightful islands. Its waters sometimes run off through cavities in a mountain, and several pits in the bottom, and after an indeterminate time they return.

*Inner Carniola*, in  $45^{\circ} 40'$  N. latitude, at the bottom of the Gulph of Venice, consists of hills and small eminences, which produce little grain, but abundance of good wine. In many places there is a deficiency of fresh water.

*Towns, &c.*—*Tybein*, or Duin, is a small sea-port town, with a citadel, on an eminence, at the bottom of the gulph of Trieste. In its neighbourhood is a quarry of fine black marble. *Aldsberg*, Postoina, a well built market-town at the foot of a chain of rocks, eight leagues eastward of Tybein, at a considerable distance from the sea coast, with a fort on a rocky hill, or mountain, in which is a large subterranean cavern, containing spacious squares, with curious figures in stone, and pits of unknown depth. The grotto of Mary Magdalene, about three miles from Aldsberg, is very beautiful, for there appear in it the broken columns and ruined walls of a magnificent palace. *Alben*, Planina, a market-town, five miles north of Aldsberg, environed with mountains, forests, and deserts. *Brem*, a little market-town near the frontier of Istria. *Loitsch*, a market-town and citadel, eight leagues east north-east of Trieste, in the forest of Pynhaum. *Upper Laybach*, a considerable market-town in Verhnina, nine leagues north-east of Tybein, near the source of a river of the same name. *Lueg*, a citadel in the aperture of a rock, so as that no rain falls upon it; and near it is a spacious grotto one mile in length, containing great variety of figures. *St Serf*, an old citadel on a mountain, about eight miles from Trieste. The ascent to this citadel is by steps hewn in the rock, and the entrance into it lies through part of the mountain. Below is a village of the same name. *St John*, a small market-town, on the river Timavus, which takes its rise between this place and Tybein, out of seven apertures which open into a rock, and soon after falls into the Gulph of Trieste.

5. The *Austrian*, or *Carniolian part of Istria*, in  $45^{\circ} 35'$  N. latitude, is tolerably fertile, yielding corn, wine, and oil.

*Towns,*

*Towns, &c.*—*Mitterburg* is an open town, defended by a citadel on a steep rock, about 10 leagues south south-west of Fiume, or St Veit. *Biben*, Petina, a small town and bishop's see, situate on a fertile spot, on a hill 12 miles south of Mitterburg, and eight west of the gulph of Carnero. *Antignana*, a considerable, thinly inhabited town, containing five churches on a mountain, four miles north north-west of Mitterburg. *Berschetz*, a little town with a bad port, 12 miles south south-west of Fiume, on a high rock bathed by the gulph already mentioned. *Laurana*, an inconsiderable place with a mean harbour, between Berschetz and Fiume. *Krink*, Coriticum, a little market-town, three miles north of Antignana, in a fertile but thinly inhabited district deficient in fresh water. *Paszberg*, a market-town with three churches and a citadel, on a high and fruitful hill, 20 miles south-west of Fiume. Several inconsiderable market-towns are situate on eminences in that neighbourhood.

*Castua*, or Khostau, a portion of Liburnia, was incorporated with Carniola in 1400. It contains an ancient trading town of the same name, on a hill bathed by the Adriatic sea, near Fiume.

*Volouska*, a market-town, near which is an excellent and secure harbour called Preluka, at the bottom of Carnero gulph.

*Moschenitz*, a market-town with a small fort, on a hill, near the Adriatic. In its vicinity is a fine marble quarry.

*Other territories and towns subject to Inner Austria, are as follows, viz.*

*St Veit*, or Fiume, a small but well inhabited trading town, with a citadel and a tolerable harbour, in a narrow plain at the bottom of Golfo di Carnero, Sinus Flanaticus, and Polanis, and at the mouth of Pflaum, also called the Reka, Fiume, and Fiumara.

*Triest*, or Trieste, Tergistum, a considerable, trading town and bishop's see, built in the form of an amphitheatre, on a declivity, with a citadel

on an eminence, which commands the town, 15 leagues north-west of Fiume, at the bottom of a gulph of the Adriatic sea. It contains 10,000 inhabitants. The Empress Maria Theresa considerably improved and fortified the harbour, and declared it a free port. The neighbouring country is diversified with steep and wooded hills, precipices, pleasant vallies, torrents, rivers, and cascades. Oil and wine are the products of the soil.

*Ydria*, a small inland town, containing 2000 inhabitants, with a citadel, nine leagues northward of Trieste, in a deep valley watered by a river of the same name, among high mountains. This place has been long famous for its quicksilver mines discovered in 1497. The hill of Vogelberg has annually yielded more than 300,000 pound weight of mercury. The descent into those mines is by ladders and stairs of stone; and the length of the galleries is computed 316 paces, or 1580 feet. Ydria is surrounded by woody hills.

*Tulmino*, a small market-town with a citadel, seven leagues north of the gulph of Triest, and four west of Ydria, in a mountainous tract, on the bank of a rivulet of the same name, which soon after falls into the Lisonzo, anciently fl. Sontius.

The small county of *Gorz*, in  $46^{\circ} 8'$  N. latitude, is bounded on the north by the territory of Tulmino, on the east and south by Carniola, on the west by Venetian Friuli. Traversed by the rivers Lisonzo, Fulmino, Idria, and smaller streams, it yields wine, with some grain and fruit, but little oil. Count Leonhard of Gorz, dying without male heirs in 1500, the Emperor Maximilian took possession of this county, and since that time it has remained in the House of Austria. It contains the following places of some note, *viz.*—

*Gorz*, or Coritz, Goritia, a manufacturing town and archbishop's see, containing 9500 inhabitants, defended by a castle, partly on a declivity, and partly in a plain noted for its good wine, near the centre of the county, four leagues north of the gulph of Trieste.

*Monte-*

*Monte-Santo*, a famous mountain, on which stand a Franciscan cloister.

*Gradisca*, a small fortified town in a district of the same name, six miles south south-west of Gorz, on the river Lisonzo.

The territory of *Aquileia*, in  $45^{\circ} 50'$  N. latitude, to the right of the Lisonzo, on the border of the gulph, contains—

*Aquileia*, or Aglar, formerly a considerable city, which was ruined by Attila, now a mean market-town in a marshy territory, at some distance from the coast, about 10 leagues westward of Trieste. In 1773 it contained 2815 inhabitants.

*Zengb*, a small trading town in a district of Dalmatia, is situate on a rock environed by mountains, and has two castles and a port. The coast from Zengh to the Austrian confine, is a rough and wooded tract, incapable of cultivation.

#### ANTERIOUR, OR UPPER, AUSTRIAN COUNTRIES.

It may be proper to observe, that the following provinces and districts were transferred to the Emperor of the French, by the treaty of Vienna, October 1809, *viz.* the territories of Salzburg and Berchtolsgeden; that part of Upper Austria situate on the further side of a line running from the Danube, at the village of Straas, comprehending Weissenkirch, Wedersdorff, Michelbach, Greist, Mackenhoffen, Helst, and Jedina; thence in the direction of Schwandstadt, the town of Schwandstadt on the Alps, and thence ascending along that river and the lake of the same name, to the point where the lake touches upon the territory of Salzburg.

1. *Tyrol*, also called Upper Austria, in opposition to the country above and below Ens, which with respect to this is called Lower Austria, lies on both sides of the Inn; on the north bounded by Bavaria, on the east and south by the bishopricks of Brixen and Trent, on the west by Switzerland and Bregentz; between  $46^{\circ} 20'$  and  $47^{\circ} 40'$  N. latitude, and

between  $9^{\circ} 50'$  and  $12^{\circ} 20'$  E. longitude from Greenwich ; containing 610,000 inhabitants.

It is a mountainous territory, abounding in woods, grain, fruit, pastures, and is well inhabited. A chain of mountains, called Brennerberg, extends from Inspruck southward to Stoerzing, and from Lucy to Bavaria. The highway traverses this chain for the space of four leagues. From Trent there is a gradual ascent to the highest summit of this ridge. Towards the north-west are the rugged peaks called Lorenzen, Fartschel, and Tschafatfeh ; and on the south-east are those of Glander Schloss, Pragls, and Pallanser. The glacier of easiest access is that of Stuben, about 4700 feet above the level of the sea. The height of the mountain properly called Brenner is 5110 feet. Towards the east, in the midst of the glaciers, is Gefron, an immense mass of granite, perpetually covered with snow, and one of the highest peaks of the Rhætian Alps. On the west is Habichspiz of less height ; and to the south-west is Tributaa, another vast peak of the Brenner chain. The Bock-kogo is a peak little inferior to Gefron. There are several detached mountains north and west of Inspruck, among which are those of Verner covered with snow. The inferior ranges of the Tyrolese contain mines of silver, copper, lead, mercury, iron, alum, and sulphur.

*Rivers.*—The *Inn* rises near Julierberg, at no great distance from the confines of Switzerland, passes north-east through Upper and Lower Innthal, traverses Bavaria, receives many streams in its progress, and falls into the Danube at Passau. The *Etch*, or Adige, fl. Athesis, flows eastward from the borders of Switzerland through Winstgow, receives the Ryzenz near Brixen, and the Eysack below Bozen, runs southward through the bishoprick of Trent and the territory of the Venetian republic, and discharges itself into the Adriatic below Brunduls. The *Lech*, Lechus, originates in Tannberg, in the north-west part of the county, and runs northward, between Swabia and Bavaria, to the Danube. The

*Drave*



*Drave* rises in Pusterthal near the eastern extremity of Tyrol, and passes into Carinthia. The *Iser* has its source between Hall and Inspruck, near the confines of Bavaria, into which it soon enters, and runs north-east to the Danube.

Tyrol was anciently part of Rhaetia, and afterwards of Noricum. In the year 1363 it was annexed to the Austrian territories.

The Tyrolese are an industrious race. Their physiognomy is gay and open. They are fresh coloured when young, but their skins acquire a yellowish tint as they grow older. They are excellent marksmen and ingenious mechanics, architects, engravers, sculptors, masons, workers in stucco and plaster. Their toys, boxes, toothpick cases, &c. are exported to Spain and Portugal; and their gloves of the Chamois skin are much esteemed in Germany. The women embroider muslin for the merchants of Botzen. Stockings, bonnets, and straw-hats manufactured in Tyrol, are sold in Swabia and Bavaria. Immense quantities of Canary birds are brought up and exported. The vallies in the upper parts of the country are abandoned for three months; but in spring the natives remove with their flocks and herds to the Alps. It is reckoned that 30 or 40,000 Tyrolese emigrate annually; but most of them speedily return with the products of their labour and ingenuity.

This county consists of six districts, *viz.* *Upper and Lower Innthal, Wintschau, Etsch, Eisack, and Pusterthal*; about half a century ago, containing 207 parishes, 28 towns, 894 villages, 142 lordships, 355 castles and seats, 1240 churches, and 615,000 inhabitants, including the lordships adjacent to Mount Arlberg.

1. *Lower Innthal* is a fertile and populous territory watered by the Inn.

*Towns, &c.*—*Inspruck*, Oenipons, the capital of the county, is a considerable, tolerably built, walled town with extensive suburbs, containing an university called Caeserco-Leopoldena, founded in 1672, and converted into a Lyceum in 1782, several handsome seats, a cloister, two nun-

neries, &c. and 10,000 inhabitants, 85 leagues south-west of Vienna, and 25 south of Augsburg, in a fertile valley watered by the Inn, and surrounded with wooded mountains. The principal manufactures in this place are those of gloves, silk, and worsted stuffs, and glass wares. *Hall*, a tolerably built town, containing 4,165 inhabitants, in a valley, on the navigable Inn, six miles below, *i. e.* east of Inspruck, and noted for its salt mines. In a mountain, about a mile from the town, salt is dug in large blocks, and, being soaked in water, is conveyed in wooden canals to Inspruck where it is boiled. *Kitzbichl*, or Kizbuhl, Hœdicollis, a small town, and the capital of a populous lordship, 14 leagues east north-east of Inspruck, on the Aha, a stream that runs northward to Chiem lake near the north-east extremity of the county. *Kuffstein*, a small fortified town at the foot of a rock, on the Inn, 13 leagues below, *i. e.* north-east of Inspruck, near the border of Bavaria. In its vicinity is the strong citadel of Gerolzeg hewn out of a rock. *Rattenberg*, a small but strong town, on the Inn, 17 miles above Kuffstein in the road to Inspruck. *Ziller*, Vallis Cilarina, a little valley, interwoven with the territory of Salzburg, containing Figen a small town where are considerable forges. *Schwatz*, a well built market-town, in a district of the same name bathed by the Inn, 10 miles below Hall. In its neighbourhood, are mines of copper and silver discovered in 1448. They were formerly very profitable, but since the death of Ferdinand I. have not been so productive. *Ambras*, or Ombras, an ancient royal castle, on the Inn, between Inspruck and Hall, and famous for its arsenal and cabinet of curiosities. *Munster*, an aulic market town of little note.

2. *Upper Innthal* lies west and south-west of the foregoing district.

*Towns, &c.*—*Cirl*, or *Zirl*, a small market-town, four leagues above Inspruck, on the Inn. Near it is a steep rock called Martinswand, on which Maximilian I. mounted to a great height in pursuit of a Chamois, and caused a wooden cross to be erected on the place where he stood.

*Scharnitz*,

*Scbarnitz*, Porta Claudia, a little fortified town, about eight miles north of Inspruck, on the border of Bavaria. *Stambis*, a Benedictine abbey, founded in 1272, and the burying place of the counts of Tyrol, on the Inn, above Cirl. *Ebrenberg*, a frontier fortress towards Swabia, upwards of 30 miles north-west of Inspruck, in Lechthal a little valley watered by the Lech. This place was taken in 1546, during the Smalkaldian war, and again in 1552 by Maurice, Elector of Saxony. *Reuten*, a small market-town, few miles below Ehrenberg. *Lermoscz*, a village where Lotharius II. died in a peasant's hut.

3. *Wintschau*, or Vintsgow, Vallis Venusta, lies south of Ferner mountains, between Etsch and the border of Switzerland, and was anciently the residence of the Vennonnes. It contains *Glurns*, a small walled town, pleasantly situate near the confines of Switzerland. *Furstenburg*, a castle, in the county of Grisons. *Schnals*, Mons omnium Angelorum, a religious house, in a valley of the same name.

4. *Etsch*, a district east and south-east of Wintschau, extends from the mountains above Meran and Tyrol southward along the Etsch to Lake Gardo.

*Towns.*—*Meran*, a considerable town, and formerly the capital of Tyrol, is situate about 15 leagues south south-west of Inspruck, in a fertile spot, watered by the Passer which runs south-east to the Etsch. Near it, in the middle age, stood *Urbs Magiensis*, which was covered by the fall of a mountain. *Tyrol*, formerly Terioli, the principal citadel in the county, few miles northward of Meran. From this place the county receives its name. In the district of Meran are many jurisdictions and several citadels. *Bozen*, Bolzano, formerly Bauzanum and Bauxare, a considerable, open, populous, trading town, noted for its four annual fairs frequented by Italian and German merchants, on the Etsch, four leagues south-east of Tyrol and Meran. Its environs produce good wine. *Lanen*, a borough, in Lanenburg. *Caltarn*, on a lake, in Laimburg.  
*Newmark*,

*Neumark*, in Caldiff, built on the ruins of Endidæ, and bathed by an impetuous torrent that made great devastation in 1767.

The following places are near the confines of Italy, *viz.* *Arco*, a small town, built in 1175, with a citadel on a hill, about 18 leagues south south-west of Tyrol, on the river Sarca, several leagues from the north-east extremity of lake Garda. *Rovereith*, a little town with a strong citadel, on the Etsch, in Lagerthal, or Vallis Lagarina. This place has some trade in silk. *Val Sugan*, Vallis Euganea, eastward of Trent, on the left hand of the Etsch, and anciently the residence of the Euganei, is watered by the Brenta, and terminated on the border of the Venetian territories by the pass of Kofel, Clastrum, a steep rock on which is a fort. Two carriages can scarcely go abreast in the pass; for, on the one hand, is a rock nearly perpendicular, and, on the other, is the steep bank of the Brenta. Near this are the village of *Primolano*, and a lazaretto among high mountains and cliffs. *Strigno*, a market-town, in the valley of Ivan; and *Valsugana*, Ausugum, in Tilvan.

5. *Eisack*, or Eysach, was anciently inhabited by the Hisarci. *Stoerzing*, or Sterzingen, is a small town on the rivulet Ulz, eight leagues north-east of Tyrol, near Mount Brenner. *Steinach*, an inconsiderable market-town, in Wipthal, five leagues north of Stoerzing. *Matrey*, an ancient but small town, in a district of the same name. *Wiltau*, an abbey of Præmonstratenses, on the site of Veldidena, formerly the capital of Rhætia.

6. *Pusterthal*, eastward of Eisack, is a fertile bottom, which extends from Milbach, about 10 miles to Carinthia, containing five towns, with many villages and citadels. *Brauneggen*, or Bruneck, is a small market-town in a fruitful tract, five leagues east north-east of Brixen (see Brixen). *St Laurence*, a market-town of little note, four miles west of Bruneck, in Michelsburg. *Tauffers*, a market-town, on the Aycha, 10 miles north of Brauneggen. *Innichen*, Aguntum, a market-town, eastward of Brauneggen,

gen, near the source of the Drave, and border of Carniola. *Liens*, Loncium, an old and decayed town, containing two cloisters, north-east of Innichen, and 11 leagues east of Bruneck. In its neighbourhood is a fortified defile on the Drave. *Dolbach*, Dobiaco, a little town, not far from the source of the Drave, about 80 miles north-east of Trent. On the Venetian border is situate *Peillstein*, a strong frontier citadel, near the source of the Piave which runs southward and falls into the Adriatic opposite to Venice.

#### AUSTRIAN LORDSHIPS NEAR MOUNT ARLBERG.

*Arlberg* is a ridge of mountains which forms a branch of Mons Rhætius, and separates those lordships from Tyrol, whence they are sometimes called districts before, *i e.* westward of *Arlberg*. These districts are as follows:—

1. The county of *Bregentz*, Comitatus Brigantius, in  $47^{\circ} 30'$  N. latitude, and  $9^{\circ} 50'$  E. longitude, lies partly on the eastern border of *Lacus Brigantinus*, the Bodensee, or lake Constance, between Upper Innthal and Switzerland; containing—

*Bregentz*, a town with a citadel on an eminence, or hill, called *Pfanenberg*, on the south-east border of Bodensee. In its vicinity are some good iron-works; and southward stands a fort to defend a narrow pass between two mountains. *Schwarzach* and *Dorenburn*, south-east of *Bregentz*, are villages of no estimation.

2. The small county of *Feldkirch*, in  $47^{\circ} 15'$  N. latitude, lies in *Nebelgau*, south of *Bregentz*.

*Feldkirch*, the capital, also called *Campo di S. Pietro*, is a small, well built market-town, seven leagues south of *Bregentz*, in a valley, on the Ill, five miles above its influx into the Rhine. *Rankweil*, an old and inconsiderable

considerable borough, in Musinen. *Montfort*, a ruinous citadel, on a mountain.

3. *Sonneburg*, in  $47^{\circ} 10'$  N. latitude, is a district of small extent, southward of Feldkirch, with a citadel of the same name on a hill.

4. The county of *Bludenz*, or *Pludenz*, in  $47^{\circ} 7'$  N. latitude, lies south of *Sonneburg*. Its town of the same name, with a fort, is situate on the river Ill, eight miles south of Feldkirch. *Schrimms*, an inconsiderable market-town, near the south border of the whole country.

5. The county, or lordship of *Hoheneck*, lies in  $47^{\circ} 44'$  N. latitude, north-east of Bregentz, on the confines of Swabia. It contains no place of note, except a citadel of the same name.

#### AUSTRIAN COUNTRIES IN SWABIA.

Those territories are partly old hereditary estates of the Hapsburg family, and partly accessions to the House of Austria.

1. The Imperial Landvogtey of *Altorff* and *Ravensburg* in  $47^{\circ} 50'$  N. latitude, and  $9^{\circ} 35'$  E. longitude, a portion of the ancient county of *Altdorff*, and deeply indented by other territories, is divided into *upper* and *lower*; the former containing 13 prefecturates, and the latter three.

*Altorff* is a small market-town, or imperial village, containing 3000 inhabitants, endued with considerable immunities and privileges, 20 miles north-east of lake Constance, between the rivers Schussen and Ha. In those prefecturates there is no other town of note.

2. *Constance*, *Constantia*, an ancient, considerable, well built, fortified town and see of a bishop, who is subject to the House of Austria. Situate on the western border of a lake of the same name, also called *Bodensee*, at the efflux of the Rhine, it contains 4000 inhabitants. A famous council was held here from the year 1414 to 1418, by which John Huss and Jerome of Prague were condemned to be burnt.

3. The Margravate of *Burgau* lies 20 miles west north-west of Augsburg, between the rivers Lech and Danube. Its town of the same name, containing 2400 inhabitants, stands on the Mundel, seven leagues north-west of Augsburg. *Gunsberg*, a small market-town with a citadel, near the influx of the Gunz into the Danube, about 34 leagues north-west of Inspruck, and 26 north-east of Constance.

4. The county of *Kirchberg* and *Weissenborn*, is westward of Burgau, on the Iller and right hand of the Danube, in  $48^{\circ} 20'$  N. latitude, and  $10^{\circ}$  E. longitude. It contains the small market-towns of *Kirchberg* and *Weissenhorn*, with several villages. The former is four leagues west south-west of Gunsberg, and three south of Ulm.

5. The county of *Hohenberg* consists of two districts, which lie at a considerable distance from each other. The upper part is situate on the left hand of the Danube, in  $48^{\circ} 10'$  N. latitude, and  $8^{\circ} 43'$  E. longitude; and the lower in  $48^{\circ} 30'$  N. latitude, traversed by the river Neckar. *Rotenburg*, formerly Landskron, laid waste by an earthquake in the twelfth century, afterwards rebuilt, a small town with a citadel, in Lower Hohenberg, on the Neckar, opposite to Ehingen, and 21 leagues north of Constance. In it was a fine college of Jesuits, a celebrated church called Weckenthal, and a Carmelite cloister founded in 1276. In its vicinity is a medicinal spring. *Horb*, a small trading town above, *i. e.* five leagues south-west of Rotenburg, on the Neckar, near the border of Schwarzwald. *Schramberg*, a market-town, with a citadel on a hill, between two branches of the river Schiltach. *Schonberg*, or Schemberg, a little town, 14 leagues north north-west of Constance, on the rivulet Schlichem, consumed by fire in 1750. *Fridingen*, a market-town on the Danube, 11 leagues north of Constance. *Oberndorf*, formerly a town of some note, but reduced by fire to an inconsiderable place, bathed by the Neckar, near Schwarzwald, 16 leagues north north-west of Constance.

6. The Landgravate of *Nellenburg*, in  $47^{\circ} 56'$  N. latitude, and  $8^{\circ} 50'$  E.

longitude, reaches from the western extremity of Bodensee north-west towards the Danube, containing a citadel of the same name, few miles north-west of Stockach, on a mountain. *Stockach*, the capital, a small town, seven leagues north of Constance. *Aach*, an inconsiderable place on a steep hill, at the foot of which stands the lower town of that name, three leagues west north-west of Stockach.

7. *Austrian Breisgau*, a mountainous and indifferently fertile territory, abounding in woods, mines, and pastures, lies between the source of the Danube and the Rhine, in  $48^{\circ}$  N. latitude, and  $7^{\circ} 55'$  E. longitude.

*Towns.*—*Freyburg*, or Friburg, is a considerable and regularly built town, founded in 1118, containing an university established in 1450, other public buildings, and 7857 inhabitants, at the foot of a rocky hill, on which formerly stood a strong fortress, bathed by the Treisan a river formed by three torrents whose united streams run northward to the Rhine. It is about 40 miles south of Strasburg, and 32 north of Basil. Its important fortress was taken in 1632, 1634, and 1638 by the Swedes; in 1677, 1713, and 1745 by the French, who ordered it to be demolished. The environs are agreeable, and a plain extends thence westward to the Rhine. *Old Breysach* was a strong place, whose fortifications were razed by the Queen of Hungary in 1741, now an open town, partly on an eminence bathed by the Rhine, four leagues westward of Freyburg, and 13 south of Strasburg. *Neuburg*, formerly an imperial town, now an inconsiderable open place, on the Rhine, 16 miles above Breysach. It suffered much in 1632, 1634, 1675, 1702, and was dismantled by the French. The following are market-towns, &c. of little note, *viz.* *Burken*, on the Rhine below Breysach; *Endingen*, environed with fertile plains, four leagues north north-west of Freyburg; *Kenzingen*, on the Elz a small river, which, having received the Treisan few miles above the town, runs northward to the Rhine; *Waldkirch*, formerly noted for a Franciscan convent, three leagues north of Freyburg; *Zabringen*, a ruined citadel

near



near the capital; *Schouau* and *Zell*, on the Wesen; *Stauffen*, with a citadel on a mountain; *St Blase*, an abbey, in the south corner of the country.

8. *Urbes Sylvestres*, or four forest towns, in 47° 34' N. latitude, lie between Schauffhausen and Basil, on the north bank of the Rhine. *Rheinfelden*, formerly a town of some strength, with a castle, about seven miles above or eastward of Basil. Here the Rhine runs with great rapidity in a rocky channel called the Gewild, one mile in length. In that neighbourhood is *Kaisers-Augst*, a village built on the ruins of Augusta Rauracorum. *Seckingen*, Sanctium Seccovium, a small, well built town, environed by the river, about five leagues eastward of Basil. This place is a fief belonging to the ancient foundation established here for ladies. *Lauffenburg*, a fortified town, five miles above Seckingen, and 17 east of Basil, on both sides of the Rhine, over which there is a bridge. Near it is a cataract or fall in the river. *Waldshut*, a small town, three leagues above Lauffenburg, in 1468 in vain besieged by the Swiss, but in 1638 taken by Duke Bernhard of Weimar.

9. *Ortenau*, in its greatest extent, comprehends the tract lying between Breisgau, Baden, Schwarzwald, and the Rhine; but a small portion only of this territory belongs to Austria.

10. The following are dispersed towns and lordships, *viz.* *Wiblingen*, a Benedictine abbey founded about A. D. 1099, in the circle of Swabia, on the Iller and near its influx into the Danube, between Kirchberg and Ulm. *Schelklingen*, a small town, on the rivulet Ach, 10 miles west of Ulm. *Ebingen*, a market-town, containing a Benedictine nunnery, and 2400 inhabitants, on the Danube, four leagues above, *i. e.* south-west of Ulm; and *Berg*, a citadel on the opposite side of the river. *Munderkingen*, a little town, few miles above Ebingen, on the Danube. *Riedlingen* and *Mengen*, small towns near the Danube, above and south-west of the foregoing. *Sulgen*, or Sulgau, a small town, 32 miles south-west

of Ulm, on the Schwarzach. *Waldsee*, a market-town with an adjoining castle, 11 leagues south south-west of Ulm, in the county of Waldburg. *Voringen*, formerly a considerable, now a small town, in the Alb, about 13 leagues south-west of Ulm, on the river Lauchert, north of the Danube. *Villingen*, a small, regularly built town, containing an abbey of Benedictines, a few miles from the Danube, in a fertile tract watered by the Briege, on the border of Schwarzwald. It is well secured by narrow defiles in the neighbouring mountains leading to it, and is also fortified by art. It was in vain besieged in 1633 and 1634, and without effect bombarded by the French in 1704. It has always served the Austrians as a magazine and arsenal. In its vicinity is a good bath. *Breulingen*, *Zell*, and *Steckborn*, places of little note, the two latter of which are situate on the Zeller, or Unter-see.

#### TRENT.

The temporal jurisdiction of the bishop of *Trent* lies in the south part of the county of Tyrol, consisting of hills, vallies, and fruitful tracts.

*Trent*, Tridentinum, the capital, is a considerable, irregularly and indifferently built, walled town, and bishop's see, of 8000 inhabitants, with an old castle, and gothic palace, a cathedral containing a magnificent altar, &c. in a valley, on the river Etsch, environed by steep hills, except towards the south south-west, 40 miles north of Verona, in 46° N. latitude nearly, and 11° E. longitude. Here a famous council was held in 1545-1563. Upon an adjacent mountain, called Dos-di-Trent, stood the fortress of Verruca. *Reiff*, Ripa, a market town, with a citadel on an eminence, six leagues south-west of the capital, pleasantly situate in a fertile tract, on the north extremity of Lago-di-Garda, or Gart-see, and a place of some trade. *Stemg*, or Stor, an inconsiderable town, but the capital

pital of Judiciaria a populous territory watered by the Sarca, eight leagues north-west of Trent. *Fleims*, Vallis Fiemarum, a tolerably fruitful valley watered by the Avis. The valley of *Nons*, Anaunia, through which the river Sulz flows, is fertile, agreeable and populous. *Vallis Solis*, the valley of Sol, a fertile and well peopled tract, lies on the border of the Venetian territories.

## BRIXEN.

The temporal jurisdiction of the Bishop of *Brixen*, a tolerably fertile territory almost environed by mountains, lies in 46° 42' N. latitude.

*Brixen*, Brixinum, the capital, is a small town and bishop's see, containing a cathedral, an episcopal palace, one parochial and six other churches, with a cloister, and 6000 inhabitants, pleasantly situate at the conflux of the Rienz and Eysach, in a valley at the foot of Mount Brenner, 55 miles north north-east of Trent. Here a council was held in 1080. Its strong castle stands on an eminence, and its mineral springs are frequented.

*Brennersberg* is a high mountain, for most part of the year covered with snow, yet inhabited almost to the summit. The passage across it is difficult, and sometimes impracticable.

*Seben*, Sabiona, a small town, on an eminence, few miles below Brixen, near Clausen, on the right hand of the Eysack.

*Braunneck*, Brunopolis, a market-town, containing a parochial and three other churches, with a citadel on a neighbouring hill, five leagues north-east of Brixen, on the Rienz. To this bishoprick also belongs the lordship of Veldes, in Upper Carniola, the citadel of which stands on a high rock in the Frauensee.

The bishoprick of *Cbur*, usually reckoned in the circle of Austria, is

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an immediate estate of the empire ; and the bishop resides in a castle built on an eminence called the Hof, near the town of Chur.

The *Teutonic* order has two bailiwicks in the circle of Austria, *viz.* that of Austria, and that on the Etsch and Gebirge in Tyrol, on account of which it is an Austrian state. The former has nine commanderies, and the latter five.

The citadel of *Trasp*, a fortress in a lordship of the same name, situate in a pass on the border of Tyrol, in the valley of Engedein, about 25 leagues north north-west of Trent, belongs to the Prince of Dietrichstein, who is a prince of the empire.

#### AUSTRIAN BURGUNDY.

The circle of *Burgundy* formerly comprehended many extensive territories, several of which have been annexed to France, and others have raised themselves to liberty and independence. At present it consists only of the greatest part of the dutchies of Brabant, Limburg, and Luxemburg, with a portion of the counties of Flanders, Hennegau, or Hainault, Namur, and the upper part of Gelders. But the whole of the Austrian Netherlands, containing 2,000,000 inhabitants, was ceded to the republic of France in 1797.

1. *Austrian Brabant*, which formerly belonged to the Frankish monarchy, bounded on the north by Dutch Brabant, on the east by the bishoprick of Liege, on the south by Namur and Hennegau, on the west by Flanders and Zealand ; lying between  $50\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  and  $51\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  N. latitude, and between  $4^{\circ}$  and  $5^{\circ}$  E. longitude ; being 70 miles from north to south, and 50 from west to east.

The face of the country is generally plain, but in some parts it rises into little hills covered with woods, and the southern district called Walloon

loon Brabant is somewhat mountainous. The soil is fertile, yielding grain, abundance of flax, and rich pastures. The river Demer runs westward through the middle of the country, in its progress receives several streams, assumes the name of Rupel, and falls into the Schelde between Dendermonde and Antwerp.

In the seventeenth century, the republic of the united Netherlands made itself master of the northern part of the dutchy of Brabant, which it retained at the peace of Westphalia. Charles III. afterwards known by the name of the Emperor Charles VI. in 1706, after the battle of Ramellies, took possession of the present Austrian part of this dutchy. This part is divided into the districts of Louvain, Brussels, and Antwerp, containing several fortified towns, with many boroughs and villages.

1. The district of *Louvain* lies in 50° 45' N. latitude.

*Towns, &c.*—*Louvain*, the first town in Brabant, is of considerable extent, but indifferently built, and thinly inhabited, 17 miles east north-east of Brussels, and 15 south-east of Mechlin, in a fertile and agreeable territory, on the Dyle which runs northward to the Demer. Its famous university, having 43 colleges and ample privileges, was founded in 1425. In 1788 the greatest part of the university, for its opposition to the emperor, was removed to Brussels, and divinity only was permitted to be taught at Louvain. On a neighbouring eminence are the ruins of a fort. In the fourteenth century, the linen and woollen manufactures of this place maintained upwards of 150,000 artists; but its trade is now greatly decayed. The walls are six or seven miles in circuit, but of little strength. In 1542, 1572, and 1635, it was besieged in vain. The French abandoned it May 22, 1706; and next day, after the battle of Ramillies, the Duke of Marlborough took possession of it. In 1746 the French made themselves masters of it, and kept it till 1749. A canal extends to Rupel, and the roads to Brussels and Liege are paved. Louvain contains 40,000 inhabitants. *Heverle*, or *Hervile*, is a citadel on a district

district of the same name watered by the Dyle, above Louvain. *Bierbeck*, a large and populous village, few miles distant from the capital. *Tienen*, Thenæ Lat. Tirlemont Fr. formerly a considerable walled town on the Ghete, about 10 miles south-east of Louvain; but, having undergone many calamities, it is now fallen into decay. *Gemblours*, or Giblou, an old little town, famous for its benedictine abbey, and for a victory gained near it by John of Austria in 1578, seven leagues southward of Louvain, near the border of Namurois, on a steep hill surrounded with precipices, except towards the east. *Landen*, formerly a town of some note, and one of the oldest in Brabant, now an inconsiderable place, about eight miles south-east of Tienen, near the confines of Liege. Here the French defeated the allies, July 19, 1693. *Ramillies*, a village on the Ghete, four leagues south of Tienen, rendered famous by the important victory which the Duke of Marlborough gained over the French, May 23, 1706. *Judoigne*, a little town on the Ghete, six miles south south-west of Tienen. *St Wibert*, *Lismale*, *Perweys*, and *Jauche*, are places of little note, in Walloon-Brabant.

*Leeuwè*, or St Leonard, a little, strong town, defended by a citadel, in a marshy tract, eight miles east north-east of Tienen, near the border of Liege. In 1678 the French made themselves masters of it, and in 1705 it was taken by the allies.

*Diest*, formerly a considerable, populous, manufacturing town, noted for its fine cloth and good beer, now greatly reduced, near the eastern frontier of Brabant, 16 miles north-east of Louvain, in a valley watered by the Demer.

*Scherpenheuvel*, or Montaigu, Mons Acutus, a small but regularly built town on a hill, few miles westward of Diest, on the left hand of the Demer.

*Sichen*, an old little town, on the Demer, four miles below Diest.

*Arschot*, a little, fortified, populous town, on the Demer, six miles below Sichen.

The territory of *Brussels* extends from the Rupel and district of Mechelen southward to Namurois, and from Flanders eastward to Louvain.

*Towns, &c.*—*Brussels*, *Bruxellae* Lat. *Bruxelles* Fr. is a large, well built, fortified, populous city of an oval form, and a bishop's see, situate partly on an eminence, and partly in a fruitful plain watered by the Senna, 31 miles south of Antwerp; containing a stadt-house, several palaces, an arsenal, opera-house, many churches, monasteries, and nunneries, and 80,000 inhabitants. It is famous for its tapestry and lace. In 1695, it was bombarded 46 hours by the French, and about 2500 houses were demolished; but it has been since handsomely rebuilt. The allies took possession of it in 1706; and the French in 1746. In the park there is an echo, which makes ten distinct replies. The neighbouring forest covers 1626 acres of ground. A canal between this city and the Rupel was begun in 1550, and finished in the space of 11 years. Brussels was taken by the French in 1792, and evacuated in March the year following; but it was retaken by them in the summer of 1794.

*Anderlecht*, *Anderlacum*, a little town, few miles westward of Brussels. *Vilvorden*, a market-town containing one parish church and some religious houses, two leagues north north-east of the capital, at the conflux of the Senne and Woluwe. Its castle has been used as a state prison, and in it have been kept the archives of the province. *Vossem*, north-west of Vilvorden, a village where peace was concluded between France and the Elector of Brandenburg in 1673. *Genap*, formerly a town of note, with a citadel demolished in 1688, in a fine hunting country watered by the Dyle, 17 miles south of the capital, on the road to Charleroi. *Nivelle*, a town formerly more considerable than at present, six miles west of Genap, and 17 south of Brussels, situate on the Thiene. Here is a

manufacture of cambrics, and a celebrated nunnery where ladies of the first quality reside. *Seneffe*, a large village near the southern frontier where a battle was fought between the Dutch and French in 1674. The following are small towns and villages, *viz.* *Arquennes* noted for its lime pits and marble; *Asche*, near which Roman coins have been found; *Grimberg*, with an abbey of Præmomstratenses; *Opdorp* distinguished by its immunities; *Pennenbeck*, with a Cistercian abbey; *Willebroeck* near the junction of the canal and the Rupel.

3. The territory of *Antwerp* extends along the right bank of the Schelde from the Rupel almost to Zeeland.

*Towns, &c.*—*Antwerp*, or Antorff, Anvers Fr. Ambers Sp. is a large city and bishop's see, built in the form of a crescent, in a low fenny tract on the Schelde, which is here 22 feet deep and 400 yards broad, 31 miles north of Brussels, and 23 south of Berg-op-Zoom. It contains 22 squares, 212 streets, a cathedral about 500 feet long, 230 broad, and 260 high, an exchange on the model of which that of London was constructed, and many other elegant public buildings. It is defended by a strong citadel built by the Duke of Alva, and has a commodious harbour. Towards the conclusion of the fifteenth century it was one of the most celebrated trading towns in Europe, and contained upwards of 200,000 inhabitants. In 1576, during three days, it was plundered by the Spaniards. When the United Provinces had shaken off the Spanish yoke, and formed themselves into a free state, they got entire command of the navigation of the Schelde, and thereby transferred great part of the trade of Antwerp to Amsterdam. This city is now greatly decayed, but there are several flourishing manufactures of tapestry and lacc. After the battle of Ramillies it surrendered to the Duke of Marlborough. In 1715 the barrier treaty between the Emperor and the United Provinces was here concluded. It was taken by the French in 1746, but was restored to the House of Austria by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle. The city wall is planted with rows of trees on each side.

*Ekeren,*



*Ekeren*, few miles distant from Antwerp, is memorable on account of a bloody battle in 1703 between the allies and the French. *Santvliet*, a small fort and town, near the Schelde, nine miles north north-west of the capital, taken in 1705 by the allies. *Hoogstraten*, a small immunity, containing one church and several cloisters, in the northern part of the territory, 20 miles north north-east of Antwerp. *Turnhout*, a little town, 10 miles south-east of Hoogstraten, containing a church, two cloisters, and an hospital. In its vicinity the Spaniards were defeated in 1596 by Maurice, Prince of Orange. *Herentals*, a little town with a castle, built in 1209, 18 miles eastward of Antwerp, on the Little Nethe. *Liere*, Lyra, a town containing one church and several cloisters, nine miles south south-east of the capital, at the conflux of the Great and Little Nethe. *Duffel*, an ancient immunity and barony, four miles below, *i. e.* south south-west of Liere, on the river Nethe, which runs westward to augment the Rupel.

4. The lordship of *Mechelen* consists of two small detached districts in the interior parts of Brabant, the largest of which is twelve miles long, and five and a half broad, and the other about half those dimensions. This lordship, in 1369, devolved by marriage to Philip the Bold Duke of Burgundy; afterwards it became one of the 17 provinces, and is now reckoned in Brabant.

*Mechelen*, or Mechlin, Malinæ Lat. Malines Fr. is a considerable, regularly built, slightly fortified town and archbishop's see, containing a cathedral whose steeple is of great height, six parish churches, many religious houses, and about 26,000 inhabitants, situate on several islands formed by artificial canals and by the Demer, 15 miles north north-east of Brussels. This place is famous for its fine lace and strong beer. It was plundered for three days in 1572, and submitted to the French in 1792. The inhabitants have a considerable trade in corn; and, at flood, vessels deeply laden can come up as high as this place from the Schelde.

*Heffene*, a village on the Zenne, near its influx into the Demer, three miles north-west of Mechelen. *Muysen*, formerly Musines, an old but inconsiderable place, seated on the Demer.

II. The Austrian part of the dutchy of *Limburg*, lying in  $50^{\circ} 35'$  N. latitude, and  $5^{\circ} 55'$  E. longitude, is bounded on the north by Dutch Limburg, and on all the other sides by the bishoprick of Liege, being in its greatest extent 24 miles from north to south, and 25 from west to east. This territory, together with other provinces of the Netherlands from the Dukes of Burgundy descended to the House of Austria. It consists of arable and pasture lands, diversified with hills and abounding in wood and iron. It contains five towns, and 48,000 inhabitants.

*Limburg*, the capital, is a small, indifferently built, fortified, manufacturing town, famous for its cheese, on a steep acclivity bathed by the Vese, about 18 miles east of Liege, and 14 south south-west of Aix-la-Chapelle. This town was taken by the French in 1675, and by the Duke of Marlborough in 1703. Other towns in this dutchy are of little note.

III. The Dutchy of *Luxemburg*, in  $50^{\circ}$  N. latitude, is bounded on the east by the electorate of Treves, on the south by Lorrain, on the west and north by Champagne, Liege, and Limburg; being about 70 miles from north to south, and 50 from west to east. Its northern districts are fertile, but the south part is encumbered with mountains and the forest of Ardennes. In its mountains are iron mines and several kinds of metals. Watered by the Ourt, the Stour, the Semoy, and Moselle, it contains 24 towns, 1170 villages, and 380,000 inhabitants. This province for many years was in the hands of the French, who were obliged to restore it to the House of Austria at the peace of Utrecht in 1713, except two small districts on the southern frontier.

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It is sometimes divided into three parts, according to the three different languages spoken in it, *viz.* the German, Walloon, and French: but, according to its political division, it consists of twelve sovereign provostships, and four belonging to particular lords. The most considerable towns in this dutchy are the following, *viz.*—

*Luxemburg*, Luciliburgum, the capital, and one of the strongest fortifications in the Netherlands, is situate near the south-east extremity of the dutchy, at the conflux of the Petreuse and the Elz, about 22 miles south-west of Treves, and 80 south south-east of Liege, westward of the Moselle. It is divided into the upper and lower town, the former lying partly in a plain and partly on a rock, and the latter amidst deep vallies. This town submitted to the French in 1795. *Arlon*, Orolaunum, a decayed town, with a citadel on an eminence, 15 miles north-west of the capital, near the source of the Semoy, or Semois, a small stream that runs westward to the Meuse. *Bastogne*, formerly a considerable, now a small town, usually called Paris-en-Ardenne, in a plain 25 miles north of Arlon. Here are several great annual fairs for horses and corn. *Marche*, a market-town, and the capital of a district, on the rivulet Marsette, in the north-west part of the dutchy, and 57 miles north-west of the capital. Here the *edictum perpetuum* was established in 1577. *La Roche*, a small town with a citadel, in a bottom watered by the Ourt, 14 miles east south-east of Marche. *Durbuy*, Durbutum, a market-town amidst steep rocks, on the Ourt, near the north-west extremity of the dutchy, 14 miles north north-west of La Roche. *Orchimont* and *Chinii* are inconsiderable places, bathed by the Semoy, in the south-west part of the dutchy. *Virton*, a little town, where a college was built in 1739, to the westward of the capital, near the border of Lorrain. *Remich* frequently laid waste; *Greven-Macheren* on the Moselle, 14 miles north-east of the capital; *Biedburg* in Pagus Bedensis; and *Echternach* in a valley bathed by the Sour; are towns of little estimation near the eastern frontier. *Igel*,

or Aigle, a village at the foot of a mountain, near the conflux of the Sour, or Sure, and the Moselle, remarkable for a square pyramid 74 feet in height and adorned with many images. *Dickrich*, a small town, whose ramparts were demolished in 1688, 17 miles north of the capital. *St Mard*, on the border of the forest Ardennes, in the western part of the dutchy. The districts belonging to Austria have been already described (see Lorraine in France).

The Marquisate of *Le Pont d'Oye*, in the dutchy of Luxemburg, consists of five counties, seven baronies, and 14 lordships.

1. *Rochefort*, Comitatus Rupefortensis, whose capital of the same name lies on the river Lomme, in the north-west part of Luxemburg, 28 miles south south-east of Namur, and 54 north-west of Luxemburg. Its citadel stands on a rock. About two leagues hence is the village of *Avein*, famous for a battle between the French and Spaniards in 1635. 2. The county of *Roussy*. 3. The county of *Salm*, near the north border of Luxemburg, south-east of Spa. The citadel of the village of the same name lies in ruins. 4. The county of *Vianden*, or Vienne, to the northward of Dickrich, contains many villages, and a town of the same name, with a citadel, seven leagues north of Luxemburg, on the Ouren, environed by mountains. 5. The county of *Wilz*, whose small capital and castle, eight leagues north of Luxemburg, lie on a river of the same name, in the middle of the dutchy of Luxemburg.

The baronies are as follows:—1. *Houffalize*, containing a little town with an old castle, almost surrounded by the Ourt, 38 miles north north-west of Luxemburg. 2. *Bornamal*, watered by the Ourt, below Durbuy, in the north-west corner of the dutchy. 3. *Brandenburg*, whose citadel stands on a rock between two hills, bathed by the Blise, about four miles north of Dickrich. 4. *Ansemburg*, on the rivulet Eischen, which rises near Arlon, and runs northward to the Elz. 5. *Soleuvre*, south-west of the capital of the dutchy, near the border of Lorraine. 6. *Jamoigne*,  
founded

founded in the year 1623, near Ching. 7. *Meissemburg*, south of Dickrich.

The most considerable towns belonging to the lordships are the following,—*St Vit*, a town formerly more considerable than at present, situate on an eminence, 17 leagues north of the capital, in the north-east corner of the dutchy. In 1689 its walls were demolished by the French. *Neufchastel*, before the peace of the Pyrenees an important fortress, now a mean town, 12 leagues north-west of the capital, in the forest of Ardennes. *St Hubert*, a little town, on the Lomine, in the forest, about 15 leagues north-west of the capital, and noted for a rich Benedictine abbey, formerly called Andaye; but, in 825, the body of Hubert being carried thither, it received its name from that saint.

IV. In the Dutchy of *Gelders*, the district of Ruremonde, in  $51^{\circ} 10' N.$  latitude, belongs to the House of Austria.

*Ruremonde*, or Ruermond, is a considerable, well built, strong town and bishop's see, frequently besieged and taken, at the conflux of the Roer and the Meuse, in the south corner of the dutchy, 70 miles east of Antwerp, and 28 north of Mæstricht.

The upper part of Gelders, ceded to the King of Prussia by the treaty of Utrecht, contains,—a small but well fortified town of the same name, about 10 leagues north north-east of Ruremonde, surrounded by the river Niers, near the canal of Mariengrft which reaches from Venloe to Rhynderk. *Strælen*, a small, fortified town, six miles south of Gelders. *Wachtendonk*, south-east of Strælen; *Middelær*, anciently Mededacum; and *Krieckenbeeck*, south of Venloo, are places of little note.

V. *Austrian Flanders*.—The earldom of Flanders, a province of the Netherlands, is bounded on the west and north by the German Ocean and United Provinces; on the east and south by Brabant, Hennegau, or Hainault,

Hainault and Artois ; lying in  $51^{\circ}$  N. latitude, and  $3^{\circ} 20'$  E. longitude, from Greenwich ; being 40–70 miles from north to south, and 70 from west to east ; containing 62 towns, 1,200 villages, 250 lordships, and 570,000 inhabitants.

This province, for most part level and well watered by many rivers and canals, is extremely populous, highly cultivated, and abundantly fertile, yielding grain, flax, and excellent pastures. The Schelde traverses the eastern parts from south to north, and in its progress receives the Scarp at Mortagne, the Leye or Lys, and the Lieve at Ghent, the Dender at Dendermonde, and the Rupel between Dendermonde and Antwerp. It is divided among the Austrians, Dutch, and French.

The Austrian division, by far the largest, being 30–50 miles from north to south, and 70 from west to east, is subdivided into the districts of Ghent, Bruges, Ypres, and Frankenland.

1. In the district of Ghent are the following towns :—*Ghent*, Gandavum, Gand Fr. the capital of Flanders, the birth place of Charles V. and a bishop's see, is a large, well built, indifferently fortified, and thinly peopled town, containing a stadt-house, a cathedral, seven parish churches, 55 religious houses, many handsome public buildings, and 50,000 inhabitants ; advantageously situate for trade at the conflux of four rivers, *viz.* the Lys, Lieve, Mourwatu, and Schelde, 32 miles north-west of Brussels. The circuit of its walls is computed to be 45,640 Roman feet ; but half the tract within the walls consists of fields and gardens. The rivers and canals running through it, form 26 islands, joined by 100 bridges. It is defended by a strong citadel built by the Emperor Charles V. Its silk, linen, and woollen manufactures are esteemed. A treaty of peace was concluded here in 1576, between Spain and the Provinces. On the death of Charles II. of Spain in 1700, the French took possession of this city and other towns in Flanders for the Duke of Anjou, whom they raised to the vacant throne of Spain ; but after the battle of Ramillies,

it surrendered to Charles III. In 1708 it was betrayed to the French ; but the Duke of Marlborough soon after made himself master of it, though the French garrison consisted of 20,000 men. A canal reaches hence to Bruges.

*Alost*, or Aolst, the chief town of a small county, is an inconsiderable place on the Dender, 15 miles south-east of Ghent. The five subdivisions of the territory of Aolst, contain *Gotteghem*, *Gavere*, and other mean places, between the Dender and the Schelde. *Geertsberge*, Gerardimontium, a small town with a benedictine abbey on the Dender. This place was formerly more considerable and populous, and famous for its manufactures of tapestry, carpet, and other commodities. To the district of this town belong several baronies and many villages. *Ninove*, a little town several times laid waste and destroyed by fire, contains one parish church, an abbey founded in 1137, and an old castle, on the Dender above Aolst. *Oudenarde*, Aldenarde, a considerable, well fortified, and populous town, surrounded by the Schelde, and famous for its linen and tapestry, lies about 15 miles south of Ghent. Its environs are agreeable. Here the French were defeated by the allies in 1708. *Cortryck*, or Courtray, Cortracum, a small, tolerably built, trading town, noted for its linen manufactures, on the Lys, 27 miles south-west of Ghent, and about 15 west of Oudenarde. In 1744 it was taken by the French, and stript of its fortifications. *Menin*, a small, tolerably built town, well fortified by Vauban, on the Lys above Courtray, about 10 miles north of Lille, 12 south-east of Ypres, and 32 south-west of Ghent. It was taken by Marlborough in 1706, ceded to the States-general in 1715, taken by the French in 1744, but restored in the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle. *Tbielt*, Tiletum, a borough containing two cloisters and a linen manufacture, almost in the centre of Flanders, 17 miles west of Ghent. *Harlebeck*, an old, small, open town, on the Lys, few miles below Courtray. *Deynse*, a borough on the Lys, between Harlebeck and Ghent.

*St Nicholas*, the capital of the county of Waes, a small, well built, populous town north-east of Ghent, with a considerable trade in grain and flax. *Rupelmonde*, the birth place of Gerard Mercator, a small town with a ruinous citadel that has frequently served as a state prison, at the conflux of the Rupel and Schelde, eight miles above, *i. e.* south of Antwerp, in the north-east corner of Austrian Flanders. *Lokeren*, the most considerable village in the province, between Rupelmonde and Ghent. *Beveren*, a small place containing a cloister and ruined castle, westward of Antwerp, in a territory of the same name, almost environed by the Waes. *Dendermonde*, *Teneræmonda*, one of the barrier towns, regularly fortified and defended by a strong citadel, in a low marshy tract, at the confluence of the Dender and Schelde, about 14 miles east of Ghent, and 17 north north-east of Brussels. Its environs yield all sorts of grain, hemp, flax, fine pasturage, and may be laid under water. *Bornhem*, the capital of a little barony, an inconsiderable town, eight miles north north-east of Dendermonde, between the Schelde and the border of Brabant.

2. *Brugges*, or Bruges, *Bruga*, a considerable, circular, indifferently built, fortified, trading town, and bishop's see, in a small district of the same name, 13 miles east of Ostend, 38 north-east of Dunkirk, and 28 north-west of Ghent, on the great canal between Ghent and Ostend. Formerly in a more flourishing state, it contained 260 streets, and several elegant public buildings. At present it has manufactures of fine woollen stuffs, linen, cotton cloth, and lace. The number of its inhabitants is 18,000, and it has still a good foreign trade. In the year 1430, the order of the Golden Fleece was instituted here by Philip Duke of Burgundy.

3. The district of *Ypers* contains—*Ypers*, or Ypres, *Ipra*, a considerable and regularly fortified town and bishop's see, noted for its manufactures of cloth and serges, and for its frequented fair in Lent, as well as for the number of its sieges. It contains a cathedral, five parish churches, 14 religious houses, and several hospitals, in a flat marshy territory, 16 miles



miles westward of Courtray, about 26 south-east of Dunkirk, and 28 south of Bruges, near the source of the Ypre which runs north-west to the Iser. In 1584 it was taken by the Spaniards; in 1648, 1658, and 1678 by the French, who retained it till the year 1713. *Messines*, *Misseniacum*, a small decayed town with an abbey of benedictine nuns, six miles south of Ypres. *Warneton*, a little town whose fortifications lie in ruins, on the river Lys, eight miles above, *i. e.* south-west of Menin. *Rosselaer*, or *Roullers*, *Rollarium*, an ancient and small town, 13 miles north-east of Ypres, on the Mandel which flows north-east to the Lys.

4. In *Austrian Frankenland* the most noted places are the following: *Ostend* is a small, well built, fortified town, in a morass, among canals, 13 miles west of Bruges, and 26 north-east of Dunkirk, on the coast of the German ocean, and has a good harbour. It is environed by a deep ditch and strong rampart, with eight regular bastions. In 1601–1604, it held out a siege of three years against the whole power of Spain, being defended by the English and Dutch. The Spaniards are said to have lost 80,000 men, and the allies 50,000 before the place. Upon the death of Charles II. King of Spain, the French seized Ostend; but it was besieged and taken by the allies in 1706, after the battle of Ramillies. The French again made themselves masters of it in 1745, but restored it to the House of Austria by the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1748. There is no fresh water here, so that the inhabitants are obliged to convey it in boats. Ostend is 13 miles from Bruges by the canal. There is a carriage way, but it is six miles further, and the road, except in dry weather, is extremely bad. The damage done to this canal, by a body of English troops in 1798, was estimated at L.1,000,000 Sterling. *Plassendal*, a fort on the canal between Ostend and Bruges. *Oudcnborg*, an ancient borough, formerly more considerable than at present, containing an abbey of benedictine monks, few miles south of Plassendal, and six south-east of Ostend. *Thorout*, *Thoroltum*, an old borough of little note, 10 miles

southward of Bruges, and near Wynendale citadel, where a battle was fought between the French and allies in 1708. *Dixmuyde*, a little fortified town, noted for its excellent butter and cheese, in an agreeable plain, between Ypres and Ostend, 18 miles south south-west of Bruges. *Veurne*, or Furnes, a small, tolerably built, strong town, in a marshy but fruitful tract, on the Colm, near the sea coast, 12 miles eastward of Dunkirk. By means of canals there is an easy communication between this place and Dunkirk, Nieuport, Bruges, and other towns in Flanders. *Nieuport*, Neoportus, a meanly built and indifferently fortified town, between Furnes and Ostend, 20 miles west south-west of Bruges, near the mouth of the Ypre and the sea coast. It was formerly called Sandishovet. Near it a battle was fought between the Dutch and Spaniards in 1600. The adjacent country may be inundated. *Loo*, an inconsiderable place containing an abbey of canon-regulars of the order of St Augustine, seven miles south south-east of Furnes. *Poperingen*, a borough containing some woollen manufactures, six miles westward of Ypres, near the border of French Flanders.

VI. *Austrian Hennegau*, or Hainault, Comitatus Hannoniæ, is bounded on the west and north by Flanders, on the east by Brabant, Namurois, and the bishoprick of Liege, on the south by French Hainault; lying in  $50^{\circ} 35'$  N. latitude; being 20–32 miles from south-west to north-east, and 30–45 from north-west to south-east, besides a narrow tract extending 20 miles eastward between the bishoprick of Liege and French Hainault.

By the peace of the Pyrenees, France obtained the districts and towns of Landrecy, Quesnoy, Avesnes, Marienburg, and Philipville; by the peace of Nimeguen those of Valenciennes, Bouchain, Conde, Cambray, Bavay, and Mabeuge; and by the peace of Ryswick several villages.

The soil is abundantly fertile; and in several parts of the province are  
quarries

quarries of iron, marble, stone, and coal. The river Schelde bathes part of the western boundary. The Sambre traverses the south-east corner. The Dender originates in the middle of the province, and flows northward through the eastern part of Flanders to the Schelde.

In the whole county are reckoned 24 towns, upwards of 600 villages and 200,000 inhabitants.

*Mons*, or Bergen, Montes, the capital of the county, is a considerable, indifferently built, and regularly fortified town, containing 5000 houses, 30 miles south south-west of Brussels, 40 west of Namur, 80 south-east of Dunkirk, partly on a hill and partly in a marshy territory, near the conflux of the Trouille and Haine, whose united streams run westward to the Schelde. This town was taken by the French in 1691; by Marlborough, after the battle of Malplaquet, in 1709; and by the French in 1746; but restored by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1748, its fortifications being demolished. Immediately after the battle of Jemappe, in 1792, it surrendered to the French commanded by Dumourier. The country round may be inundated. *St Ghislain*, Fanum Divi Gislennii, an inconsiderable town, six miles west of Mons, on the Haine. *Conde*, a small town, 10 miles west of St Ghislain, on the Schelde, below the influx of the Haine. About eight miles southward of Mons, near the villages of *Malplaquet* and *Blanges*, the allies, under the Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene, obtained a victory over the French commanded by Marshals Villars and Boufflers, September 11, 1709. The armies on each side consisted of 120,000 men, of whom at least 20,000 were killed. At *Boussu*, a village near Barbencon, in the south-east corner of the county, the French gained an advantage in 1693. *Beaumont*, Bellomontium, a small town, on an eminence, near Barbencon, 45 miles south of Brussels. *Ræux*, Rodium, a little town, containing a cloister of Præmonstratenses, north-east of Mons, and 28 miles south of Brussels. *Ath*, a small, fortified, manufacturing town, frequently besieged and taken,

about

about 14 miles north north-west of Mons, on the Dender. *Lesines*, a walled town, noted for its linen manufacture, in a fine plain watered by the Dender, six miles below, *i. e.* north of Ath. *Ligne*, Ligniacum, a considerable village, between Ath and Leuse. *Tournay*, Tornacum, an ancient, large, strongly fortified, populous town, bishop's see, and capital of a small district, on the western border of the county, 14 miles east of Lisle, and 28 north-west of Mons, on the Schelde, surrounded by pleasant meadows. It was taken by Marlborough in 1709, and its fine citadel was razed by Louis XV. in 1745. At *Steenkirke*, a village between Enghien and Brain-le-Comte, 12 miles eastward of Ath, the allies were defeated by the French in 1692.

VII. *Austrian Namur*, in  $50^{\circ} 30'$  N. latitude, is bounded on the north by Brabant, and on all other sides by the bishoprick of Liege, being, under some parallels, 30 miles from north to south, and 35 from west to east: Deeply indented by the neighbouring counties, it is a hilly and wooded territory, abounding in iron, marble, and stone. The level tracts are fertile, producing all sorts of grain. The river Meuse, or Mæse, runs through French and Austrian Namur from south to north, at the capital receiving the Sambre, and thence directing its course north-east to Liege.

*Namur*, Namurcum, the capital of the county, is a fortified town and bishop's see, containing two collegiate and four parish churches, several religious houses, and upwards of 30,000 inhabitants, in a bottom between two hills, at the conflux of the Sambre and the Meuse, 37 miles south south-east of Brussels, and 30 south south-east of Louvain. The castle, on a steep hill west of the town, is esteemed one of the best fortresses in Europe. This place has been frequently besieged. It was taken by the French in 1692; recovered by the confederates under King William in 1695; reduced by the French in 1701; bombarded by the allies in 1704; ceded by Philip IV. to the Elector of Bavaria in 1712; given up

to the States General in 1715; taken by the French in 1746, who kept possession of it till 1749. *Charleroi*, a small town on the Sambre, 19 miles west of Namur. Fortified by the Spaniards, and rendered very strong by Vauban, it was taken by Turenne, and retained by France at the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1668. In 1670 and 1677 it was in vain besieged by the Prince of Orange. Afterwards it frequently changed its masters, and in 1747 was stripped of its fortifications. Six miles northward lies the abbey of *Fleury*, memorable for some battles fought there in 1622 and 1689. *Walcourt*, Vallocuria, a small town near the rivulet Hevre, 13 miles south of Charleroi, on the western frontier, where the French were defeated in 1689. *Bouvigne*, Bovines, Boviniacum, an old and small town, formerly a place of strength, near the Meuse, about 13 miles south of Namur. Here a peace was concluded between Charles XI. and Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy, in 1477. *Beaufort*, a small town with a citadel in ruins, on the Meuse, below the capital. It was destroyed in 1429 by the inhabitants of Hui, and again by the French in 1554. *Freyr*, a citadel on the Meuse, where a treaty of commerce was concluded in 1675 between the French and Spaniards. There are many abbies and religious foundations for monks and nuns in this county.

*Changes of Property in the Austrian Dominions effected by recent Arrangements.*

By the treaties of Campo Formio 1797, and Lunéville 1801, Austria ceded to France the Austrian Netherlands and the Milanese, containing about four million inhabitants, and acquired the Venetian States and islands in the Adriatic, together with the county of Konigsegg, and Rotenfels in Swabia. But, by the peace of Presburg, December 1805, the Venetian territory was united to the kingdom of Italy; the margra-

viatè

viate of Burgau, the principality of Eichstadt, the portion of Passau belonging to the Elector of Salzburg, the county of Tyrol comprehending the principalities of Brixen and Botzen and the seven lordships of Veralberg, the county of Hohenems, the county of Konigsegg, Rotenfels, the lordships of Tetnay and Argen, the town and territory of Lindau, and the city of Augsburg, were ceded to the King of Bavaria. The five cities of the Danube, *viz.* Ehingen, Munderkergen, Ruffingen, Mengen, and Salgau, with their dependencies, the county of Borndorf, the city of Constance excepted, and a part of Brisgau, were ceded to the Duke of Wurtemberg: the remainder of the Brisgau and the Ortenau, the city of Constance, and the commandery of Meinau, to the Elector of Baden. In favour of Austria—the county of Salzburg, and that of Berchtolsgaden, were incorporated with the Austrian empire. But, by the treaty of Vienna, in 1809, the county of Goritia, the manor of Montefalcone, the government and city of Trieste, Carniola with all its dependencies on the Gulf of Trieste, the circle of Willich in Carinthia, and certain territories on the right bank of the Save, with the islands depending on those territories, were withdrawn from Austria.

#### CIRCLE OF WESTPHALIA.

The country of WESTPHALIA lies between the Weser and the Rhine; and the dutchy constitutes part of that country. The circle, more extensive than either, is bounded on the west by the Burgundian circle and United Provinces; on the south by the United Provinces, the German Ocean, and Lower Saxony; on the east and south by Lower Saxony, the Rhenish circles, and the circle of Burgundy: lying between  $50^{\circ}$  and  $53^{\circ} 40'$  N. latitude, and between  $4^{\circ} 50'$  and  $9^{\circ} 30'$  E. longitude from Greenwich: its greatest latitude from north to south being 200 miles, and from west to east 170; containing 2,300,000 inhabitants.

*Rivers.*

*Rivers.*—The *Meuse*, or *Mæse*, flows from south to north through the bishoprick of Liege, or south-west part of the circle. The *Rhine* enters at the south-east extremity above Coblentz, and, augmented by several streams in its progress, traverses the circle in a north-west course, by Cologne, Dusseldorp, and Cleves, and passes into the United Provinces. The *Embs*, from its source eastward of Munster, runs north to the German Ocean. The *Weser* forms a considerable portion of the eastern boundary of the circle.

The northern districts are diversified with forests, heaths, and good pasturage: the southern are fertile and tolerably cultivated. Many of the inhabitants live in mean cottages and huts, surrounded by wild and barren plains. This country, however, is famed for its bacon, which acquires a peculiar flavour from the smoke of oak which is the fuel commonly used by the people.

The circle of Westphalia includes the following provinces:—

1. The *Bishoprick of Liege*, *Episcopatus Leodiensis*, in the Netherlands and south-west corner of the circle, is bounded on the north by Brabant and Prussian Gelderland, on the east by Dutch Gelderland, Limburg, and Luxemburg, on the south by French Namurois and Hainault, on the west by the Austrian provinces of Hainault, Namur, and Brabant; lying between  $50^{\circ}$  and  $51^{\circ} 20'$  N. latitude. The breadth of this territory is very unequal, and cannot be ascertained, as it runs out on either hand into other counties, in a very irregular manner.

The soil is fertile and well cultivated, but some districts are hilly and covered with forests. In many places are mines of copper, lead, iron, coal, stone, with excellent mineral springs. The *Meuse* and *Sambre*, uniting their streams, traverse the country from south-west to north-east.

This bishoprick was originally founded in Tongeren, or Tongres, was afterwards transferred to Mæstricht, and in the beginning of the eight

century to Liege. It contains 52 baronies, 1500 parishes, 26 towns, 1400 villages, and 220,000 inhabitants.

*Towns, &c.*—*Liege*, or Luyek, Leodium, the capital of the bishoprick, is an ancient, large, indifferently built, fortified city of a triangular form with four suburbs, containing 32 parishes, 10 abbies, 32 convents, two colleges, 154 streets, 16 gates, 17 bridges, and 80,000 inhabitants, pleasantly situate in a valley watered by the Meuse near the centre of the province, 14 miles south of Mæstricht, 28 north-east of Namur, and about 65 west south-west of Cologne. Most of the streets are narrow, but some are of a good breadth. The episcopal palace is a magnificent edifice. The fortifications are not considerable, being commanded by contiguous hills: but the citadel is capable of making a good defence. The principal manufactures in this place are serge, leather, and fire-arms, the last of which were long in estimation.

The marquisate of *Franchimont*, Pagus Tectensis, south-east of Liege, contains the following places of note:—

*Franchimont*, a citadel, 13 miles east of Liege. *Verviers*, a small, flourishing town of 1000 houses, on the border of Austrian Limburg, and 15 miles eastward of Liege. *Spa*, a neat town, near the centre of the marquisate, 17 miles south-east of Liege, in a bottom surrounded by hills. It contains about 300 houses, partly in a valley and partly on a rocky acclivity, and is celebrated for its mineral springs. The old town consists of miserable cottages: the houses of new Spa are wood, old fashioned, dark, and small. The names of the five principal wells are Pouhon, Geronlerd, Saviniere, Watpotz, and Tunnelet. *Huy*, a considerable town, situate in a pleasant valley watered by the Meuse, at the influx of the Horoul, about five leagues south-west of Liege, in the road to Namur. It was several times taken and retaken in King William's and Queen Anne's wars; but in 1715 its fortifications were demolished. The circumjacent country yields iron, alum, sulphur, coal, &c. *Dinant*,  
Dionantum,



Dionantum, a town containing one collegiate and seven other churches, with several cloisters and hospitals, amidst hills and rocks, on the Meuse, 16 miles south of Namur. This place has been frequently taken and plundered. Its citadel, which stood on a high rock, is destroyed.

The territory between the Meuse and the Sambre, *Interammensis provincia*, is detached from the rest of the bishoprick, and contains,—*Quivvin*, Covinum, a small town with a considerable suburb and a citadel in ruins, on an eminence near the Black Water, at the south extremity of the country, about eight leagues south-west of Dinant. *Florences*, Florinæ, a little town with an abbey, 14 miles westward of Dinant. *Thuin*, Thudinum, a little town, at the south-west extremity of the bishoprick, partly on a hill and partly on the bank of the Sambre, 28 miles west north-west of Dinant. *Marienne*, or Marchiene, a borough and citadel, on the Sambre, between Thuin and Charleroi. *Ghatelet*, a small town, on an eminence bathed by the Sambre below Marienne, on the border of Namurois, 14 miles west south-west of Namur. *Fosse*, an inconsiderable place, stripped of its ramparts in 1676, south of the river Sambre, and about seven miles south-west of Namur.

The following places lie north and north-west of the capital.—*Herstal*, a borough and citadel where Charlemagne sometimes resided, on the Meuse, below, *i. e.* north of Liege, on the road to Mæstricht. At some distance, near the village of Racoux, a battle was fought in 1746. *Weset*, a small town environed by a ditch and rampart, below Herstal, on the Meuse. *Bilsen*, Belisia, an inconsiderable place, on the Demer, nine miles north-west of Mæstricht. *Stochem*, Stoquemium, a little town almost consumed by fire in 1605, on the Meuse, eight and a half leagues north of the capital. *Mæsycck*, Maseca, a small and tolerably fortified town, 11 leagues north of Liege, separated by the Meuse from Dutch Gelderland. *Hoorn* and *Wessem*, places of little note, in a district watered by the Meuse, and opposite to Ruremonde. *Hamont*, a little town,

about five leagues north-west of Mæsyck, near the castle of Gravenbrock and the border of Dutch Brabant. *Tongern*, or Tongres, Aduaticæ Tongrorum, anciently the capital of the Tongri, in the fifth century ruined by the Huns, and in the eight by the Normans, now an inconsiderable place, 10 miles westward of Maestricht, on the Jecker. An arm of the sea, it is said, anciently bathed its walls, though it be now 35 leagues distant from the sea coast. Here Roman antiquities are sometimes found. *St Tron*, Trudonopolis, a little town containing a benedictine abbey, about six leagues north-west of Liege. This place has been frequently besieged and sacked. *Aigremont*, a strong and handsome citadel on a high rock, on the left hand of the Meuse, between Liege and Huy.

2. The dutchy of *Juliers*, in 51° N. latitude, is bounded on the north by Gelderland and Cleves, on the east by the electorate of Cologne, on the south by Luxemburg and Trier, on the west by Limburg and Liege, lying in 50° 40' N. latitude, being upwards of 70 miles from north to south, and 20–35 from west to east; containing nine boroughs, 371 churches, 40,500 hearths, and 192,000 inhabitants.

This dutchy, fruitful in corn and pastures, is watered by the Roer, which rises in the prefecturate of Monjoy, runs from south-east to north-west, and falls into the Meuse near the western boundary. The breed of horses and of cattle in this territory is esteemed.

*Towns, &c.*—*Juliers*, or Julich, Juliacum, the capital, is an ancient, small, fortified, and thinly peopled town, containing three churches with a strong citadel, and 2500 inhabitants, on the Roer, near the middle of the dutchy, about 26 miles eastward of Maestricht, and 24 north-west of Cologne. This town is noted for its woollen manufactures.

The following are the principal towns of prefecturates of the same name—*Aldenhoven*, few miles westward of the capital; *Linnich*, which formerly belonged to the abbey of Prum, and lies five miles north-west

of

of Juliers on the Roer; *Geilekirchen*, on the river Worm, 10 miles north-west of Juliers; *Susteren*, *Sittard*, *Urmund*, and *Tudder*, in the district of Millen; *Randeradt*, on the Worm, which here divides into two branches; *Heinsberg*, formerly fortified; *Wassenberg*, on a hill, 14 miles north north-west of Juliers: *Dalen*, six leagues north of Juliers, in the north part of the dutchy, where the Netherlanders were defeated in 1568; *Bruggen*, or Bruck, on the Swalm, 25 miles north north-west of Juliers; *Gladbach* containing a benedictine abbey founded in 971, near Dalen, and 10 miles south-east of Bruggen; *Erkelenz*, annexed to this dutchy in 1719, between Dalen and Juliers, 11 miles north of the latter; *Caster*, nine miles eastward of the capital, on the Erfft; *Grevenbroich*, with a citadel and nunnery, four leagues north-east of Juliers, on the Erfft; *Berchem*, containing a Jewish synagogue, on the Erfft, above, *i. e.* four miles south of Caster; *Duren*, anciently Marcodurum, walled in 1124, now an open town containing 3400 inhabitants, eight miles south south-east of the capital; *Eschweiler*, eight miles south-west of Juliers, near coal-pits; *Monjoy*, Montis Jovium, a small town, citadel, and amthuse, 15 miles south-south-west of Duren, near the source of the Roer; *Niedecken*, containing several religious houses on a rock, about five leagues south of the capital, and near the field where Philip of Swabia defeated the Emperor Otho IV. in 1206; *Euskirchen*, *Munster-Eyffel*, *Monasterium Eifliæ*, containing 3000 inhabitants, 25 miles south south-east of Juliers; *Sinzig*, with a convent near the Rhine, and *Rheinmagen*, 30 Roman miles above Cologne; *Brisch*, on the Rhine, at the south-east extremity of the dutchy, 16 leagues south-east of Juliers.

3. The dutchy of *Berg* is bounded on the west by the Rhine, on the north and east by the county of Mark, on the south by Cologne and the lower Rhine; in  $51^{\circ} 5'$  N. latitude, being 70 miles from north-west to south-east, and 20–30 in breadth; containing nine boroughs, eight market-towns, 36,000 hearths, 205 churches, 1300 Jews, 6700 persons without property, and about 260,000 inhabitants.

It is diversified with hills, fruitful tracts, meadow and pasture lands. There are great quantities of timber, with iron and other ores, and coal. Many streams descend from the north and east parts of the country, and flow south-west to the Rhine.

3. *Towns, &c.*—*Dusseldorp*, or Dusseldorf, is a considerable and tolerably fortified town, containing several churches, monasteries, nunneries, and 18,000 inhabitants, 22 miles north of Cologne, and 24 north-east of Juliers, at the influx of the Dussel into the Rhine. Its streets, in general, are broad, well paved and lighted. The houses are built of brick. In the market-place are several handsome edifices. A riding academy was established here in 1752. The citadel commands an extensive prospect. *Rattingen*, a small town, containing 1800 inhabitants, 10 miles north north-east of Dusseldorp. *Medman* and *Gerisheim*, inconsiderable boroughs. *Solingen*, a small, indifferently built, populous town, on an eminence, 15 miles south-east of the capital. This place is noted for its sword blades. *Mulheim*, a small, well built town on the Rhine, containing 3000 inhabitants, nearly opposite to Cologne. *Siegberg*, a little town on the Sieg, in the southern part of the dutchy. Near it, on a mountain, is a benedictine abbey founded in 1056. *Homburg*, *Wildenberg* and *Crotorf*, near the south-east extremity of the dutchy. *Wipperfurt*, a small town, eight miles south south-east of Lennep, near the source of the Wipper. *Lennep*, a considerable, manufacturing town, containing 2900 inhabitants, almost consumed by fire in 1564, afterwards rebuilt, about nine leagues east south-east of the capital. *Elverfeld*, or Elververt, a well built, open town, containing 14,000 inhabitants, seven leagues eastward of Dusseldorp, in a valley traversed by the Wipper, and bounded by high hills. In its vicinity is a manufacture of thimbles. *Gemark*, a small, tolerably built town, in a valley watered by the Wipper. There are several market-towns and considerable villages in this dutchy, besides those already mentioned.

4. The dutchy of *Cleve* is bounded on the north by the county of Zutphen, on the east by Munster and Recklinghausen, on the south by Berg and the principality of Mors, on the west by Gelders; lying in  $51^{\circ} 30'$  N. latitude; being 20–30 miles from north to south, and upwards of 50 from west to east; containing 24 towns, 93 noble estates, and 100,000 inhabitants.

This territory consists of high lands and vallies. Many tracts are barren, and others abound in grain, fruits, plants, and excellent pastures. The Rhine, augmented by the Roer, Emser, and Lippe, divides it into two parts. The Meuse approaches the western boundary, where it receives the Niers. The Yssel flows from the bishoprick of Munster, traverses part of Cleve, and passes into Gelders.

*Towns, &c.*—*Cleve*, Clivia, the capital, formerly a considerable, now a small, well built walled town, is composed of some irregular streets, containing 4200 inhabitants, on a declivity in a pleasant tract, environed by hills and vallies, near the north-west extremity of the dutchy, between the Rhine and the Meuse, 10 miles south-east of Nimeguen, and about 55 north north-west of Dusseldorp. A silk manufacture was erected here in 1755. Its citadel was originally founded by Julius Cæsar. Hence a canal extends to the Rhine. The French took possession of this place in 1792.

*Calcar* is an indifferently built town, containing 1600 inhabitants, with a castle, environed by water and morasses, few leagues south south-east of Cleve, on the Men a small stream that flows northward to the Rhine. This place was taken by the Spaniards in 1598, by the imperialists in 1639, by the Hessians in 1640, and in 1645 was stripped of its fortifications. The country hence to Cleve is barren. *Griethausen*, a small, regularly built, handsome town, near Cleve, on a branch of the Rhine. *Granenburg*, a little town, surrounded by a wall in 1414, few miles westward of the capital. *Gennep*, formerly a considerable, fortified, populous town

town, now a mean place, eight miles south south-west of Cleve, near the conflux of the Niers and Meuse. *Griet*, an old but inconsiderable town, eight miles above Cleve, on the Rhine. *Goch*, a town containing 2200 inhabitants, on the Niers, eight miles south of the capital, and six south-east of Gennep. *Udem*, Udenheimium, a little town with a college of canon-regulars of the order of St Augustine founded in 1456, in a fertile tract, five miles south south-east of Goch. This place has often felt the calamities of war, and was twice consumed by fire.

*Emmerich*, or Embrich, formerly an hanse town, is tolerably built, containing 4700 inhabitants, and a place of some trade, situate in the middle of a fruitful plain, six miles north-east of Cleve, on the Rhine. It was first walled in 1247; but its fortifications are now in a ruinous state. *Sevenaer* and *Huissen* are market-towns in the district of Emmerich. *Rees*, a market-town containing 1800 inhabitants, formerly more considerable, on the Rhine, 11 miles south south-east of Emmerich, and about 12 miles south-east of Cleve.

*Wesel*, Vesalia, a well built, fortified town, containing 7000 inhabitants, and conveniently situate for trade, nine leagues south-east of Cleve, at the conflux of the Lippe and the Rhine. This place was besieged and taken by the prince of Conde in 1672. *Santen*, or Xanten, a walled town, containing 1800 inhabitants, in a valley 17 miles south south-east of Cleve, and about 10 miles westward of Wesel. The streets are narrow, the market place is spacious, and the cathedral is a fine edifice. *Burich*, an inconsiderable town on the Rhine, 10 miles south-east of Xanten, opposite to the influx of the Lippe. *Schermebeck*, a small, walled town, defended by a citadel in the middle of the fifteenth century, several leagues north-east of Wesel, on the right hand of the Lippe. *Dinslaken* a little town, eight miles south south-east of Wesel, between the Rhine and the Lippe. This town was formerly the capital of an imperial lordship, but, in 1220, it was incorporated into the county of Cleve. *Orsoy*,

or Orsaw, a little, strong town, 10 miles south of Wesel, on the Rhine. *Duisburg*, Tuiscoburgium, a fortified, trading town, containing two parish churches, two monasteries, a Cistercian nunnery, and 3500 inhabitants, about 14 miles north of Dusseldorp, on the border of Berg, near the confluence of the Roer and Rhine. This place was one of the Hanse towns; and here a protestant university was established in 1655. In its neighbourhood, on the bank of the Rhine, stood the citadel of Dispargum in the middle age. *Holt*, 10 miles north north-east of Duisburg, and *Rubrort*, at the mouth of the Roer, are places of no estimation.

5. The county of *Mark*, of a triangular form, is bounded on the north by Recklinghausen and Munster, on the east by the dutchy of Westphalia, on the south and west by Berg and Clive; lying between  $50^{\circ} 50'$  and  $51^{\circ} 40'$  N. latitude, and between  $6^{\circ} 55'$  and  $8^{\circ} 25'$  E. longitude from Greenwich; being under some parallels 65 miles from north to south, and 30–55 from west to east, except in the southern part the breadth of which is inconsiderable. This county enjoys a fertile soil, and abounds in grain, fruits, and pastures. The river Lippe runs along the northern boundary from east to west, bathing Hamm and Dorsten, and falls into the Rhine near Wesel. The Roer, in the same direction, traverses the interior part of the county, augmented by several streams.

Mark contains 24 boroughs and market-towns, 460 villages, 178 noble estates, and upwards of 120,000 inhabitants.

*Towns, &c.*—*Hamm*, Hammona, the capital, is a considerable, tolerably built, trading town, containing 4000 inhabitants, defended by a citadel, on the Lippe, about 60 miles north-east of Dusseldorp, and 70 north north-east of Cologne. It was formerly one of the Hanse towns, and is noted for its linen bleacheries. It suffered by fire in 1741, but is rebuilt with better houses. A mile hence is *Kentrop*, a noble Cistercian nunnery. *Sæst*, Susatum, a meanly built town, containing about 1200 hearths, formerly

an Hanse town, eastward of the capital. *Lunen*, a town with two churches, five leagues westward of Hamm, near the influx of the Zesick into the Lippe. The inhabitants of this place subsist chiefly by agriculture and the breeding of cattle. *Unna*, a town containing a Lutheran parish church, an hospital church, a nunnery, &c. formerly one of the Hanse towns, environed by a wall and ditch, in a plain 11 miles south south-west of Hamm. It has frequently suffered by fire. *Kamen*, an ancient town with two churches and a nunnery, three leagues south-west of Hamm, in a fine level bathed by a rivulet. *Hærde*, a small town, where the Counts of the Mark frequently resided, on the Emscher, 20 miles south-west of Hamm. Near it is the fine abbey of Clarenberg, founded in 1340 for fifteen ladies and an abbess. *Gastrop*, or *Gastrop*, an inconsiderable place, eight miles north-west of Hærde. *Bockum*, or *Bochaim*, a town with three churches, in a fruitful tract, four leagues north of Hettingen, in the road from Hamm to Dusseldorp, from which it is eight leagues distant, near the western border of the county. Its præfecturate contains 12 parishes. *Wetter*, an open town, on an eminence, near the Roer. *Schwerte*, a town containing three churches, frequently laid waste by fire, 11 miles south south-west of Unna, near the Roer. In its præfecturate is the church of Syberg, where anciently stood a strong citadel of the same name belonging to the Saxons, at the conflux of the Lenne and Roer, which, for the first time, was taken by Charlemagne in 772, and was finally demolished in 1287. *Iserlon*, or *Lon*, is a tolerably built, populous, trading, and manufacturing town, containing 5000 inhabitants, in a hilly tract, eight miles south south-east of Schwerte, and 27 south of Hamm, on the rivulet Baaren. In its vicinity are iron mines. *Nienrade*, formerly *Drechroide*, a small town, on the Lenne, whose inhabitants subsist by agriculture, breeding of cattle, and trading in iron. Its citadel, founded in 1353, has been destroyed. *Altena*, a trading town, containing 5000 inhabitants, with an old castle on the top of a cliff, surrounded



surrounded with hills, on the right hand of the Lenne, between Weerdœl and Iserlon, 12 miles south of Schwerte. It suffered by fire in 1750. Its trade consists in Swedish iron and wire. *Ludenscheide*, a small, tolerably built town, with two churches, often laid waste by fire, 18 miles south of Iserlon. It has some trade in iron and wire. *Neustatt*, a little town, 14 miles south of Iserlon, at the south-east extremity of the county. *Meinerzhagen*, a large and populous village, south of Ludenscheide, near the confines of the dutchy of Westphalia. *Hagen*, a town with three churches, on the Volm, environed by fruitful hills, seven miles south south-west of Schwerte. *Blankenstein*, a small town, with a citadel founded in 1226, now in ruins, few miles from Hattingen, on an eminence bathed by the Roer. *Hattingen*, a small town, seven leagues north-east of Dusseldorp, near the Roer, west of Blankenstein. Near it stood the citadel of Isenburg. *Schwelm*, a manufacturing and trading town of little note, on a rivulet of the same name. *Plettenberg*, a small town, whose inhabitants subsist by agriculture, breeding of cattle, manufacturing of coarse cloth, smith's work, &c. on the Else and Æster, 12 miles east of Ludenscheide, and 23 south south-east of Schwerte, near the border of the dutchy of Westphalia. In 1725 it was almost consumed by fire. In the parish of the same name, mines of copper and lead with good stone quarries have been found: and in it also are the ruins of Schwarzenberg castle, on a high hill above the Lenne. *Lippe*, or Lipstadt, an indifferently fortified, trading town, built in 1150, containing 2700 inhabitants, about eight leagues eastward of Hamm, on a river and in a territory of the same name, beyond the north-east extremity of the county (see No. 47.).

6. The county of *Limburg* lies in the county of Mark, watered by the river Lenne. It is about five leagues in length and four in breadth, containing seven parishes. The castle of Limburg stands on a hill, at

the foot of which is a small town on the **Lenne**, few miles south-west of Iserlon, and 40 east of Dusseldorp. The streets are narrow, and the houses indifferently built.

7. The county of *Ravensberg*, in 52° N. latitude, is bounded on the north by Osnabruck and Minden, on the east by Lippe, on the south by Ritberg, Tecklenberg, and Munster, on the west by Osnabruck and Munster. Being of a very irregular figure, its extent cannot be easily ascertained. The southern parts are hilly, but towards Minden the soil is tolerably fertile. In the districts of Schildsche and Werther fine flax is cultivated and prepared. The pastures in this county are good, the holts are commodious for hunting, and the mountains contain stone quarries and coal. The principal occupations of the inhabitants are spinning, weaving, and bleaching linen.

Ravensberg contains 33 parishes, 11 towns, upwards of 130 villages, and 82,000 inhabitants.

*Towns, &c.*—*Bielefeld*, the capital, is a considerable and well built trading town, containing 3000 inhabitants, defended by a fort, about 30 leagues north-east of Dusseldorp, and nine north-east of Hamm, in the south part of the county, at the foot of a hill on which the fort is erected, near the source of the Lutterbach. It was formerly an Hanse town, and is now noted for its fine linen. *Herford*, or Herworden, the second town in the county, containing 800 houses, six leagues north of Bielefeld, at the confluence of the rivers Werre and Aa. On a neighbouring mountain is the abbey of St Mary.

In this county are the four following præfecturates, *viz.*—

1. The præfecturate of *Sparenberg*, which comprehends one-half of the county nearly, and consists of five districts, *viz.* *Brackwede*, a sandy and barren tract; *Heepen*, fruitful and agreeable; *Schildsche*, abounding in forests, plains, and pastures; *Werther*, tolerably fertile; *Enger*, producing

ducing grain and pastures, and whose town of the same name was anciently the residence of Witikind the Great.

2. *Ravensberg*, so called from a fort on a hill, five leagues north north-west of Bielefeld. This præfecturate contains good holts, coal, salt springs, &c. It is divided into three small districts, *viz.* *Versmold*, *Halle*, and *Borgholzhausen*, whose towns are of little note.

3. *Limberg*, which consists of two districts, *viz.* *Bunde* and *Oldendorf*, whose inhabitants subsist by agriculture and the manufacture of linen. The two principal towns in those districts are inconsiderable, and in the neighbourhood of the former is a mineral spring.

4. *Vlotho*, a tract on the *Weser*, in the north-east corner of the county. Its town of the same name, formerly called *Vlotouwe*, seated on the *Weser*, five leagues north-east of Herford, and three south of Minden, is a place of some trade. To the southward lies the village of *Valldorf*, where a battle was fought in 1636 between the imperialists and Swedes.

8. The principality or dutchy of *Minden*, in  $52^{\circ} 26'$  N. latitude, is bounded on the north by Hoya, on the east by Schaunberg, on the south by Ravensberg, on the West by Osnabruck; being 20–30 miles from north to south, and the same extent nearly from west to east.

This territory was anciently part of Engern; but, in 1648, at the peace of Osnabruck, the bishoprick of Minden was resigned as a principality to the Electoral-house of Brandenburg, instead of the ceded countries in Pomerania; and, in 1649, the Elector, Frederick-William, took possession of the citadels. Agriculture is carried on here with diligence and success, flax in abundance is cultivated, the meadows and pastures are excellent, and the breed of cattle is considerable. A productive salt work long supplied the Prussian and neighbouring countries with that commodity. The river *Weser* traverses the country from south to north, improving its commerce.

Minden

Minden contains six boroughs, eight market-towns, 125 villages, 15 royal bailiwicks, 84 noble estates, 68,000 inhabitants.

*Towns, &c.*—*Minden*, the capital, is a considerable, indifferently built, trading town, environed with ramparts and ditches, containing 5000 inhabitants who enjoy great privileges, upwards of 45 miles eastward of Osnabruck, 37 south-west of Hanover, and 120 north-east of Dusseldorp. Lying on the Weser, it is commodiously situate for navigation and trade, and was formerly an Hanse town. As early as Charlemagne it was a place of some note. In the year 1547 it was besieged by the imperialists, and in 1634 was taken by the Swedes, who abandoned it in 1650. In its neighbourhood a battle was fought between the French and allies in 1759. *Lubeck*, or *Lutbicke*, a small town, environed by a wall and ditch, containing upwards of 1200 inhabitants, five leagues westward of the capital. This place enjoys several immunities, and has some trade in yarn and linen. On a neighbouring mountain are the ruins of the citadel of *Rheinsberg*, and of two others which belonged to Witikind the Great.

This principality is divided into five præfecturates, *viz.* *Hausberg*, *Petershagen*, *Reineberg*, *Rahden*, and *Schlusselfurg*.

The principal towns are,—*Hausberg*, with a citadel and amthouse, four miles south of the capital. *Petershagen*, formerly called *Hockeleve*, containing 1000 inhabitants, with an old citadel, in a low and fruitful tract bathed by the Weser, eight miles north north-east of Minden. *Schlusselfurg*, a small town frequently damaged by fire. Its citadel was founded in 1335, 15 miles north north-east of Minden.

In the first of these præfecturates are four vogteys, or small districts, containing 46 villages. In the second are 26 villages and peasantships. In the third are six vogteys, containing 30 villages and peasantships. The fourth consists of two vogteys: and the fifth contains several parishes and villages.

9 The principality of *East Friesland*, in  $53^{\circ} 20'$  N. latitude, and  $7^{\circ} 20'$  E. longitude, is bounded on the west and north by West Friesland and the German Ocean, on the east by Oldenburg, on the south by the bishoprick of Munster; being 40 miles from north to south, and the same extent nearly from west to east. The country throughout is low and level, abounding in excellent pastures. The maritime tract is marshy and uncommonly fertile, with a clay bottom: the interior part is fenny, sandy, and moorish. The river *Embs* traverses the south-west district, divides into two branches to form the island of Borcum, and falls into Dollart bay which separates East Friesland from Grœningen, and anciently formed a tract of low and fruitful ground.

In the middle age this principality was divided into many small lordships, governed by rulers called Hauptlings. At present it contains 12 bailiwicks, 11 noble estates, 11 towns, and about 103,000 inhabitants.

*Towns, &c.*—*Aurich*, anciently the prince's residence, is a town containing 2000 inhabitants, defended by a castle, in a marshy territory, near the centre of the country, 12 miles north-east of Embden. This place in 1519 received the Lutheran doctrine. The præfecturate of Aurich consists of six vogteys, in which are 23 parishes. By the treaty of Tilsit, 1807, the lordship of Jever, in East Friesland, was ceded to the King of Holland. *Norden*, or Noorden, an old and open town, near the north-west extremity of the country, about three miles from the sea-coast, and 17 north of Embden. It has a tolerable harbour, and some trade. *Embden*, a considerable, tolerably built, strong, and flourishing sea-port town, containing 8000 inhabitants, in a fertile tract, on Dollart bay, near the mouth of the Embs, 28 miles eastward of Grœningen. In 1750 an Asiatic company was established here with extensive privileges. This town has a convenient harbour, with an old fort and citadel, and is a place of considerable trade. Its fruitful and populous præfecturate is divided into five vogteys. *Jemgum*, an opulent borough, on the Embs, 11 miles south

south south-east of Embden. In its neighbourhood several battles have been fought. *Dixum*, a considerable village with a harbour, on the Embs, below Jemgum. *Gretshyle*, vulgarly called Greete, a small borough with a citadel, 10 miles north of Embden, on the sea-coast. *Leer*, or Lehr, a well built, manufacturing town, containing 4500 inhabitants, in a marshy and fertile territory, south of Jemgum, and 15 miles south south-east of Embden, on the Leda above its influx into the Embs, near which is *Ort*, a citadel originally built by the Hamburgers, where Henry, Duke of Brunswick, was slain. *Strickhausen*, a citadel built by the Hamburgers in 1435, in a moist and fruitful tract, about nine miles eastward of Leer, on the Leda, 24 miles south-east of Embden. Above this citadel lies the borough of *Deteren*. *Friedburg*, a frontier fortress now in ruins, in a marshy and heathy tract, 17 miles south-east of Aurich, and 26 east of Embden, near the border of Oldenburg.

*Harlingerland* is a marshy and fertile territory on the north coast, containing,—*Essens*, a tolerably built town with an old citadel, north of Aurich, and seven leagues north-east of Embden, near the sea-coast. *Witmund*, a borough and citadel, in the north-east corner of the principality, between Essens and Friedburg. Many small islands are planted along the north coast, *viz.* *Juyst*, *Norderney*, *Baltrum*, *Langer-æg*, *Spicker-æg*, and *Wanger-æg*.

10. The county of *Lingen*, in  $52\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  N. latitude, is bounded by Munster, Osnabruck, and Tecklenberg, and divided into upper and lower county, the latter being 16 miles long and 10 broad. It was conferred by Philip II. in 1578 as a present to William I. Prince of Orange. On the death of William III. the King of Prussia united it to Tecklenberg.

*Towns*, &c.—*Lingen*, the capital, formerly fortified, is a tolerably built town, surrounded with a ditch, containing 1600 inhabitants, near the Embs, 48 miles north of Munster, and 55 south of Embden. Its gym-

nasium was founded in 1697. The upper division contains,—*Ibbenbubren*, a small town, near which are some quarries of stone and coal-pits, 30 miles north of Munster. *Rbeda*, a little town and citadel on the Embs, in a lordship of the same name, environed by Munster, Osnabruck, Reckensberg, and Ravensberg.

11. The county of *Tecklenburg*, formerly more extensive, is bounded by Munster, Lingen, Osnabruck, and Ravenberg; lying in  $52^{\circ} 15'$  N. latitude; being 24 miles long, and 12–14 broad; watered by several brooks and streams. It consists of arable land, pasturage, holts, and turf. In the hills are quarries of stone. The principal manufacture of the inhabitants is linen. Governed by Counts from the ninth century, it was disposed off in 1707 to the King of Prussia.

*Tecklenburg* is a small town, containing 762 inhabitants, with a ruinous citadel on an eminence, about 25 miles north north-west of Munster. *Lengerich*, an open town of little note, containing 860 inhabitants. In the parish of Wersen lies a tract called *Halerfeld*, where several battles have been fought.

12. *Mors*, or Meurs, in  $51^{\circ} 25'$  N. latitude, is a small principality environed by Cleves, Berg, Cologne, and Gelders; being about ten miles long and nine broad. It is chiefly composed of marshy tracts fruitful in corn and pastures; on the east bounded by the Rhine, and containing two towns, with several villages, and 17,000 inhabitants. This county was seized by the King of Prussia after the death of William III. King of Great Britain: and in 1707 it was raised to a principality by the Emperor Joseph.

*Mors*, an inconsiderable, and formerly fortified town, containing a citadel and 1500 inhabitants, near the centre of the principality, 45 miles north north-west of Cologne, and 58 south-west of Munster. *Crefeld*, a regu-

larly and neatly built, manufacturing town, containing about 750 houses, in a district of the same name, almost environed by the archbishoprick of Cologne.

A fertile and well inhabited part of Gelderland, lying on the banks of the Meuse, was ceded to the King of Prussia in the treaty of Utrecht in 1713, and is annexed to the principality of Mors. It contains *Guelders*, a regularly built town, environed by the Niers, in a marshy territory, 30 miles south south-cast of Nimeguen, and 76 east of Antwerp. The fortifications of this place have been razed. *Stralen, Wachtendonk, Wiersen, Ærsen, &c.* were formerly places of some estimation.

13. The bishoprick of *Munster*, the largest division in this circle, is bounded on the north by East Friesland and Oldenburg; on the east by Diepholz, Osnabruck, Lingen, Tecklenburg, Ravensberg, and Lippe; on the south by Mark and Cleves; on the west by Bentheim, and the United Provinces; lying in 52° N. latitude; being upwards of 100 miles from north to south, and 62 in breadth under some parallels, and under others 10–15; containing 25 towns, 44 convents, 350,000 inhabitants.

This country consists of extensive heaths, fertile plains, and gentle eminences, but scarcely produces grain sufficient for home consumption. The river *Embs*, Amasis, rises in Paderborn, traverses Munster from south to north, in its progress receives many streams, and enters into East Friesland. The *Lippe*, from its source in Paderborn, runs westward to the Rhine, forming part of the south boundary of the bishoprick.

Munster is divided into four districts or quarters, *viz.* *Wolbeck, Werne* or *Stever, Bräm*, and *Embsland*.

1. *Wolbeck*, or *Drein*, is composed of three præfecturates, *viz.* *Wolbeck, Sassenberg*, and *Stromberg*, which contain 67 parishes. *Munster*, Monasterium, the capital, containing 25,000 inhabitants, is a considerable and indifferently built city, of a circular form, environed by double ditches and



and ramparts, and defended by a strong citadel, on the rivulet Aa, in a pleasant and fertile territory on the left hand of the Embs, 26 miles south of Osnabruck, and upwards of 80 north north-east of Cologne. Here was concluded the famous treaty between Germany and France in 1648. In the war of 1756 it sustained several sieges, both from the French and Hanoverians, the most remarkable of which was that of 1759. *Ablen* and *Beckum*, small towns, about five leagues south south-east of the capital, near the river Werse. *Telget*, a little town, in a pleasant tract, on the first of July frequented by pilgrims, five miles eastward of Munster, on the Embs. *Steinfurt*, a small borough, in Pagus Dragini, or Drein, 30 miles north north-west of Munster. *Greven*, a borough north of the capital, at the confluence of the Aa and Embs. *Warendorf*, a considerable town, famous for its fine linen, on the Embs, 13 miles eastward of Munster. *Sassenberg*, a borough with a citadel, few miles north of Warendorf, not far from the border of Ravensberg. *Stromberg*, a small town, and the capital of a præfecturate of the same name, 24 miles south-east of Munster, in the south-east corner of the bishoprick.

2. *Werne*, composed of three præfecturates, contains the following towns, *viz.* *Werne* and *Olphen*, six or seven leagues south and south south-west of Munster, near the Lippe and south border of the country: *Dulman*, an old town with a nunnery, about 16 miles south-west of the capital: *Halteren*, eight miles south-west of Dulman, below the conflux of the Stever and the Lippe: *Luddinghausen*, a town and citadel, on the Stever, 15 miles above, *i. e.* east of Halteren.

3. *Bræm* contains four præfecturates, and the following small towns, *viz.* *Ahausz*, a town with a citadel, on the Aa, 36 miles north-west of the capital: *Borken*, an old town, near which several urns have been found, 38 miles west of Munster, on the Aa which runs north-west into Gelderland: *Vreden*, noted for its linen manufactures, about 42 miles north-west of Munster, on the Berkel: *Cæsfeld*, or *Gœsfelt*, formerly

an Hanse town, in a fine plain, 20 miles west of the capital: *Horstmar*, a town with a citadel on an eminence, 25 miles north north-west of Munster: *Rheine* and *Bevergern*, in a marshy tract watered by the Embs, about 36 miles north of Munster, and few leagues west of Tecklenburg: *Bocbolt* and *Weerdt*, in the south-west corner of the bishoprick; the former lying on the Aa, and the latter on the Yssel, about 50 miles westward of the capital.

4. *Embsland*, the northern or lower part of the bishoprick, traversed by the river Embs, contains,—*Meppen*, a small town and fort, about 56 miles northward of the capital, at the conflux of the Hase and Embs, 47 south of Embden: *Haselunen*, a little town on the Hase, east of Meppen: *Vechta*, a town and fort, on a stream of the same name, 38 miles east of Meppen, near the north-east extremity of the bishoprick: *Cloppenburg* and *Oita*, inconsiderable places, near the border of Oldenburg.

14. The bishoprick of *Paderborn*, in  $51^{\circ} 40'$  N. latitude, and  $8^{\circ} 45'$  E. longitude, is bounded on the north by the county of Lippe; on the east by Corvey, Calenberg, and Hesse; on the south and west by Waldeck, Westphalia, and the county of Lippe; being 30–40 miles from north to south, and the same extent from west to east; containing 60,000 inhabitants.

This country in general is fertile; and the middle part of it is elevated ground, where many small streams originate. In several districts there are extensive heaths, iron mines, and salt springs. A ridge of hills, called Egge, divides this bishoprick into two parts, *viz.* *Upper* and *Underwald*, which are subdivided into small districts, containing 95 parishes, 24 towns, many villages, and 60,000 inhabitants.

1. *Underwald* is composed of seven præfecturates.

*Towns, &c.*—*Paderborn*, the capital, a bishop's see, and formerly one of the Hanse towns, is tolerably built, fortified, and populous, containing

12,000

12,000 inhabitants, at the source of the rivulet Pader, in an agreeable territory, on the left hand of the Lippe, 48 miles south-east of Munster. Its university was founded in 1592, and its cathedral is one of the finest in Germany. The trade of this place is now inconsiderable. *Neubaus*, a small village, with a palace, which is the ordinary residence of the bishop, three miles from the capital, near the conflux of three streams, *viz.* the Pader, the Alme, and the Lippe. *Salzkotten*, or Soltkott, a little town, noted for its salt springs, six miles south south-west of Paderborn. Near the village of *Altenbecken* there is a spring of fresh water, at irregular intervals emitted with a loud noise from the base of a mountain. *Bock*, a borough with a citadel, 11 miles westward of the capital, bathed by the river Lippe. *Lichtenau*, a small town, nine miles south-east of the capital, in the road to Cassel. Near *Wunnenburg*, four leagues south south-west of Paderborn, Charlemagne defeated the Saxons in 794. *Buren*, a small town, in which was a college of Jesuits, on the Alme, near the border of the dutchy of Westphalia, 12 miles south south-west of Paderborn.

2. *Upperwald* contains four præfecturates, whose chief towns are as follows:—

*Dringenburg*, a mean place with a citadel, four leagues eastward of the capital, on the rivulet *Æse* which falls into the *Nette*. *Warburg*, or *Wartberg*, formerly an imperial city, now a small town, on the *Dymel*, containing two parish churches, with a ruinous citadel on a hill, and a mineral spring in its vicinity, about six and a half leagues south south-east of the capital. *Brakel*, formerly an imperial town, now an inconsiderable place, eastward of Paderborn, on the *Brucht*. *Borgentryck*, in rank the fourth town in the bishoprick, situate in a pleasant and fruitful tract. *Borcholz*, a small town and castle, south-east of *Brakel*, on the *Bever*. *Dryburg*, with a ruinous citadel on a hill, and a mineral spring in its neighbourhood, about 10 miles north-east of the capital. *Steinheim*, a little town, in a fertile spot watered by the *Emmer*, north of *Dryburg*,

near

near the border of Lippe. *Beverungen*, noted for its salt springs, below the influx of a stream of the same name into the Weser. *Herstelle*, Heristalum, a borough on the Weser, with a citadel in ruins on a mountain. *Lugde*, a little town, containing one parish church, in a fertile tract environed by the county of Pymont, on the Great Emmer which runs north-east to the Weser. *Oldenburg*, anciently a strong citadel, north-east of Dryburg. *Lipspring*, Lippiæ-fontes, a small town, in a district of the same name, six miles north of the capital, near the source of the river Lippe.

15. The bishoprick of *Osnabruck*, or Osnaburg, in  $52^{\circ} 25'$  N. latitude, and  $8^{\circ}$  E. longitude, is bounded on the north and south by Munster, on the east by Hoya, Minden, and Ravensberg, on the west by Tecklenburg and Lingen; being 40–46 miles from north to south, and 30–35 from west to east; containing seven towns, and 117,896 inhabitants. Almost one-half of the bishoprick consists of heathy barren lands. The river Hase runs from south to north through the whole extent of the country. The principal products are rye and flax.

This bishoprick, the oldest in Westphalia, was founded by Charlemagne towards the conclusion of the eighth century. At the peace of Osnabruck, in 1648, it was settled, that this see should be alternately occupied by a Roman-catholic and a Lutheran bishop, the latter of whom must be selected out of the House of Brunswick-Luneburg.

*Towns, &c.*—*Osnabruck*, Osnabrugæ, the capital, is a tolerably built and indifferently fortified city, containing 6985 inhabitants, in a valley watered by the Hase, upwards of 26 miles north north-east of Munster, and 75 west of Hanover. It is environed with a wall and ditch, commanded by a neighbouring eminence. The bishop's palace is separated from the town by a bridge. This was formerly an Hanse town; is noted for being the birth-place of George I. King of England, and for a treaty concluded here  
between

between the Emperor and King of Sweden in 1648, wherein the affairs of the Protestants were regulated. It was besieged in 1553 and 1626, was taken by the Swedes in 1633, and the greatest part of it destroyed by fire in 1613. It depends principally upon its linen trade. *Ibarg*, a borough and citadel, on the declivity of a hill, 13 miles south of the capital. A Benedictine abbey was founded here in 1073. *Furstenau*, a little town, containing 1224 inhabitants, in which the bishop formerly resided, in the north-west præfecturate of the bishoprick. *Quackenbruck*, a small town, containing 1800 inhabitants, on the Hase and north border of the province. *Vorden*, a borough, formerly fortified with a ditch and rampart, five leagues northward of the capital, on the right hand of the Hase. It has suffered twice by fire since the year 1750. *Wiedenbruck*, a small town, containing 1600 inhabitants, on the Embs, in the præfecturate of Reckenberg, which is separated from Osnabruck, and surrounded by the counties of Reitberg, Munster, Ravensberg, and Lippe.

16. The county of *Diepholz*, in  $52^{\circ} 40'$  N. latitude, is bounded on the north by Delmenhorst and Bremen, on the east by Hoya, on the south by Minden, on the west by Osnabruck and Munster; being 25 miles from north to south, and 10–14 from west to east. This territory, for most part, consists of heaths, moors, and pasture lands, and its inhabitants chiefly subsist by breeding of cattle and the manufacture of coarse linen and woollen stuffs. The *Drummersee*, in  $52^{\circ} 36'$  N. latitude, and  $8^{\circ} 10'$  E. longitude, is an extensive but shallow lake.

This county contains ten parishes, five towns, and about 12,000 inhabitants.

*Diepholz* is a considerable borough, below the efflux of the Hunte and Lohne out of the Drummersee, above 10 leagues north north-east of Osnabruck, and 13 south south-west of Bremen. *Barnstorf* and *Carnau* are places of little note. *Lemförde*, or Levenfurt, a town formerly fortified, in a marshy tract, near the south extremity of the county.

The

The præfecturate of Auburg, together with Wagenfeld, was included in this county, but is now in the possession of Hesse-Cassel.

17. *Hoya*, a county in  $52^{\circ} 46'$  N. latitude, is bounded on the north by Delmenhurst, Bremen, and Verden, on the east by Luneburg and Calenburg, on the south by Minden, on the west by Minden and Diepholz; being 25–30 miles from north to south, and 30–33 from west to east; containing 54 parishes, about 100 towns and villages, and 40,000 inhabitants.

The soil, for most part, is sandy; some tracts are tolerably fertile, producing wheat, barley, and flax; some are heathy; others yield excellent pastures. The river Weser traverses the country from south to north near the eastern border.

This county is divided sometimes into *upper* and *lower*, and sometimes into quarters.

*Towns, &c.*—*Hoya* is a borough containing a parish church, with a strong citadel, on the Weser, about 13 leagues northward of Minden, and nine south-east of Bremen, near the north-east border of the county. *Drakenburg*, a small borough, on the Weser, between Nienburg and Hoya. *Nienburg*, a little and strong town, in a fruitful tract watered by the Weser, 12 miles above the capital. *Liebenau*, an inconsiderable borough, divided by the Owe, south-west of Nienburg. Great part of this town was consumed by fire in 1715. *Steyerberg*, a mean town, on the Aue above Liebenau, 38 miles south south-east of Bremen. *Stolzenau*, a borough on the Weser, near the south-east extremity of the county. *Diepenau*, a place of little note, five or six leagues westward of Stolzenau. *Sublingen*, a borough on a rivulet of the same name which falls into the Owe, or Aue, west of Liebenau. It is the residence of a superintendent, and noted for four annual fairs. *Bahrenburg*, a borough containing one parish church, near Suhlingen, on the Owe a rivulet that runs eastward through

through the middle of the county, and falls into the Weser above Nienburg. Its old fort is demolished. *Harpstedt*, a small but regularly built town on the Delme. *Siedenburg*, on the rivulet Siede, near the middle of the county. *Bruckhausen*, a borough or little town, containing a citadel, manor, and chapel, westward of Hoya. *Bassum*, a small town, containing a nunnery, in the north-west corner of the county.

18. The dutchy of *Verden*, in the north-east corner of the circles, 53° N. latitude, lies in the form of a peninsula, between Bremen and Luneburg, on the right hand of the Weser. Its extent from north to south, and from west to east, under some parallels, is computed to be 25–30 miles. Consisting, for most part, of elevated, heathy, and dry land, traversed by the rivers Aller and Wumme, it contains several towns and 30,000 inhabitants.

Verden was formerly a bishoprick founded by Charlemagne. The crown of Sweden obtained it at the peace of Westphalia in 1648. It was seized by the Danes in 1712; but, in 1715, by the alliance concluded at Wismar, it was ceded, together with Bremen, to the electoral house of Brunswick-Luneburg.

*Towns, &c.*—*Verden*, Fardium, a town containing four churches, and about 3000 inhabitants, formerly surrounded by a rampart, is situate on the Aller, which here divides into two branches, not far from its influx into the Weser, nine leagues south-east of Bremen, and three north of Hoya. Two miles hence, at the foot of an eminence, is a mineral spring. *Rottenburg*, a borough, 12 miles north north-east of the capital, on the Wumme. The castle by which it was formerly defended is famous in history. *Langedal*, a little town between the two foregoing places.

19. The small counties of *Oldenburg* and *Delmenburst* are bounded on the north by the German Sea, on the east by Bremen, on the north by

Munster, on the west by Friesland; lying in  $53^{\circ} 15'$  N. latitude; being 40–45 miles from north to south, and 30 from west to east; containing 51 parishes, two towns, upwards of 360 villages, and 95,000 inhabitants. Some tracts are moorland, and others of a fertile bottom yielding excellent pasturage. These counties are noted for a fine breed of horned cattle and horses. Against inundations they are secured by expensive dykes and dams.

*Towns.*—*Oldenburg* is a small, regularly fortified town, containing 3000 inhabitants, in a fertile territory, at the confluence of the Haare and Hunt, whose united streams run north-east to the Weser. It is 16 leagues east south-east of Embden, in the road to Bremen, from which it is about eight leagues distant. In its citadel was formerly deposited the celebrated horn of silver gilt, weighing 61 oz. at present in the cabinet of Copenhagen. In the year 1345, the town obtained its proper rights and privileges. The country westward is barren, sandy, and heathy, with some morasses. *Varel*, or *Warel*, a small tolerably built town, about five leagues north of Oldenburg, in a marshy tract at the bottom of a gulf called Bracherwyck. One wing of its citadel was burnt in 1751, and a valuable library consumed. *Delmenhurst*, an old town, consisting principally of one street, containing 1500 inhabitants, on the rivulet Delme, between Oldenburg and Bremen. Its citadel lies in ruins.

20. The county of *Bentheim*, in  $52^{\circ} 20'$  N. latitude, and  $7^{\circ}$  E. longitude, is bounded by Overyssel, Drente, and the bishoprick of Munster; being about 40 miles from south-east to north-west, and 15–20 in breadth. Holts and woods abound in this county; the mountains contain excellent stone quarries; in the plains are some fruitful fields and good pastures. It is watered by the Vecht, which originates in Munster, traverses the whole length of the county, receives the Dinkel and other small streams, and passes into the province of Overyssel.

*Towns.*



*Towns.*—*Bentheim* is a considerable borough, partly on a declivity, and partly on the bank of a stream of the same name, near the south border of the county, about 40 miles north north-west of Munster. Its castle, environed with towers, is situate on a high rock north of the town. In that neighbourhood is a mineral spring. *Schuttorf*, a small town, founded in the thirteenth century, on the river Vecht, near Bentheim. It was formerly more considerable; but in the thirty years war, the rampart was broken down, and the ditch filled up, so that a ruinous wall only now remains. *Gildebaus*, a large trading village, noted for its excellent stone quarries. *Northorn*, a small open town with some trade, on the Vecht, below, *i. e.* north north-west of Bentheim. *Nienhaus*, a small town, in a fruitful tract, near the conflux of the Dinkel and Vecht, in the lower, *i. e.* north-west part of the county. Its citadel, now in ruins, was founded in the thirteenth century. *Velthausen*, a village pleasantly situate several miles north of Nienhaus.

21. *Steinfurt*, a small county in  $52^{\circ} 6'$  N. latitude, and  $7^{\circ} 16'$  E. longitude, is environed by the bishoprick of Munster, and traversed from south to north by the Aa, which falls into the Vecht beyond the northern boundary. Its small town of the same name is situate on the Aa, about eight leagues north north-west of Munster. It obtained its privileges in 1343. The academy, founded in 1591, is called *Gymnasium Arnoldinum* from Count Arnold, its founder. Near the town is a commandery of the order of St John.

22. The lordship of *Gehmen*, formerly a barony of the empire, 12 leagues westward of Munster, is surrounded by the Munster amt of Ahausz. Its small town of the same name is bathed by a rivulet that runs westward to the Yssel.

23. *Aubolt* is a lordship five leagues westward of Gehmen, and 17 leagues west of Munster, bounded on the east and south by Munster and Cleve, on the north and west by Zutphen. Its capital is a small town of the same name with a citadel, on the Yssel and north border of Cleve.

24. The abbey of *Thorn*, erected about the year 1000, stands in the north-east corner of the bishoprick of Liege, and in the county or district of Horn, on the Ytterbeck above its influx into the Meuse, few miles westward of Ruremonde, and 38 north north-east of Liege.

25. The abbies of *Stablo* and *Malmedy*, in  $56^{\circ} 26'$  N. latitude, founded in the seventh century, are situate in a territory bounded by the dutchies of Luxemburg, Limburg, and Liege. *Stablo*, Stabuletum Lat. Stavelot Fr. is a trading town, with a cloister, in a deep valley watered by the Ambleve, about 25 miles south-east of Liege. *Malmedy*, Malmundarium, a small trading town and abbey, at the conflux of the Recht and Ambleve, in the eastern corner of the bishoprick of Liege, five miles north-east of Stablo. The abbot of those places is a prince of the empire.

26. The territory belonging to the abbey of *St Cornelis Munster*, lies between the dutchies of Limburg and Juliers, few miles south of Aix-la-Chapelle, and is traversed by the river Dènt. This Benedictine abbey, erected in the time of the Carolingian emperors, was destroyed by the inhabitants of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1310; but by order of the Emperor Henry VII. and the archbishop of Cologne it was rebuilt. A small town in its vicinity and several villages belong to it, 12 miles south south-west of Juliers, and 33 south-west of Cologne.

27. *Gronsfeld*, an inconsiderable county, lies in the dutchy of Limburg, near Mæstricht, and contains the villages of Gronsfeld and Hontem, with some hamlets.

28. The county of *Reckheim*, or *Rekum*, lies on the Meuse, two leagues below Maestricht, environed by the bishoprick of Liege, and separated by the Meuse from the dutchy of Limburg. *Reckheim*, a little town on the left hand of the Meuse, in  $50^{\circ} 55'$  N. latitude nearly.

29. The lordships of *Wittem*, *Eyss*, and *Schlenaken*, west and north-west of Aix-la-Chapelle, are environed by the dutchy of Limburg, in  $50^{\circ} 50'$  N. latitude, and  $6^{\circ}$  E. longitude. The first contains the citadels of Witten and Mecheln; the second *Eysz*, a village north-west of Witten; and the third a place of the same name of little note.

30. The lordship of *Wickerad*, lying on the river Niers, is environed by the dutchy of Juliers and the archbishoprick of Cologne. It contains a little town of the same name.

31. *Mylendouk*, a lordship watered by the Niers, is surrounded by Juliers and Cologne. Of small extent, it contains no borough or town.

32. The county of *Kerpen* and *Lommersum*, consists of two lordships. The former, *viz.* the lordship of Kerpen, lies south-east of Juliers, within the limits of that dutchy, on the river Erse, which runs northward and falls into the Rhine above Dusseldorp. The latter is southward of Kerpen; and both terminate on the archbishoprick of Cologne. *Kerpen*, *Carpis*, is a considerable place, with the ruins of a strong citadel on an eminence, five or six leagues south-east of Juliers. *Lommersum* and *Poddern* are villages of little note.

33. *Schleiden* is a small county, containing a citadel, a little town, and some hamlets, surrounded by the dutchies of Juliers and Luxemburg.

34. The lordships of *Winnenburg* and *Beilstein* lie in the archbishoprick of Treves, between the Moselle and Hundsruock. The former contains a citadel of the same name, and the latter a small town, on the Moselle.

35. *Wirnenburg*, a small county, is surrounded by the archbishoprick of Treves, except on the north side, where it is bounded by Cologne. It contains a town of the same name and a citadel, 25 miles westward of Coblentz, and 30 south of Cologne, with several villages. Part of it is transferred to the archbishoprick of Treves.

36. *Blankenheim* and *Gerolstein*, small counties in the archbishoprick of Treves, contain—*Blankenheim*, a small town and castle; *Gerolstein*, a little town, 42 miles south south-west of Cologne, and 40 west of Coblentz, on the Kyll, which runs southward through the western part of Treves, and falls into the Moselle; *Keyll*, a place of little note, on the Kyll, south of Gerolstein; *Manderscheid*, a town and citadel on the Liser.

37. In the lordship of *Reichenstein* lies a village with an old citadel, within the limits of the dutchy of Juliers, not far from Monjoy, 15 miles south south-east of Aix-la-Chapelle.

38. *Holzaphel*, a little county on the river Lahn, surrounded by the territories of the Elector of Treves and those of Nassau-Dietz, contains—*Holzaphel*, an inconsiderable town, endued with privileges in 1688, 12 miles east of Coblentz; *Charlottenberg*, founded by the Waldenses or French refugees; and several villages.

39. The dominions of the Princes of Nassau, *viz.* the House of Orange, or Nassau-Dietz-Dillenburg, and Nassau-Siegen, with the county of Spiegelberg, contain 15 towns, upwards of 300 villages, and 130,000 inhabitants.

*Nassau-Siegen.*

*Nassau-Siegen* is a small hilly principality, including some arable and good meadow land, in Wetteravia, on the river Sieg, which flows westward through the southern parts of Berg, and falls into the Rhine between Bonn and Cologne. This principality lies in  $50^{\circ} 45'$  N. latitude, and  $8^{\circ} 8'$  E. longitude, south of the dutchy of Westphalia, containing—*Siegen*, a small town with a citadel, watered by the Sieg, near many iron mines, 17 leagues east south-east of Cologne; *Hilchenbach*, a town with a castle; *Freudenburg*, a town in which considerable quantities of iron and steel are forged.

*Nassau-Dillenburg*, in Wetteravia, near the foregoing principality, is noted for its iron founderies and forges, its woods and quarries of stone. *Dillenburg* is a small town, rebuilt since the year 1724, with a citadel or fort, constructed in the old taste, on the Dill, near a copper mine, 14 miles south-east of Siegen. *Hayger*, on the Dill, consumed by fire in 1724; *Herborn*, an inconsiderable town and castle on the Dill; *Grund-Burbach*, *Driedorf*, *Diets*, *Mengers-kirchen* and *Webrheim*, are places of little note; and most of their castles are in ruins. *Hadamar*, a town with a citadel and cloister, on the rivulet Els. Its citadel was built at the expence of above 100,000 rix-dollars.

40. *Wied-Runkel* is a small county, in  $50^{\circ} 23'$  N. latitude, and  $8^{\circ} 10'$  E. longitude, divided into *upper* and *lower*, watered by the Lahn, between the northern part of Nassau and the electorate of Treves. Its town of the same name, containing about 140 houses, is situate in a valley, nine leagues north north-west of Frankfort, on the Lahn a river that flows westward, and loses itself in the Rhine above Coblantz. This place was plundered and burnt by the Croats in 1634. Its citadel stands on an elevated rock. *Dierdorf*, a little town, on the Wiedbach. *Old Wied*, a town with a citadel in ruins. *New Wied*, a small, regularly built town, with a handsome castle where the Counts reside, on the Rhine, near Coblantz. *Greuzhausen*, a town of little note.

41. The county of *Sayn* lies principally in Wetteravia, on the Sieg, between the south border of Berg and the archbishoprick of Cologne, in  $50^{\circ} 40'$  N. latitude, and  $7^{\circ} 45'$  E. longitude. *Altenkirchen*, the residence of the administration, contains two churches, a citadel, &c. 17 miles north north-east of Coblentz. In 1314 it obtained the same privileges with Wetzlar. *Freusburg*, a little town and citadel, on the Sieg. *Friederwald*, a small town near Freusburg. *Beudorf*, a mean place near the conflux of the Sieg and Rhine. The town and citadel of *Hachenburg* are fiefs of the Elector of Cologne, seven miles east of Altenkirchen.

42. The lordship of *Gimborn* and *Nieustat* lies in  $50^{\circ} 55'$  N. latitude, and  $7^{\circ} 45'$  E. longitude, between Homberg and the east border of Mark. *Gimborn*, an inconsiderable place, on the border of Berg. Its citadel was erected in the beginning of the present century. *Nieustat*, a small town, founded in the beginning of the fourteenth century, at the foot of an eminence on which a citadel was built, 12 leagues east of Cologne. In 1595 this place was almost consumed by fire, and again in 1717, in 1742, and in 1746.

43. The district of the abbey of *Werden* lies in the north-west corner of the county of Mark, on the border of the dutchy of Berg, containing a Benedictine abbey of the same name, founded about the year 778, in a small cognominal town, five leagues north-east of Dusseldorf, on the Roer, which runs north-west to the Rhine. *Kettwyck*, a little town on the Roer.

44. This district, belonging to the abbey of *Essen*, lies in the north-west corner of the county of Mark, on the confines of Werden, Berg, and Cleves. It contains a Benedictine abbey founded in 877, near a considerable trading town of the same name, eight miles northward of Werden; *Steyll*, a small town, and several villages.

45. The abbey of *Herford*, or Herwarden, with a small district belonging to it, lies in  $52^{\circ} 6'$  N. latitude, and  $8^{\circ} 25'$  E. longitude, 10 leagues north-east of Munster, in the middle of the county of Ravensberg. This abbey was founded towards the conclusion of the eighth century, and is endued with a revenue of about 6000 rix-dollars yearly.

46. The abbey or principality of *Corvey*, containing 30,000 inhabitants, in  $51^{\circ} 46'$  N. latitude, and  $9^{\circ} 25'$  E. longitude, lies on the eastern border of the bishoprick of Paderborn, on the left hand of the Weser, by which it is separated from Brunswick, and 45 miles south south-west of Hanover. The tract along the bank of the river is arable and tolerably fertile, but the rest of the district belonging to the abbey is diversified with hills. The Benedictine abbey of Corvey was founded by the Emperor Lewis I. on the Weser. *Hoxar*, a mean town, in the vicinity of the abbey, and near the confluence of the Grove and Weser. It was taken by the imperialists in 1634, and by the Swedes in 1646. Near it anciently stood *Brunesberg*, a strong Saxon fortress. *Stadtberg*, formerly a considerable town, but four times laid waste, and now a mean place, on an eminence bathed by the Dimel, south-west of Corvey, near the confines of Westphalia, of Paderborn, and Waldeck. In its neighbourhood stood the castle of *Heresburg*, which was demolished by Charlemagne, who built a church on its ruins.

47. The county of *Lippe* is a hilly territory, bounded on the north by Ravensberg and Schavenberg, on the east and south by Brunswick and Paderborn, on the west by Reitberg, Munster, and Ravensberg; in  $52^{\circ}$  N. latitude, and  $8^{\circ} 50'$  E. longitude; being under some parallels 15–17 miles from north to south, and 30 from west to east. Watered by the Emmer, the Werre, and other small streams; it contains nine towns, many villages, and 61,000 inhabitants.

*Detmold*, a town containing 2000 inhabitants, with a citadel, on the Werre, about 10 leagues south south-west of Minden, and 13 east of Munster. In its vicinity is *Teuteberg*, a mountain, near which Quintilius Varus was defeated. *Lengow*, formerly a Hanse town, now a place of little trade, containing 2000 inhabitants, 20 miles south of Minden, near the centre of the county, on the Vega, a small stream that runs westward to the Werre. *Horn*, an old town, containing upwards of 2000 inhabitants, 10 miles south-east of Detmold, at the wood of Teuteberg, now called the wood of Lippe and Horn, on the confines of Paderborn. Near it is *Egerstein*, or Exterenstein, *Rupes Picarum*, an elevated rock in a plain. *Blomberg*, a little town, 12 miles eastward of Detmold. *Salz-Uflen*, or Ufehn, a town containing 1200 inhabitants, seven leagues south-west of Minden, on the Salz, noted for a rich salt spring. *Lippe*, or Lipstadt, a town consisting of about 600 houses, fortified in 1633 and 1759, is separated from the county by Rietberg, and has been already described (see No. 5.).

The following places lie in the north-east corner of Paderborn, and are possessed in common by the House of Lippe and the bishop of Paderborn, viz. *Schwalenberg*, on the Neisse; *Oldenberg*, and *Stoppberg*.

To the house of Lippe belong the præfecturates of *Lipperode*, *Blomberg*, and *Schiedes*, together with the hilly territory of *Sternberg*, between Schauenberg and Lippe. The old fortress of Sternberg stands on a hill.

48. The county of *Schauenburg* lies on the east border of the circle, and on the right hand of the Weser, in  $52^{\circ} 15'$  N. latitude; bounded on the south and west by Lippe, Ravensberg, and Minden, on the north and east by the territories of Brunswick; being 35–40 miles from north to south, and 12–15 from west to east. Diversified with hills, fertile tracts, and excellent pasturage, it contains nine small towns and many villages. Its inhabitants subsist chiefly by agriculture and breeding of cattle.

*Stadthagen*,



*Stadthagen*, Haga-Schauenberg, the capital, about six leagues south-east of Minden, and as far westward of Hanover, is situate near the centre of the county, in a level and agreeable spot. It is surrounded by a wall and ditch, and defended by a citadel. The university was removed to Rinteln, A. D. 1621. *Bukeburg*, a small town environed by a rampart, in the praefecture of Stadthagen, eight miles south-east of Minden. It suffered greatly during the thirty years war, but has been since repaired; and the Count's magnificent residence has been converted into a fort. *Hagenburg*, a small open town, pleasantly situate near the north extremity of the county. *Steinhude*, an open town, seated on the Steinhuder Meere, or lake, eastward of Hagenburg. *Schauenberg*, an ancient and ruinous citadel on a mountain south south-east of Stadthagen. Drusus founded a fort here, which the first Count of Schauenburg restored after its having fallen to decay. *Rinteln*, Rintelium, a small town, environed by a rampart and ditch in 1668, in a tract bounded by hills, near the south border of the county, in the praefecture of Sachsenhagen, at the conflux of the Exter and Weser. The old town on the opposite side of the river does not exist. *Oldendorf*, a town surrounded by a ruinous wall and ditch, on the Weser, near the south-east extremity of the county, 11 miles south of Stadthagen. In this place the reformation of the county took its rise; and here a battle was fought between the imperial troops and the Swedes and Hessians, A. D. 1633. *Obernkirchen*, a little town at the foot of a mountain, four leagues south-east of Minden. It suffered greatly during the thirty years war, and has been frequently damaged by fire. The Emperor Lewis I. established a noble foundation here, A. D. 815, for Benedictine nuns, which is now occupied by Lutheran ladies. Not far from the town anciently stood a citadel, whose ruins are now called Old Buckeberg. *Rodenburg*, a mean town, on a rivulet, in a pleasant valley bounded by hills. Behind its citadel, A. D. 1738, a medicinal spring was discovered. *Sachsen-*  
*hagen,*

*hagen*, a town of little note, with a ruinous citadel, in a præfecturate of the same name, northward of Stadthagen. It has frequently suffered by fire.

49. The county of *Rietberg*, in  $51^{\circ} 45'$  N. latitude, and  $8^{\circ} 26'$  E. longitude, is bounded on the west by Munster, on the north by Ravensberg and Lippe, on the east by Paderborn, on the south by the dutchy of Westphalia; being about 15–20 miles from north to south, and 6–10 from west to east. The soil, for most part, is heathy. The rivers Seene, Embs, and Hastenbeck, traverse this county from east to west. *Rietberg* is a small town, near the middle of the county, on the Embs, eight miles north north-east of Lipstadt, and 42 south south-west of Minden. In its vicinity, on the same river, is the citadel of Eden.

50. *Spiegelberg*, is a little county, in  $52^{\circ} 15'$  N. latitude, and  $9^{\circ} 35'$  E. longitude, on the border of Calenburg. *Coppenbrugge* is a town about eleven leagues south-east of Minden. The ancient citadel of Spiegelberg lies in ruins, on an eminence in the præfecturate of Lauenstein.

51. *Pyrmont*, a small county, in  $52^{\circ}$  N. latitude, and  $9^{\circ} 12'$  E. longitude, on the border of Paderborn, is divided into upper and lower. In the latter is a pleasant valley watered by the Emmer, and bounded by lofty verdant hills. Its town of the same name, situate in a valley near the confines of Hanover, eight miles south south-west of Hameln, is famous for its mineral springs, and for a sulphureous cavern, resembling the grotto Del Cane. The old citadel, founded in 1526, was pulled down in 1706, and a new one erected in its stead, which is fortified with a broad ditch, ramparts, and subterraneous passages. In Upper Pyrmont are several villages.

52. *Hallemund*, formerly an independent county, now incorporated with the principality of Calenberg, has a seat and voice in the diets of the circle.

The following lordships, belonging to this circle, have neither seat nor voice in the general diets, viz. *Dyck*, in Cologne; *Mechernish*, in Juliers; *Schonau*; *Welry*, in Limburg; *Richold*, in Limburg; *Dreysz*, in Treves; *Jever*, a fertile tract bounded by Oldenburg, East Friesland, and the German Ocean, consisting of three districts, viz. *Wangerland*, diminished by inundations, *Ostringen*, which contains the town and citadel of Jever, and *Rustringen*; *Kniphausen*, a small, marshy, fertile tract, almost environed by the lordship of Jever, and containing a fort.

The following imperial cities belong to this circle.

*Cologne*, Colonia Agrippina, sometimes styled the Rome of Germany, is an ancient, fortified, decayed, trading city, the capital of the electorate, and birth-place of Rubens, containing 29 churches, 57 nunneries and other religious houses, and 38,400 inhabitants, situate in the form of a semi-circle on the Rhine. Some of its streets are broad and well paved. At present it has few manufactures; and Rhenish wine is the principal article of its trade. An university was founded here in 1388. The town-house is a large fabric, from whose tower there is an extensive prospect. In the church of St Ursula are shown the tombs of 11,000 virgins massacred by the Huns in 238; but this story is founded on a mistaken interpretation of the following inscription, "*Ursula et undecim illa, V. M.*" i. e. Ursula et undecim illa, virgins and martyrs. The French, after defeating Clairfait, took possession of this place without any resistance, October 6, 1794. In the road thence along the Rhine to Mentz, are many agreeable, picturesque, and romantic views. Cologne is seven leagues south south-east of Dusseldorf, and six north north-west of Bonn.

*Aix la Chapelle*, Aquisgranum, Acken, Germ. is a city containing 23,400 inhabitants, and famous no less for its mineral waters and warm baths, than for two treaties of peace concluded here in 1668 and 1748. It lies in a delightful bottom environed by hills, 15 miles south-west of Juliers, and 35 east north-east of Liege. Its manufactures of cloth, copper, and brass, are considerable. Here ought to be performed the coronation of a Roman king or emperor: and here are deposited part of the jewels of the empire. In the territory belonging to it are 18 villages and 20,000 acres of land, called the kingdom of Aix la Chapelle, in  $50^{\circ} 45'$  N. latitude.

*Dortmund*, Tremonia, is an ancient indifferently built city, containing four Lutheran churches and 4000 inhabitants, in a small district between the north border of the county of Mark and the river Lippe, 40 miles west south-west of Lipstadt. It was formerly one of the Hanse towns.

*Gelnbæsen* is a small town on the Kinzig, about three leagues from Hanau. It was formerly reckoned an imperial city, but was mortgaged by the Emperor Charles IV.

#### THE CIRCLE OF LOWER RHINE.

This circle is bounded by Westphalia, the circle of Upper Rhine, Franconia, Swabia, Burgundy, Lorraine, and Alsace; in  $50^{\circ}$  N. latitude, and  $7^{\circ} 20'$  E. longitude. Its extent, together with that of Upper Rhine, amounts to about 7,323 geographical square miles, and its population to 1,100,000 inhabitants.

Watered by the Rhine, the Mayne, the Neckar, the Moselle, and other streams, it is fruitful in grain and wine.

The states of this circle are the electors of Mentz, Treves, and Cologne, together

together with the Palatine, the Duke of Aremberg, the Prince of Taxis, the Teutonick bailiwick of Cobientz, the Prince of Nassau-Dietz for Beilstein, the elector of Treves for Lower Isenburg, and the Count of Sinzendorf for the burgraviate of Rheineck.

The electorate of *Mentz* principally lies between  $49^{\circ} 10'$  and  $50^{\circ} 10'$  N. latitude, watered by the Rhine, the Mayne, the Iaxt, and the Lahn. Comprehending many detached districts, its dimensions and boundaries cannot easily be ascertained. It is said to contain 2,800 English square miles, 54 towns, 748 villages, 22 castles, 50 bailiwicks, 1490 monks and nuns, 1450 clergy, and 208,057 inhabitants. It yields abundance of grain, with large quantities of flax and tobacco. Some districts are covered with woods, and others contain iron mines.

*Cities, &c.*—*Mentz*, Moguntia and Moguntiacum, Mayence, Fr. anciently the chief town of the Romans in Upper Germany, afterwards the seat of several councils, and at present the capital of the electorate, is a large slightly fortified city, containing 30,000 inhabitants, situate in a spacious plain on the Rhine, near the influx of the Mayne, 41 miles north north-west of Manheim, and 22 south-west of Frankfort. The streets, for most part, are narrow, and the houses indifferently built; but the northern part of the city, where the archbishop resides, contains several handsome edifices. Here are three regular streets which run parallel to one another from the Rhine. The palace has a commanding view of those streets, the Rhine, and Rhinegau. There are likewise some tolerable buildings in the old part of the city. The cathedral, one of the largest in Germany, is an old Gothic edifice, repaired since A. D. 1767. The university, founded in 1482, is now in the decline. There is little trade in this city, owing to the pride, opulence, and extravagance of the nobility, and the immense revenues of the clergy. The income of the present archbishop is upwards of  
£150,000.

£150,000. Mentz was taken by the French in 1792, but retaken by the allies in the following year. In consequence of a treaty between the Emperor and France in 1797, this city was again taken possession of by the latter at the commencement of 1798. Between Mentz and Frankfort, there is a fertile and well cultivated territory, 22 miles long and 10 broad, containing 13 small towns and about 60 villages. The road between those two cities lies in a straight line, raised, paved, and on both sides guarded with high stones; but is too narrow in the middle for two waggons to pass.

*Hockheim*, a neat village containing 1500 inhabitants, near the capital, is famous for good wine: hence the best Rhenish wine is called Old Hock. *Hochst*, a small tolerably built town, containing 1700 inhabitants, with a castle, 15 miles north-east of Mentz, below Frankfort, at the influx of the river Nid into the Mayne. This place is noted for its fine porcelain. In its vicinity in 1622, the Duke of Brunswick was defeated by the imperial general Tilly. *Kronberg*, a small town, formerly defended by a citadel, which was demolished in 1738, on a mountain called Feldberg, about eight miles north of Hochst. The protestant doctrine was introduced here in 1528 by the Landgrave of Hesse. The environs are covered with orchards and forests. *Lower Ulm*, a borough seven miles south-west of the capital, on the border of the Palatinate. *Cassel*, an inconsiderable town, opposite to Mentz, on the Rhine. *Elsfeld*, or Eltvil, a town and citadel in the Rhinegau, a territory which extends along the Rhine, beautifully diversified with vineyards, villages, and seats, and protected from the north and east winds by a semicircular ridge of hills. *Rudesheim*, a rich village containing 2500 inhabitants. The wine here is reckoned the best in Rhinegau. *Labenstein*, or Launstein, a small town with a citadel, in a district of the same name, environed by the electorate of Treves, above the conflux of the Lahn and Rhine, about 12 leagues north-west of Mentz. *Steinbeim*, a town where

is a frequented passage across the Mayne, near the place where this river changes the direction of its course from north to west, 11 miles east north-east of Mentz, and two above Hanau. *Kahl*, a borough on a small river of the same name, which here falls into the Mayne, seven miles south of Hanau. *Dieburg*, a town and citadel, in a district environed by the landgraviate of Hesse, north-east of Mentz, and north of Frankfort. *Alzenau* on the Kael, and *Kirschstein*, two little towns in the præfecturate of Freygericht, surrounded by Hanau. *Orb*, a town in the præfecturate of Haussen, noted for a rich salt work.

*Aschaffenburg* is a considerable indifferently built town, with a fine palace, where the elector sometimes resides, on the rivulet Aschaff which here falls into the Mayne, eight miles above Dettingen, and 25 south-east of Frankfort, in 50° N. latitude. The adjacent country is uncommonly fertile. Hence, south-east to Wurtzburg, there is a thick wood of considerable extent. *Seligenstadt*, a town on the Mayne, with a Benedictine abbey in its vicinity, between Aschaffenburg and Hanau. *Dettingen*, a village on the Mayne, eight miles north of Aschaffenburg, and twelve south of Hanau. Here the English, Hessians, and Hanoverians, as auxiliaries to the Queen of Hungary, and commanded by the King of Great Britain, were attacked, June 16, 1743, in their march northwards, by the best troops of France under Marshal Noailles, who passed the Rhine for that purpose, but was repulsed and great part of his army cut to pieces. *Clingenberg*, a town noted for its good wine, 12 miles above or south of Aschaffenburg, on the Mayne. *Miltenberg*, a small town, with a citadel on an eminence, bathed by the Mayne, above Clingenberg, and about six leagues south south-east of Aschaffenburg. *Amborach*, a little town, with a Benedictine abbey, southward of Clingenberg, on the rivulet Mudt. *Wallthurn*, a small town and celebrated place of pilgrimage, few miles south-east of Amborach. *Bischoffsheim*, a town 15 leagues eastward of Manheim, in the south-east corner

of the electorate, on the Tauber, a stream that runs north to the Mayne, into which it falls at Wertheim. *Königshoffen* and *Königheim*, little towns near the Tauber, in the præfecturate of Bischoffsheim. *Crautheim*, on the river Iaxt, which flows northward to the Neckar, and *Niedernal*, on the Kocher, two inconsiderable places near the south-west border of Franconia. *Bounighcim*, with its appendages, lies in the dutchy of Wurtemberg. *Hirschborn*, a town and citadel on the Neckar, 25 miles south-east of Worms; *Heppenheim*, with the citadel of Starckenburg on a neighbouring hill, between Heidelberg and Darmstadt; *Bensheim*, with a castle, on the right hand of the Rhine, about 26 miles southward of Frankfort; three small towns in the præfecturate of Starckenburg. *Gernsheim*, a little town on the Rhine, seven leagues south south-east of Mentz, almost environed by Hesse-Harmstadt. *New Bamberg* and *Montzingen*, small places bathed by the Nahe, south-west of the capital. *Amonenburg*, Amana, a town with a fort on an eminence, near the Olm, north north-east of Frankfort, in a district bounded by Hesse-Cassel, about 23 leagues north-east of Mentz. *Fritzlar*, a town on the Eder, near the influx of the Schwalm, about nine leagues north north-east of Amonenburg, between the territories of Waldeck and Hesse. *Naumburg*, a little and thinly peopled town on the rivulet of Elbe, in the præfecturate of Fritzlar.

The following places likewise belong to the archbishoprick of Mentz.

1. *Bingen*, anciently a Roman fortress, afterwards an imperial city, with a castle on a neighbouring hill, is now a small trading town, containing 4000 inhabitants, about 17 miles below, *i. e.* west south-west of Mentz, at the foot of a hill, on the Rhine, near the influx of the Nahe, where is Binger Loch, in which is a water-fall. In an island of the Rhine, near this place, are the ruins of a square tower called Mausethurm, or the Mouse Tower. From Bingen a ridge of hills extends to Bonn.



2. *Erfurt*, or *Erfisfurt*, Erfordia, in Thuringia, is a large, ill-built, fortified town, containing upwards of 17,000 inhabitants, defended by two citadels, about 47 leagues north-east of Mentz, in a fertile territory divided into nine præfecturates, on the river Gera, in  $50^{\circ} 56'$  N. latitude, and  $10^{\circ} 55'$  E. longitude. It is the seat of an university established in 1392, and of an academy of sciences instituted in 1754. To the university belong a botanic garden, an anatomical theatre, an astronomical observatory, and a riding academy. In the cathedral is a bell weighing 30,250 lb. *Torudorf*, a little town, in a district of the same name, south south-east of Erfurt, in Thuringia. *Mublberg*, a village, with a ruined citadel on a hill, in a district environed by Saxe-Gotha, south south-west of Erfurt. *Vargula*, anciently *Varila*, or *Ferula*, a market-town, north north-east of Erfurt, on the border of Saxe-Gotha.

3. *Eysfeld*, or *Eichsfeld*, lies on the west border of Thuringia, in  $51^{\circ} 30'$  N. latitude, and  $10^{\circ} 26'$  E. longitude; being about 30 miles from north to south, and 24 from west to east. Indifferently fertile, it yields grain, pastures, flax, and tobacco. The southern part is hilly and barren, but the northern districts are tolerably level and cultivated. No river enters into this territory; but several streams originate here, and flow west-ward into the adjacent countries. It contains seven boroughs and market-towns, 150 villages, and 70,000 inhabitants.

*Duderstadt*, a small town bathed by the Hahle, in the north part of the country. The principal means of subsistence here is beer-brewing, with some trade in tobacco and other articles. *Gieboldehausen*, north of Duderstadt, on the Rume. *Heiligenstadt*, the capital, in 1739 almost destroyed by fire, but rebuilt on a regular plan, and defended by a castle, on the river Liene, near the middle of Eysfeld, 15 miles east south-east of Gottingen. *Gleichenstein*, formerly a strong citadel on a hill, taken by the imperial forces in 1617, and by the Swedes in 1648. *Dinglestadt*, a borough almost destroyed by fire in 1714, on the Unstrut, south-east

of the capital. *Bischofstein*, near the south border of the country. *Trefurt*, a town and præfecturate, beyond the south border of Eysfeld, on the river Werra. *Rustenbergl*, westward of the capital, near the Leine. The old castle stood on a hill, at the foot of which a modern one has been erected. *Hulfenberg*, Mons Salvatoris, a celebrated place of pilgrimage, on a mountain, in the south part of Eysfeld. Here the idol Stoffo was worshipped.

The archbishoprick of TRIER, or TREVES, is bounded on the west by Luxemburg, on the north by Cologne and several lordships, on the east by the circle of Upper Rhine, on the south by Lorraine; lying between 49° 35' and 50° 30' N. latitude, in 6° 50' E. longitude; being 60–70 miles from north to south. Its breadth is various, being deeply indented by other countries. It contains 29 towns, and 280,000 inhabitants. The south districts are hilly, wooded, and thinly peopled: to the north are fertile plains and excellent vineyards. The Moselle, augmented by the Saar and the Kyll on the western border, flows north-east in a very winding course, and falls into the Rhine at Coblentz below the mouth of the Lahn. This country yields not a sufficient quantity of corn for the consumption of its inhabitants; but the growth of wine near the banks of the Moselle is considerable. There are mines of coal, calamy, stone, iron, copper, lead, tin, and some silver. The waters of *Selters*, a village on the Emsbach, are celebrated, and profitable to the elector.

This archbishoprick, or electorate, is divided into *upper* and *lower*. The UPPER ELECTORATE contains the following places of note:—

*Cities, &c.*—*Trier*, or Treves, in the days of Constantine the Great, was the capital of Gaul. It was laid waste in the years 410, 411, and 415. About the year 458 it fell into the hands of the Franks: and under the Austrasian monarchs it was the seat of a royal court. It is now a tolerably regular and thinly inhabited city, containing an archiepiscopal palace,

palace, a cathedral, an university founded in 1472, with a considerable number of churches and monasteries, &c. in a low and agreeable site, on the Moselle at the influx of the Kyll, about 27 leagues southward of Cologne, and 23 westward of Mentz, in 49° 45' N. latitude. There are some remains of the Roman theatre, now called Cas-keller. This city was taken by the French in 1794.

*Pfalzel*, Palatiolum, is a small town on the Moselle, five miles below Treves. Here stood a palace of the Kings of the Franks, which was converted into a nunnery by Adela, daughter of Dagobert II., about the commencement of the eighth century. *Conz*, a borough on the Saar, near its influx into the Moselle. *St Maximin*, the oldest abbey in Germany, is possessed of the borough, citadel, and lordship of Bettingen in the Eyffel, of many villages, and of several estates without the confines of the electorate. *Sarburg*, a town and citadel, on the Saar, nine miles southward of Treves. *Grimburg*, a borough and citadel, in the south corner of the electorate. *St Wendel*, a town on the Blies, a small stream, in a præfecturate detached from the archbishoprick. *Schmidburg*, *Hunolstein*, and *Baldenan*, are præfecturates in Hunsruck, containing several inconsiderable towns and villages. *Berncastle*, *Tabernæ Mosellanicæ*, and *Castellum Mosellanicum*, a town bathed by the Moselle, with a citadel on a hill, seven leagues below, *i. e.* east north-east of Treves. In its vicinity is a copper mine. Near *Neumagen*, *Noviomagum*, on the Moselle, seven miles above Berncastle, there was an encampment of Constantine the Great. *Witlich*, a town and citadel, on the Leser, about seven leagues north north-east of the capital. *Clausen*, or Eberhard's Cluse, a college of canon-regulars, to which many pilgrimages are made, between Witlich and the Moselle. Here the French were defeated by the imperialists in 1735. *Welchbillig*, a little town, north of Trever, near the border of Luxemburg. *Kylburg*, a small town, six or seven leagues north of the capital, on the river Kyll which runs southward and falls into the Moselle.

*Schoneck*,

*Schoneck*, a town formerly disposed to the Archbishop of Treves with the right of redemption, nine miles northward of Kylburg in Luxemburg. *Schonberg*, a little town with a citadel, in a præfecturate of the same name, four leagues north north-west of Schoneck. *Hildesheim*, a town containing a citadel and cloister of hermits, about 13 leagues north of the capital, and five eastward of Schonberg, on the left hand of the Kyll, near the north-west extremity of the archbishoprick. *Dbaun*, a citadel south south-east of Hildesheim. *Manderscheid*, in a district of the same name, north north-east of Treves, between Hildesheim and Witlich. *Tbal-Ulmen*, a borough, near a lake called Ulmen-meer. *Kochem*, or Kochheim, a small and neatly built town with a citadel, 12 leagues north north-east of the capital, on the Moselle. This place was taken and laid waste by the French in 1689, but afterwards rebuilt: its district yields excellent wine. *Zell*, a town on the Moselle, above, *i. e.* south of Kochem, 10 leagues north-east of Trier.

The LOWER ELECTORATE contains 16 præfecturates.

*Towns, &c.*—*Coblentz*, Confluentia, is an ancient, triangular, walled, flourishing town, containing a palace, a cathedral, two collegiate churches, an archiepiscopal seminary, several monasteries and nunneries, and 12,000 inhabitants, in an agreeable district, near the conflux of the Moselle and the Rhine, 50 miles south of Cologne, and is a place of some trade. The beautiful palace, built to the south of the city, is now converted into an hospital; and the celebrated monastery of Karthaus, or La Chartreuse, westward of the town, is now an observatory, and a place of recreation. Opposite to the town, on the bank of the river, stands *Ehrenbreitstein*, an important fortress, on a stupendous rock 800 feet above the level of the river. The ascent to it is by a narrow, steep, and winding path cut out of the rock. In it is a well 296 feet deep. The noble fortifications on its sides, and the castles, arsenals, barracks, and batteries upon its summit,

mit, having been demolished by the French in 1799, now lie in ruins. At the foot of the castle was the ancient residence of the electors of Treves; two large wings of which, and five pavilions, look towards the river and the town: but it has been abandoned on account of its dampness in winter. An excellent road has been lately constructed by the French troops from Mentz by Coblentz to Cologne.

*Engers* is a small town on the Rhine, four miles below Coblentz. *Sayn*, a castle and abbey, on a river of the same name, six miles north of Coblentz. *Mayen*, Magniacum, a small town and fort, 18 miles west north-west of Coblentz, on the river Nette. *Montreal*, a little town of some strength, few miles west of Mayen, on the Elz. *Zum-Loch*, Abbatia Lacensis, an abbey of Benedictine monks, on a lake of the same name, 20 miles north-west of Coblentz, near the north border of the district of Mayen. *Munster-Meinfeld* and *Carden*, two inconsiderable places, on the Moselle, above Coblentz. *Boppard*, anciently Botobriga, a town surrounded by a black wall with towers, on the Rhine, where was formerly a royal palace, eight miles south of Coblentz. *Wesel*, a town on the Rhine, about 20 miles south of Coblentz, between Hesse, Rheinfels, and Spanheim, taken by the Swedes in 1639, and by the French in 1689. In its neighbourhood stands the castle of Schomburg. *Mont.baur*, Mons Thabor, a town on which Rhodolphus conferred several privileges, and which contained a cloister of Franciscans, &c. 10 miles eastward of Coblentz, on two sides of a narrow rock, in a valley. The walls and gates of this place show its antiquity. *Lumburg*, a small, flourishing town, on the Lahn below Runckel, and seven leagues east south-east of Coblentz, near the south-east extremity of the archbishoprick. Near this place, on a plain, 4000 French defeated a body of Prussian troops in 1792. *Nieder-Brechen*, a small town, environed by a wall in 1369, four miles east of Limburg, in a district anciently called Einriche. Near *Nieder-:elters*, a mean village, on the Emsbach, is a celebrated mineral spring, the water of which

which is plentifully exported. *Camberg*, a little, well built, trading town, with a citadel on a hill, surrounded with fertile plains, 10 miles south-east of Limburg, at the eastern extremity of the archbishoprick, in a district possessed in common by the elector of Treves and Nassau-Dietz. *Werheim*, a small borough, 14 miles north of Frankfort, lying separate from the archbishoprick, and possessed in common by the elector of Treves and Nassau-Usingen.

*Archbishoprick of COLOGNE.*—Several districts belonging to this archbishoprick lie in foreign provinces. The principal part of it is situate on the Rhine, between  $50^{\circ} 25'$  and  $51^{\circ} 20'$  N. latitude, and in  $6^{\circ} 50'$  E. longitude; extending, from the dutchy of Juliers, 80 miles north-west to that of Berg. Under some parallels its breadth is inconsiderable, being deeply indented by the adjacent countries. Another portion lies between the dutchy of Juliers and Treves. The county of Recklinghausen and the dutchy of Westphalia shall be hereafter described. Those territories contain variety of soil—some of them being mountainous and woody, others sandy, and many districts sufficiently fruitful.

1. *Cologne*, one of the four capital Hanse towns, is a tolerably built and walled city, remarkable for the great number of its churches and steeples, in a plain, 23 miles from Dusseldorp, and 40 from Aix-la-Chapelle (see Westphalia).

2. To the *Upper Electorate* belong the following places of some note.

*Bonn* is a town composed of narrow, crooked, ill-paved streets, and indifferently built houses, containing 11,000 inhabitants, on the Rhine, 19 miles above, *i. e.* south south-east of Cologne, in a fertile and pleasant territory at the termination of a ridge of hills. Its walls are decayed, its fortress is trivial, and its trade inconsiderable. It was besieged and taken

by the imperialists in 1673, 1689, and 1703. The palace of the elector is a large and elegant structure. The academy founded in 1777 was raised to an university in 1786. Near Bonn, Julius Cæsar built a bridge across the Rhine. Beyond Bonn towards Mentz the Rhine passes through the hills, at the foot of which the country is covered with vineyards, interspersed with towns, villages, and seats. A few miles from Bonn, a delightful plain contains the village and spa of *Goodeberg*; and on the summit of the adjacent mountain are ruins of an ancient fortress that has existed for more than five centuries, and was impregnable, except by famine. *Meckenheim*, a little town on the Erft, eight miles west of Bonn. *Königswinter*, a town on the Rhine, three miles above Bonn. Near it are seven hills, or eminences, on each of which formerly stood a castle. *Lintz*, a small and tolerably built town, with a citadel, partly on the brow of a hill bathed by the Rhine, almost environed with vineyards, nine miles south-south-east of Bonn. *Andernach*, *Antoniacum*, anciently a residence of the Austrian kings, now an irregularly built, walled town, with narrow and ill paved streets, but noted for its glass, earthen ware, and mineral waters, near the border of Treves, about 25 miles above Bonn, and advantageously situate for trade along the curving shore of the Rhine. In this place, which was formerly more considerable, several assemblies of German princes were held. Here a fortress, or tower, was built by Drusus. *Rees*, or *Rens*, a little town on the Rhine, between Coblenz and Boppard, five miles south of the former. In its neighbourhood is an ancient monument, called the royal throne, 17 feet high and 80 in circuit, where the electors anciently assembled. *Königsfeld*, a borough and castle, south of Bonn, on the left hand of the Rhine. *Abrweiler*, a small town, noted for its good wine, six miles south of Bonn, on the Ahr, at some distance from the Rhine. *Reifferscheid*, a town and citadel on the Effel. *Zupfich*, or *Zulch*, *Ungutum*, perhaps the *Tobiacum* of Tacitus, a town containing three parishes, and

several cloisters, seven leagues west north-west of Bonn, in a district within the dutchy of Juliers. In its vicinity, Klodwig, king of Franks, defeated the Alemanni in 496. *Leghenich*, Legnicium, or Legoniacum, a town walled in 1342, and defended by a castle, seven leagues north-west of Bonn. *Bruel*, or Bruhl, a small town, with the strong castle of Augustusburg, on the left hand of the Rhine, 15 miles north north-west of Bonn, and seven south of Cologne. *Duytz*, Tuitium, an ancient but mean little town, miserably laid waste by the Swedes in 1632, nearly opposite to the capital. It contains a Benedictine abbey, and a considerable number of Jews.

3. The *Lower Electorate* lies north of the foregoing territory. *Brauweiler* is a Benedictine abbey for men, founded in 1024. *Bedburg*, a small town on the Erft, four leagues west north-west of Cologne. *Zons*, formerly Fridstrom, Sontinum, a small town and castle on the Rhine, 14 miles below, *i. e.* north north-west of the capital. *Wering*, or Woringen, a town on the Rhine, between Cologne and Zons. Near it a bloody battle was fought in 1288, between the troops of Brabant and Geldres. *Nuys*, or Neusz, Novisium, a fortified little town, with some trade, below Zons, opposite nearly to Dusseldorp, not far from the influx of the Erft into the Rhine. This place was besieged in 1474 by Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy, and towards the conclusion of the sixteenth century laid waste by the Spaniards. It was rebuilt on the same spot, and the walls were partly restored by the French, in 1602. *Liedberg*, a citadel on an eminence, seven miles south-west of Nuys, near the border of Juliers. *Kayserswerth*, Cæsar's Werda S. insula, formerly a strong place, now an open little town, seven miles below Dusseldorp, on the Rhine. It was taken in 1689 by the elector of Brandenburg, in 1702 laid waste by the allies, and afterwards stript of its fortifications. *Ordingen*, a small town about 12 leagues north north-

west



west of Cologne, on the Rhine, near the northern extremity of the archbishoprick. *Linn*, a small place, with a fort in ruins, three miles south of Ordingen, near the Rhine. *Kempen*, a little town, formerly fortified and defended by a castle, four leagues westward of Ordingen. It is remarkable for being the birth-place of Thomas-a-Kempis. Between those two places lies a marshy tract. *Huls*, an inconsiderable borough, with two convents. *Rheinberg*, a small town, formerly fortified, but dismantled by the allies in 1703, 12 miles north of Ordingen, near the Rhine. It consists of one dirty street, and three or four hundred mean houses, surrounded by a decayed wall, and thinly inhabited. *Alpen*, a town and citadel in the præfecturate of Rheinberg.

4. *Recklinghausen* is a small county eastward of the Rhine, in  $51\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  north latitude, bounded on the north by the river Lippe, and on the south by the Emser, being about 10 miles from north to south, and 20 from west to east; containing several little towns and villages, 3000 scattered peasants houses, five convents, and 18,000 inhabitants. *Recklinghausen*, its principal town, is protected by a castle, 14 leagues north-east of Dusseldorp. *Dorsten*, a little town on the Lippe, 11 miles west north-west of Recklinghausen, in the north-west corner of the county. *Boer* and *Hornberg*, inconsiderable boroughs near the south border.

5. The *Dutchy of Westphalia*, a portion of the archbishoprick of Cologne, is bounded on the north by Mark, Lippe, and Paderborn; on the east by Paderborn, Waldeck, and Hesse; on the south by Witgenstein and Nassau; on the west by Berg and Mark; lying in  $51^{\circ} 10'$  N. latitude, and  $8^{\circ} 20'$  east longitude; being 40-45 miles from north to south, and 35-50 from west to east; containing 37 towns, 18 religious houses, and 100,000 inhabitants. It is commonly divided into three parts, viz. *Helwig*, a low and fruitful tract; *Huarstrank*, somewhat

higher and of an indifferent soil; *Suderland*, consisting of hills and vallies. The *Roer* originates in Mount Winterberg, near the south-east extremity of the dutchy, and runs north-west through the middle of it into the county of Mark. Several inconsiderable streams rise in the interior districts, and run west north-west to augment the Roer.

According to its political division, this dutchy consists of the following quarters, viz. Brilon, Ruden, Werl, and Bilstein.

*Towns, &c.*—*Brilon*, the capital of the dutchy, is situate on a rivulet, about 28 leagues north-east of Cologne, near the west border of Waldeck. Calamy is found in its neighbourhood. *Eversberg*, a town and castle on a hill bathed by the Ruhr, or Roer, 10 miles west south-west of Brilon. *Modebach*, a town 14 miles south of Brilon; *Winterberg*, on a hill; *Hallenberg*, on the Nonn; and *Schmalenberg*, on the Lenne; small towns in the prefecturate of Modebach. *Stadtberg*, a little town belonging to the abbey of Corvey, 14 miles north-east of Brilon, near the north-east extremity of the dutchy, partly on an eminence bathed by the Dimmel, which runs westward to the Weser, separating Paderborn from Waldeck.

*Ruden*, a town on the Mon, or Moen, nine miles north north-west of Brilon. *Geseck*, a small town, containing a free foundation for ladies, and a cloister of Observantines, on the Weih, north-west of Stadtberg, near the south-west border of Paderborn. *Warsten*, a town on a hill bathed by the Weester.

*Werl*, a small town and castle, near the north-west extremity of the dutchy. *Arensberg*, a town near the Roer, about eight leagues westward of Brilon. *Menden*, on the Roer, four leagues west of Arensberg, near the confines of Mark. *Balve*, a mean town, formerly more considerable, on the Hohn. *Neim*, near the conflux of the Mon and Roer, eight miles east of Minden. *Bilstein*, a small town on a hill, 10 leagues south south-west of Brilon, in the south part of the dutchy. *Fredeburg*,

an

an inconsiderable place north-east of Bilstein, and seven leagues south-south-west of Brilon. *Altendorn*, on the Bigge, near which marble is found, 12 leagues south-west of Brilon. *Drolsbagen*, a town, with some trade in iron, in the præfecturate of Waldenburg, a district in the south-west corner of the dutchy, eight miles south south-west of Altendorn. The citadel of Waldenburg stands on a hill near the small river, Bigge.

The *Palatinate of the Rhine*, or *Lower Palatinate*, so called to distinguish it from the *Upper Palatinate* in Bavaria, is bounded on the north and east by Hesse-Darmstadt and Mentz, on the south by Wurtemberg and Speyr, on the west by Deuxponts, Sponheim, Simmern, and Mentz; lying between  $49^{\circ} 10'$  and  $50^{\circ}$  N. latitude, and between  $7^{\circ} 25'$  and  $9^{\circ} 10'$  E. longitude from Greenwich. Of an irregular figure, and deeply indented by other countries, it extends about 60 miles from north to south, and 80 from south-east to north-west. It is partly hilly, but abundantly fertile, producing grain, fruits, and excellent pastures. The *Rhine* flows through the eastern districts from south to north. The *Neckar*, *Nicer*, entering at the south-east extremity of the Palatinate, runs westward, and falls into the Rhine below Manheim. The *Nabe*, *Navus*, originates not far from the south-west boundary, and augmented by several small streams, directs its course north-east to the Rhine, into which it empties itself below Bingen.

*Cities, &c.*—*Manheim*, the electoral residence, and second town in the electorate, is regularly built and well fortified, of a circular figure, in a plain, nine and a half miles north-west of Heidelberg, at the influx of the Neckar into the Rhine. The streets, intersecting one another at right angles, divide the town into 167 squares, containing 22,373 inhabitants, including the garrison. An academy of sciences was established here in 1763. The electoral palace, built in 1721, is a magnificent structure,

structure, containing a valuable cabinet of natural curiosities, a collection of paintings, &c. The fortress is well contrived, and the town acquires additional strength from being almost surrounded by the Neckar and Rhine. There are some manufactures in this place, with considerable trade; but there is want of good water and wholesome air. The environs are well cultivated, and enlivened with handsome seats.

*Heidelberg*, formerly the capital of the electorate, seven leagues south south-east of Worms, was walled in the twelfth century, in 1622 was taken and plundered by the Bavarians, in 1689 laid waste by the French, and in 1693 reduced to ashes. It is a small, tolerably built, manufacturing, and trading town, containing 10,741 inhabitants, pleasantly situate on the Neckar, encompassed by cultivated eminences, except towards the west, where is a large plain. The palace belonging to the elector is in a state of decay. The university was founded towards the conclusion of the fourteenth century; but in 1622 its valuable library was removed to the Vatican, and the emperor's library at Vienna. The celebrated tun originally contained 528 hogsheads, and 600 when it was rebuilt. Opposite to the town is a mountain, the Mons Pyrus of Ammianus Marcellinus, the Abrinsberg, or Ebrensparg, of the Franks, now the holy mountain. From Heidelberg, an avenue about eight miles in length extends to Schwetzingen, a seat of the elector, with fine gardens.

*Weiblingen* is a small place on the Neckar below Heidelberg. Hence the family of Hohenstaufen obtained the name of Weiblings, or Gibellins. *Weinheim*, a small town pleasantly situate, 10 miles northward of Heidelberg, in the road to Darmstadt. Near it is the citadel of Windeck. *Neckar-Gemund*, a little town, formerly fortified, few miles above Heidelberg, on the Neckar, at the influx of the Elsenz. It was taken and plundered by Tilly in 1622. *Wisloch*, a small town, in which Rudolph I. resided, nine miles south of Heidelberg. It was burnt by the French in 1689. *Seckenheim*, formerly Siegenheim, a village on the Neckar; near  
which

which the elector Frederick I. defeated the combined forces of three considerable enemies in 1462. *Dilsperg*, a little town, with a castle on a steep rock, bathed by the Neckar. *Ladenburg*, *Lupodunum*, afterwards *Laboduna*, or *Lobdenburg*, an old and inconsiderable town, pleasantly situate on the Neckar, between Heidelberg and Mannheim. The town-wall and citadel were razed in 1622. *Mosbach*, formerly an imperial city, now a small, well built town, with a fine castle, in a pleasant and fruitful valley, on the right hand of the Neckar, near the border of the electorate of Mentz. *Sintzheim*, formerly the capital of Craichgau, now a small town, with a considerable suburb, on an eminence, in a marshy tract, about 25 miles south south-east of Mannheim, near the influx of the Aure into the Rhine. Here Turenne defeated the imperialists in 1674. *Boxberg*, a town in a district of the same name between Bischofsheim and Crautheim.

*Bretten*, a little town, and the birth-place of Melancton, in the Craichgau, on an eminence bathed by the Saltzbach. *Heidelsheim*, an old and mean town on the Saltzbach, 20 miles south of Heidelberg. *Germersheim*, perhaps the *Vicus Julianus* of the Romans, formerly a free imperial city, now a small town and citadel, in the south corner of the palatinate, on the left hand of the Rhine, almost opposite to Philipsburg, about eight miles above Spire. *Hagenbach*, a little town near a branch of the Rhine. *Selz*, *Elizatum* and *Salesia*, a town on the Rhine, 26 miles above Germersheim. *Neustadt*, *Neostadium* and *Neapolis*, a small, tolerably built town, containing 4300 inhabitants, about six leagues south south-west of Mannheim, almost environed by hills, on the Speirbach. From the gymnasium founded here by John Casimir in 1578, it has obtained the name of *Collegium Casmirianum*. *Wachenheim*, noted only for its good wine. *Oggersheim*, formerly *Agridesheim*, a small, neat town, with a handsome seat, in an agreeable and fertile plain, few miles west of Mannheim. Having been destroyed by the order of Louis XIV. it was rebuilt on a regular plan.

*Frankenthal*, a tolerably built, manufacturing town, containing 4037 inhabitants, formerly fortified, but in 1688 and 1693 dismantled and laid waste by the French; restored and handsomely rebuilt on a regular plan, but plundered by the French army in 1793; five miles northward of Mannheim, on a canal to the left of the Rhine. The country north north-west to Worms is delightful. *Pfeddersheim* and *Arnsheim*, small places, in a tolerably fertile territory, noted for its good wine. *Alsheim*, a little town, near the old bed of the Rhine, the course of this river being now eastward of that place. *Alzey*, Alceia, a small town, formerly surrounded with a wall, and defended by a citadel, on the river Selz, about 10 miles north-west of Worms, and 19 south south-west of Mentz. Near Alzey, on the road to Creutzenach, is a stone monument erected in memory of a dangerous leap which the elector Frederick IV. in 1603, made here on horseback over a broad ditch. *Lindensfels*, a town with an old citadel on an eminence, in a district environed by Mentz, Hesse-Harinstadt, and Erbach. *Oppenheim*, an ancient and small town, formerly surrounded with a wall, which was demolished by the French in 1688 and 1689, together with its citadel. It is situate partly on an acclivity and partly in a bottom, on the Rhine, between the cities of Mentz and Worms. This place was surrendered to the French without a contest in 1792. After their retreat from Worms, and during the siege of Mentz, it was occupied by the Prussians; and in December 1793, when the allies retired from Alsace, the Duke of Brunswick established his head-quarters in it. In October of the same year it fell again into the hands of the French. *Upper* and *Lower Ingelheim*, inconsiderable places on the Selz, in the north corner of the palatinate, few leagues south-west of Mentz. It is the birth place of Sebastian Munster, and was the seat of a council in 1548. *Stromberg*, a town and citadel on the Gilbach, eight miles south of Bacharach. In the præfecturate of Stromberg, iron, lead, silver, black marble, and crystal, are found. *Bacharach*, Bacchi-Ara, a town noted

for

for good Muscatell wine, seated on the Rhine, seven leagues westward of Mentz, with a citadel on a mountain. From Bacharach south-east to Neckarsulm on the Neckar, Busching computes a straight line to be about 20 German miles. *Caub*, Cuba, a small town, few miles north of Bacharach, on the Rhine, with a watch-tower in an island.

*Aremberg*, a small principality, lies in the Eyyfel, between the archbishoprick of Cologne, the dutchy of Juliers, and county of Blankenheim, containing a small town of the same name, with a citadel, upwards of 25 miles south of Cologne, and several villages.

The lordship of *Beilstein* lies in Westerwald, between Nassau-Dillenburg, Hadamar-Weilburg, and the Solm county of Greifenstein. It contains *Beilstein*, a small town and citadel, with upwards of 50 villages, 18 miles west of Giessen.

*Lower Isenburg*, a small county, near Weed-Runkel, bounded on three sides by Treves and Nassau in Westphalia, contains,—*Isenburg*, an ancient and small town, in a deep valley surrounded by steep rocks, on one of which stands a castle, formerly a palace of Charlemagne. In this county lies the lordship of Meud, with the districts of Grensau and Hersback.

The burgraviate of *Reineck*, an inconsiderable territory, lies on the Rhine, between Juliers and Cologne. *Reineck* is a little town bathed by the Rhine, six miles from Andernach, and 31 south south-east of Cologne, between Brisich and Andernach.

## THE CIRCLE OF UPPER RHINE.

This circle is bounded by the electoral and lower circle of the Rhine, Westphalia, Upper and Lower Saxony, Franconia, Swabia, Alsace, and Lorraine. The least portion of it lies on the left, and the largest on the right hand of the Rhine. It consists of the following states :—

The dutchy of *Simmern*, containing black marble, iron, lead, silver, &c. lies in the Hundsruock, Pagus Hunnius, or Hunnorum tractus, where the Huns made conquests and established settlements, between the Rhine, the Mosselle, and the Nahe. The soil of this district is sandy, and consists chiefly of forests and barren heaths. The arable land is best adapted to oats and flax, and the pasture for sheep is excellent. *Simmern*, the capital of the dutchy, is a small town with a castle, about nine miles south-west of Bacharach. Almost entirely destroyed by the French in 1689, it was by degrees rebuilt after the peace of Ryswick. *Argentbal*, *Laubach*, *Hohen-Rhine*, *Stromberg*, *Sobernheim*, &c. are inconsiderable places.

The dutchy of *Lautern*, near the south-west border of the palatinate, contains—*Lautern*, or Kayserslautern, Lutra Cæsarea, formerly an imperial town, now a mean place, in a valley watered by a stream of the same name, 30 miles south-west of Worms. *Otterberg*, *Rockenhausen*, and *Wolfstein*, are small towns in this dutchy.

*Veldenz* is a small county composed of two districts, *viz.* Veldenz and Lautreck; containing—*Vlaenz*, a borough noted for good wine, 18 leagues west south-west of Menz, near Berncastle, on the right hand of the



the Moselle; *Lautereck*, a small town, 10 leagues south south-west of Mentz, on the Glan; *Reuchenbach*, an inconsiderable place.

The principality of *Deuxponts*, containing 96,000 inhabitants, lies on the border of Lorraine, in  $49^{\circ} 20'$  N. latitude, and  $7^{\circ} 20'$  E. longitude. Composed of the ancient county of Deuxponts, and some parts of the preceding county of Veldenz, it contains several fertile vallies watered by small streams; and its barren mountains abound in mines of copper, iron, &c.

*Deuxponts*; Geminaus-pons, or Bipontum, Zweibrucken Germ. the capital of the county, and famous for its literary gazette, is a small and well built town, with a fine palace, 18 leagues south south-west of Mentz, and 16 west of Spire, on the river Erlbach which runs westward to the Saar. In its neighbourhood is the valley of *Schufflick*, where Stanislaus, the dethroned King of Poland, built a villa, now in ruins. *Hornbach*, a small town south-west of the capital. *Homburg*, a town founded in 1682, six miles north of Deuxponts. *Bergzabern*, Tabernæ Montanæ, formerly defended by a castle, now an inconsiderable place, on the Erlbach. *Anweiler*, a small town on the *Quieck*, with the ruinous castle of *Trieffels* on the summit of a hill, 24 miles west south-west of Spire. Here Richard, King of England, was sometime detained a prisoner. *Kleeburg*, a market-town, fortified with a wall and castle, on the south border of the country.

The following places lie in the ancient county of Veldenz, *viz.* *Kussel*, a small town in the district of *Lichtenberg*; *Meissenbeim*, a town and seat, on the Glan; *Odenbach*, on the Glan; *Odernbeim*, on the Glan; *Upper-Moschel*, a small town, above which, on a hill, are the ruins of the castle of *Landsberg*.

The county of *Sponheim*, seven leagues south-west of Mentz, in  $49^{\circ} 50'$  N. latitude, between the Rhine and Moselle, lies in the territories

formerly called Nohgau, Humstruct, Trachgau, and Bedgau, and is divided into two parts by the forest of Saan-wald.

*Kreutzenach*, Crucenacum and Cruciniacum, the capital, is a well-built town, on the river Nahe, about seven leagues south-west of Mentz, near the north-east extremity of the county. Here was a palace of the ancient Frankish kings. In that neighbourhood, on an eminence, are the ruins of Kautzenburg, a castle demolished by the French in 1689. *Sponheim*, or Spanheim, a borough and seat, about 10 miles westward of Kreutzenach, and near it is a Benedictine abbey founded in 1101. *Kirchberg*, a small town and castle, in a populous district, north-west of Sponheim, and 36 miles west of Mentz, equidistant nearly from the Moselle and the Rhine. *Sprendlingen* and *St John* are little flourishing towns. *Trarbach*, formerly Tranerbach, was a fortification of some note, defended by Grevenburg fort, 12 miles west of Kirchberg. In 1703, it was taken by the allies, and in 1734 by the French, who dismantled the town and demolished the fort. The adjacent territory is a fine wine country. *Castelnau*, a small town at the north-west extremity of the county, 12 leagues west north-west of Mentz, and two north of Kirchberg. *Dill*, a village and seat on the Biber, in the Hundsruck. *Winterburg*, a village and seat, about four miles north-west of Sponheim. *Oberstein* and *Birkenfeld*, two little towns, south-west of Sponheim, on the Nahe. *Allenbach*, a village and seat, in the forest of Idar. *Crover*, or Crever, also called Reich, *i. e.* a kingdom, as belonging to the King of the Romans, is a small district containing several villages.

The detached and scattered territories called *Wild* and *Rhingraves*, or Waldgraves and Rhingraves, were occupied by three families till 1750, when the male line of Daun became extinct. To the Counts of Grumbach belong the lordships of Grumbach and Tronecken; containing *Grumbach*, a little town, with a seat on a rock, near the conflux of the Nahe

Nahe and Glan, 38 miles west of Worms; *Talfgang*, a market-town; *Trouecken*, a village and seat on the rivulet Tron.

The family of Stein possess the county of Rhinegrafenstein, watered by the Nahe, the lordship of Wildenburg in the Hundsruck, and the precinct of Worstatt in the præfecturate of Abzey; containing *Rhinegrafenstein*, formerly a strong place on a high rock, bathed by the Nahe, but demolished by the French in 1688. In the valley of Munster are several considerable villages; *Wildenburg*, a castle on an eminence in a forest; *Worstatt*, a small borough about two leagues from Mentz.

The *Daun*, or Dhaun line occupied,—*Dhaun*, a seat on a hill, at the foot of which is a considerable village bathed by the Simmern; *Kirn*, a little town on the Nahe, with a fort in ruins, 12 leagues west south-west of Mentz; in its environs are copper, alum, &c. *Dienringen*, a market-town, and the capital of a lordship, in the county of Saarwerden. *Salm*, a small town in a principality of the same name, at the foot of a hill, near the source of the Saze. *Winweiler*, a town and seat, near a large lake, in the county of Falkenstein. The village of *Mettenheim*, with a seat, and the castle of *Wartenberg*, are situate in the county of Wartenberg. *Dachstul*, a borough, in a lordship of the same name, near the confines of Lorraine. *Kirchingen*, a town and seat, on the river Nidda, in a county of the same name, by the French called Creange, on the border of Lorraine. *Bretzenheim*, a castle in ruins, bathed by the Nahe, near Kreutzerach.

*Nassau-Dietz*, formerly called the golden county on account of its fertility, is watered by the river Lahn. It is a fief of Treves, being granted to the archbishop of that city by the Emperor Frederick III. *Dietz*, the capital, is a small handsome town, containing three churches, with a palace on a hill bathed by the Lahn, about eight leagues northward of Mentz. *Kirchberg*, or Kirberg, a little walled town, two leagues

leagues south south-east of Dietz. - *Nassau*, containing 1500 inhabitants, on the border of the Lahn. On a hill, at some distance, stood *Nassau-berg*, an ancient palace, and the original seat of the Nassau family.

The county of *Nassau-Weilburg*, in  $50^{\circ} 25'$  N. latitude, is watered by the Lahn, and contains mines of silver, copper, and iron. *Weilburg* is a small, well built town, containing 1786 inhabitants, with a handsome seat pleasantly situate on an eminence, near the Lahn, nine miles above Runckel, and 33 north of Mentz. All the roads in the neighbourhood of Weilburg, lie in a direct line, and are planted on each side with a row of trees. *Selters*, a village on the Lahn, noted for its mineral spring, which, however, is of less celebrity than those of Lower Selters. *Weilmunster*, a borough on the Weilbach, near which are silver, copper, and iron mines, three miles south south-east of Weilburg. *Kirchheim-Poland*, a small town with a seat, near the great rock Koenigstul, in a lordship on the mountains of Donnersberg. Poland house is now a farm. *Gellheim*, or Gellenheim, a country town, noted for the victory gained there in 1298, by Albert of Austria over Adolphus of Nassau. *New Saarlceden*, a town built towards the beginning of the present century, in a lordship of the same name, opposite to Bockenheim.

The possessions of *Nassau-Saarbruck-Usingen* lie northward of Mentz, comprehending a county of the same name, the lordships of Idstein, Wisbaden, and Lohr, with several small districts. *Usingen*, a small town, with a seat, built by French refugees, on the Usbach, 27 miles north north-east of Mentz. *Alt-Weilnau* and *New-Weilnau* are two places of little note. *Idstein*, or Edichenstein, a small town of 2000 inhabitants, and a seat. *Wisbaden*, a small well built town, containing 2000 inhabitants, environed by a ruinous wall, in a good wine country, four miles north of Mentz. It is famous for its hot baths, perhaps

perhaps the *Mattiaci fontes celdi* of Pliny, and *Mattiace aque* of Ammianus. The prince's palace was built here in the beginning of the present century. In the days of the Frankish kings, there was in this town a royal court, or Saal, of which the Saalgasse, or Hall-street, still bears the name. In 1318, this place held out a siege against the combined forces of the Emperor Lewis of Bavaria, and the archbishop of Treves. In 1547, it was burned down; and it suffered greatly in the wars of the seventeenth century. A part of its limits is derived from the trenches thrown up by Drusus, opposite to Mentz, for the protection of the Rhine. *Berberich*, a considerable village, pleasantly situate on the Rhine, near which is a seat, where the Prince of Nassau-Usingen sometimes resides, few miles from Mentz. *Lahr*, or Lohr, a small trading town on the river Schutter, in Ortenau, in 1676 laid in ashes by the French. N. B. *Vierherrischen* is a territory belonging partially to Nassau-Usingen, to Nassau-Weilburg, and to Hesse-Darmstadt. It lies northward of, and partly within, the lower county of Katzenellenbogen.

The possessions of *Nassau-Saarbruck*, contain the lordships of Saarbruck, Saar-werden, Leiningen, and Westerburg, with several small districts.

The lordship or county of *Saarbruck*, in  $49^{\circ} 20'$  N. latitude, and  $7^{\circ}$  E. longitude, is bounded on two sides by Lorraine, watered by the Saar, and traversed by a high-way leading out of Germany to France. Of a sandy soil, and, for most part, wooded, it contains some corn land, and abounds in iron and pit-coal. *Saarbruck* is a walled town, consisting of about 200 houses, destroyed by the imperialists in 1676, and afterwards rebuilt, three leagues south of Frier, on the river Saar, which runs northward, and falls into the Moselle at the city of Treves. *St Johann*, a town environed by a moat and rampart, opposite to Saarbruck, with  
which

which there is a bridge of communication. *Ottweiler*, a little open town of 200 houses, with an old castle, in a hilly tract north of Saarbrück. *Hartkirchen*, *Homburg*, and *Jugenheim*, are places of little note, in præfecturates of the same name.

The lordship of *Leiningen* lies opposite to Worms, on the left hand of the Rhine. *Grunstadt* is a considerable, regularly built, trading town, with two seats, four leagues south-west of Worms, in a plain, near a mountain. A large tract of corn land and vineyards belongs to this place. *New Leiningen*, a town in a valley of the same name. *Old Leiningen*, a village in a valley, with a ruined castle on a neighbouring eminence, several leagues south of Grunstadt.

The lordship of *Westerburg*, lying between Montabaur, a præfecturate of the elector of Treves, and the possessions of Nassau, is a tolerably fertile and well watered territory, yielding rye, barley, oats, fruits, and good pastures. It contains a remarkable mine of wood coal. *Gemunden* is a large village, noted for its fairs. To the church in this place anciently belonged 24 prebendaries, instituted in 878. *Weltersburg*, a small walled country town, with a ruinous castle on the summit of an eminence. *Schadeck*, a little town, with a castle on a hill, nearly opposite to Runckel. *Durkheim*, a small town and seat, where the Counts of Leiningen reside, and where the public offices are kept, on the river Hart.

The territories of the house of *Solms*, in *Wetteravia*, contain the following places of some note. *Braunfels*, a small town, with a decayed castle on a hill, about 14 leagues north north-east of Mentz, in  $8^{\circ} 20'$  E. longitude, near the left bank of the Lahn, between Selters and Wetzlar, in a county of the same name, agreeably diversified with hills, vallies, and plains. *Leun*, or *Lein*, an ancient and inconsiderable place on the Lahn. *Greifenstein*, a small town, with the ruins of a strong castle on a neighbouring

neighbouring hill, 40 miles north-east of Coblentz, and 35 north of Frankfort. *Dabhausen*, a village where a French colony settled, and near which was a copper mine. *Hangen*, or Hungen, a small town and castle on the Harlof, about seven leagues eastward of Braunfels, and 10 north-east of Frankfort. *Hohen-Solms*, a little town in a valley, with a castle on a neighbouring hill, three leagues north north-east of Braunfels. *Lich*, a small town environed by villages, on the Wetter, four leagues south-east of Hohen-Solms, in the lordship of Munzenburg. *Laubach*, a town, and the residence of the Counts of Solms-Laubach, three leagues eastward of Braunfels, near the source of the Wetter. *Freyenseen*, formerly an imperial town, now an inconsiderable village. *Utphe*, a large village, containing a seat of the counts, on the Horlof. *Rodelheim*, a considerable borough, with a seat of the counts, on the river Nid, in a territory planted with villages. *Assenbeim*, a small town and castle, 16 miles north-east of Frankfort, at the conflux of the Wetter and Nid, whose united streams run southward to the Mayne.

The county of *Konigstein*, in *Wetteravia*, near the south border of the territories of Solms, is bounded by a ridge of hills called Hohe. *Konigstein*, a small open town, with a castle on a rock, about five leagues north north-east of Mentz, on a Roman intrenchment called Psalgraben. *Ober-Ursel*, a little town, with a chapel in its vicinity frequented by pilgrims. *Geudern*, a town and the prince's residence.

The county of *Upper Isenburg*, so called to distinguish it from Lower Isenburg in the Palatinate, lies in *Wetteravia*, or *Wetterau*, north-east of Frankfort, in 50° 20' N. latitude, and is a tolerably fertile and agreeable territory, containing five towns and 42,000 inhabitants. *Birstein* is a little town, near which is the prince's palace, in the north part of the county. In its vicinity are iron mines. *Wenings*, a small town and seat,

with elegant gardens. *Offenbach*, a regularly built, populous, trading town, containing 8000 inhabitants, on the Mayne, few miles above Frankfort. *Hayn-sur-Dreyeichen*, or Hayn aux trois Chenes, a small town and seat, about three leagues south of Frankfort, in the old imperial forest of Dreyeichen. *New Isenburg*, a regularly built town, founded by a colony of French refugees. *Budingen*, a little town, containing 2000 inhabitants, with a seat and fine garden, in a district of the same name. Its environs produce abundance of wine. *Wachtersbach*, a little town, containing a castle, some time the residence of the counts. *Meerholz*, a borough and seat, at the foot of the hill of Rauenberg, on the river Kinzig. In its neighbourhood gold and silver have been found. The district of *Grundau* is a good wine country, containing several villages.

The principality of *Fulda* is bounded on the west by Hanau, Isenburg, and Hesse-Cassel, on the north by Hesse-Cassel, on the east by Henneberg and Wurtzburg; lying between  $50^{\circ} 5'$  and  $50^{\circ} 50'$  N. latitude, and between  $9^{\circ} 25'$  and  $10^{\circ}$  E. longitude; its greatest extent from north to south being 50 miles, and 15–30 from west to east; containing 90,000 inhabitants.

This country, for most part mountainous and woody, contains some rich arable tracts and salt springs. It is watered by the Fulda and the Saal. The former runs northward to Hesse, and the latter loses itself in the Mayne. Divided into 20 bailiwicks, or small districts, it contains 60 parishes, 10 boroughs and market-towns, and upwards of 90,000 inhabitants.

*Fulda*, the capital, is an indifferently built town, containing an university founded in 1734, in a fruitful territory on a river of the same name, near the centre of the country, 50 miles north-east of Frankfort. The abbey, founded for Benedictine monks in 744, is one of the noblest  
in



in Europe. In 751 it obtained the privilege of being subject to the chair of Rome alone. In 968 the pope conferred on its abbots the primacy over all abbots in Gaul and Germany. In 999 it obtained the liberty of appointing councils. The Emperor Otho I. granted the abbots the dignity of being arch-chancellors to the Roman empress; and the pope Benedict XIV. in 1752 raised the abbey to an exempted bishoprick, which, 1802, was given to the prince of Nassau-Dillenberg, late stadtholder, as an indemnity for this office and his dominions in Holland. *Burghaun*, a little town with a citadel, nine miles north of Fulda, on the rivulet Haun. *Geyss*, formerly a considerable, now a mean town, on the rivulet Ulster, between Hunefield and Dermbach, 16 miles north north-east of Fulda. *Thermbach*, or Dermbach, a town and castle in the district of Fischberg, 25 miles north-east of Fulda, near the north-east extremity of the principality. *Mackenzell*, originally a convent, afterwards a fortress, at present a small and neat town. *Nouhof*, a town and seat on the river Fulda. *Bruckenau*, a small walled town, 16 miles south south-east of the capital. *Hamelburg*, a town with a Franciscan convent, in a fertile tract watered by the river Saal, 14 miles south south-east of Bruckenau, near the south border of the principality. *Salmunster*, founded about the year 1320, and *Herberstein*, are inconsiderable places; the former lying 22 miles south-west, and the latter 16 west of the capital.

The principality of *Heitersheim*, belonging to the order of St John, contains a town of the same name, the residence of the grand prior, who is reckoned a prince of the empire.

The Benedictine abbey of *Prum*, founded in the eighth century by Pepin king of Franks, and in 1579 incorporated with the archbishoprick of Treves, lies in the forest of Ardenne and dutchy of Luxembourg, on

a little river of the same name. The lands and casualties of this abbey, divided between the abbot and convent, contain a small town of the same name; *Altrip*, Altaripa, an ancient place on the Rhine; *Fumay*, Fumacum, on the Meuse; and several villages.

The county of *Waldeck*, in  $51^{\circ}15'$  N. latitude, is bounded on the north by Paderborn, on the east and south by Hesse, on the west by Westphalia; being 30–35 miles from north to south, and 20–24 from west to east. This tolerably fertile county is diversified with mountains, forests, and plains. In some hilly districts, there are mines of copper, iron, and lead, with quarries of marble and slate. Including the small county of Pymont, it contains 15 towns and several villages.

*Corbach*, the capital, situate near the middle of the county, consists of the old and new town; in the latter of which is a gymnasium, or college, 30 miles south of Paderborn. The ruins of Eisenburg castle lie near Corbach, in a hilly tract. *Rhoden*, a small town on an eminence, near the north border of the county, 15 miles north north-east of the capital. *Arolsen*, a regularly built flourishing town, containing a palace, 10 miles north north-east of the capital, near the river Aar. *Miengeringhausen*, a little town north north-east of Corbach, in the road to Arolsen, on a rivulet that runs into the Twiste. *Landau*, a town on an eminence, supplied with water by means of an engine. *Freienbagen*, a little town, seven miles eastward of the capital. *Waldeck*, a town on an eminence, with an old castle on a neighbouring rock, in a mountainous præecture, eight miles south-east of Corbach. *Lower Wildungen*, a tolerably built town, at the foot of a hill, in the vicinity of mineral springs. *Old Wildungen*, a mean town, with a castle on a hill, separated by a valley from Lower Wildungen, near the south border of the county. *Sacksenberg*, and *Furstenberg*, are inconsiderable places near the south boundary.

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The Landgraviate of *Hesse* is bounded on the north by Waldeck, Paderborn, and Brunswick; on the east by Brunswick, Eisfeld, and Thuringen; on the south by Fulda, Isenburg, Nidda, and Solms; on the west by Solms, Nassau, Westphalia, and Waldeck: lying between  $50^{\circ} 30'$  and  $51^{\circ} 40'$  N. latitude, and between  $8^{\circ} 30'$  and  $10^{\circ} 10'$  E. longitude. Of an irregular oval figure, and deeply indented by neighbouring provinces, it extends about 60 miles from north to south, and 50–70 from west to east.

This country, for most part hilly, contains some pleasant and tolerably fertile vallies and plains. In it are mines of various kinds, *viz.* copper, lead, iron, pit-coal, with alum, vitriol, porcelain earth, marble, alabaster. In some districts are salt and mineral springs.

*Rivers.*—The *Lahn*, or Lohn, Lanus, and Logana, runs through the south-west part of the country, augmented by many small streams, and falls into the Rhine near Coblentz. The *Fulda* originates in a bishoprick of the same name, receives the Eder below Melsungen, runs northward by Cassel, and loses itself in the Werra at Munden. The *Werra* has its source in the county of Henneberg, runs nearly along the north-east boundary of Hesse, and below Munden is called the *Weser*, Visurgis. The *Diemel* flows north-east, bathing the common border of Paderborn and Hesse, and falls into the Weser.

The Hessians are descendants of the ancient Catti. From Philip the Magnanimous, grandson to Lewis II. and sovereign of all Hesse, the modern landgraves derive their extraction. He divided his dominions among his four sons—assigning to the eldest, William IV. founder of the Cassel line, one-half; to Lewis IV. a quarter; and to the two others, Philip I. and George I. founder of the Darmstadt line, the other quarter. By defect of heirs, Hesse was afterwards divided between two sovereign families, *viz.* those of Cassel and Darmstadt.

*Hesse-Cassel*, including part of the county of Henneberg and the  
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county of Hersfeld, contains about 405 parishes, 43 towns, 31 castles, 55,000 taxable houses, 1215 churches, 484 ecclesiastical foundations, and 350,000 inhabitants. It is commonly divided into upper and lower, or south and north Hesse; both of which provinces were, by the peace of Tilsit, annexed to the kingdom of Westphalia.

The lower or northern division contains the following places:—

*Cassel*, *Cassellæ*, and *Cassula*, the royal residence, and formerly fortified, is at present a considerable, indifferently built, manufacturing, trading town, containing the war and mine offices, a Lycæum, an arsenal, foundery, manufactures of gold lace, cloth, stuffs, silks, stockings, hats, &c. and 18,450 inhabitants, on the river Fulda, in 51° 19' N. latitude, 54 miles north of Fulda. The old town forms a semicircle on a hill: the upper or new town, south-west of the preceding, is regularly and handsomely built. The palace is situate in the old town, on the bank of the river. Four miles hence is the palace of Weissenstein, celebrated for its fine cascade, called the fall of Carlsberg. *Lichtenau*, a small town in a barren territory, four leagues south south-east of the capital. *Spangenberg*, a little town, with a castle on an eminence, six miles southward of Lichtenau. *Melsungen*, a town containing a royal seat, on the Fulda, six miles above the influx of the Eder. *Breitenau*, formerly a Benedictine abbey, on the river Fulda, between Melsungen and the influx of the Eder. Near this place the Fulda takes two remarkable circuits among the mountains. *Friderswald*, a small town and seat in a district of the same name. Here an alliance was concluded in 1551 between France, Saxony, Brandenburg, and Hesse. *Vach*, or *Fach*, *Oppidum Fanum*, a town 14 leagues south south-east of Cassel, on the Werra, near the influx of the Ulster, in the road between Leipsick and Frankfort on the Mayne. In the district of Vach is Meisner, the highest mountain in this province. *Allendorf*, a protestant town of 500 houses, on the Werra, about seven leagues eastward of Cassel, amidst high and rocky hills. In its neighbourhood

bourhood are great salt works. *Grebenstein*, a town consisting of 300 houses, 10 miles north of the capital, near an eminence bathed by the Fssc. *Immenhausen*, a town frequently destroyed by fire, few miles south-east of Grebenstein, near the skirt of a forest. There are several lofty hills containing iron in those parts. *Helmershausen*, a small town on the Diemel near its influx into the Weser, seven leagues north of the capital. At no great distance is the castle of Kruckenberg. *Karlshaven*, formerly called Syburg, a town at the conflux of the Diemel and Weser. *Hof-Geismar*, an old town containing 400 houses, in a pleasant valley, near a good medicinal spring. *Wolfhagen*, a town on an eminence westward of Cassel, at the conflux of the Erpe and Diemel. *Zierenberg*, formerly Tyrenberg, a town frequently damaged by fire, on an eminence bathed by the river Warme, between Dornberg and Behrenberg, seven miles north-west of Cassel. *Gudensberg*, a little town of 200 houses, near which stood two castles on two high rocks, 10 miles south south-west of the capital. *Niedenstein*, an old town, having formerly a castle on a craggy rock, south south-west of Cassel. *Felsberg*, a mean town, with a castle on a neighbouring rock, in which Philip the Magnanimous was born. *Homburg*, the convocatory town of the district of Schwalm, 18 miles southward of Cassel, on the river Efze. Its castle, which stood on an eminence, was taken by the imperialists in 1636, but was recovered and demolished by the Hessians in 1648. *Ziegenbayn*, a small town of 300 houses, and formerly the residence of the counts, in a morass environed by the Schwalm, near the centre of Hesse, 25 miles south south-west of Cassel. *Treysa*, a town consisting of 400 houses, formerly more considerable, but destroyed by the imperialists in 1646, few miles south-west of Ziegenhayn. *Schwarzenborn*, an old town, destroyed by fire in 1636, eastward of Ziegenhayn, between two high mountains, nine miles south of Homburg.

*Towns, &c. in Upper Hesse.*—*Marburg*, or Marpurg, the capital, is  
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an indifferently built town, on a declivity bathed by the Lahn, containing an university founded in 1527, an academy, &c. 17 leagues south-west of Cassel, and 20 north north-east of Mentz. On the summit of an eminence stands a fortified castle. *Rauschenberg*, a small town near a mountain; eight miles north north-east of Marpurg. *Wetter*, a town formerly noted for its abbey of nobles, seven miles northward of the capital. *Frankenberg*, a decayed town, founded by Thierry, King of the Franks, and fortified by Charlemagne, on the Eder, 18 miles north of Marpurg. The new part of the town was founded in 1336. *Rothenburg*, a small town with a royal seat, divided into two parts by the river Fulda, about eight leagues south south-east of Cassel, in 51° N. latitude nearly. *Sontra*, an inconsiderable town, frequently damaged by war and fire, 10 miles north-east of Rothenburg, on a rivulet at the foot of a hill, among mountains. *Wanfreid*, a town of 250 houses and a seat, at the conflux of the Frieda and Werra. *Eschwege*, an old and regularly built town, containing 4500 houses, and a thoroughfare, frequently consumed by fire, on the Werra, nine leagues south-east of Cassel, and three north of Sontra, near the high mountain of Meisner, in a district planted with villages.

The lower county of *Katzenellbogen* also belongs to the house of Hesse. It is detached from Hesse-Cassel, and situate in Wetteraw, being bounded by Treves, Mentz, Nassau, &c. It is divided into three præfecturates, containing the following places.—*Rheinfels*, originally a convent, now a castle or fortress, on a steep rock bathed by the Rhine, 18 miles south of Coblentz, and 26 north-west of Mentz. It was gallantly defended against the French in 1692; and in 1754 the right of garrisoning it was surrendered to Hesse-Cassel. At some distance, on a rock, is the fort of New-Katzenellbogen, and on the opposite bank of the Rhine stands the fort of Gewershausen. *St Gear*, or Gewer, the capital of the county, containing 11,000 inhabitants, is situate at the foot  
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of an immense rock, which approaches so near the Rhine that houses are built in hanging streets. It is commanded by the castle of Rheinfels. On the projections of the rock fortifications are raised and lines formed, which render the castle a place of great strength. This fortress is frequently mentioned in the histories of German wars. In 1692 Tallard besieged it in vain, retreating with the loss of 4000 men, and nearly 200 officers: but in 1758 the Marquis de Castries surprised it without any loss, and it remained in possession of the French till 1763, when it was restored by the treaty of peace. The territory thence south-east to Mentz is rich and populous, owing partly to the natural fertility of the soil, and partly to the facility of exportation by the Rhine. *Reichenberg*, a castle on a high rock near the Rhine, in the thirty years war several times taken and burnt. *Nastatt*, a little town on Nastatt heath, several miles east of Rheinfels, near the Muhle, or Mulbach. *Hohenstein*, formerly a place of strength, now a ruinous castle, on an eminence near the Aar. *Langenschwalbach*, a small market-town southward of Hohenstein, and noted for its mineral springs and natural curiosities.

*Uppper Hesse* belongs to the house of Darmstadt. *Giessen* is a strong town with an old castle, containing a Lutheran university founded in 1607, a classical academy, several churches, and 4000 inhabitants, five leagues southward of Marburg, on the river Lahn. In 1547 this place was dismantled by order of the Emperor; but in 1560 the works were repaired, and afterwards improved. *Stauffenberg*, a small town, with the ruins of a castle in its neighbourhood, five miles north of Giessen, on the left hand of the Lahn. *Granberg*, formerly a royal villa, now a decayed town, on an eminence, 10 miles eastward of Giessen. *Homburg*, a small, walled town, frequently damaged by fire, with a castle on an adjacent eminence, four leagues south-east of Marburg. *Alsfeld*, an ancient but inconsiderable town, with an old castle, near the river Schwalm, 26 miles north-east of Giessen, and 20 eastward of Marburg.

This is the first town in Hesse that received the confession of Augsburg. *Ulrichstein*, a small open town, with a castle on a hill, supposed to be the most elevated ground in Hesse, seven leagues east of Giessen. *Schotten*, a little town in a district of the same name, where lies the source of the river Nidda, six miles south-west of Ulrichstein. *Nidda*, formerly Nythe, a town and castle, seven miles south-west of Schotten, in a fertile tract watered by a river of the same name. *Bingenheim*, a town and castle in a level and fruitful territory called Fulda-mark. *Echzell*, a town in the most fertile part of Wetteraw, 13 miles south-east of Giessen. *Upper Rosbach*, a mean place between Homburg and Friedberg, 14 miles north of Frankfort, and memorable for a victory gained over the French by the King of Prussia, November 5, 1757. *Butzbach*, an old town with a handsome seat, eight miles south of Giessen, in a marshy but fertile plain, in the south-west corner of the Landgraviate. The palace of *Philipseck*, belonging to the princes of Hesse-Darmstadt, is situate on a hill near Butzbach. *Konigsberg*, a little town, with a ruined castle on an eminence, six miles north-west of Giessen. *Biedenkopf* is noted only for its iron works. *Battenberg* and *Hatzfeld*, two old towns on the Eder, near the south-east border of the dutchy of Westphalia. *Itter*, a small place, in a lordship of the same name, almost environed by the county of Waldeck, and watered by the river Itter, which falls into the Eder near Herzhausen. This lordship is a hilly but not unfruitful tract. Several districts are clothed with forests and rich pastures; and near Thal-Itter is a profitable copper mine.

Other jurisdictions and estates, beside the foregoing, belong to Hesse-Darmstadt. Among these Busecker valley, containing nine villages, and 500 vassals, is the most considerable.

The regency of *Darmstadt* is composed of the upper county of Katzenelnbogen, with part of the lordship of Epstein. The former, lying  
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in 49° 50' N. latitude, borders on the Rhine, the Mayne, the Palatinate, and Mentz; and is tolerably fertile.

*Darmstadt* is a well-built town, containing a palace, and 9000 inhabitants, seven leagues south-east of Mentz, in a sandy territory, watered by a river of the same name that runs north-west to the Rhine. There are no regular fortifications round the town. A high stone-wall serves only to prevent the garrison from deserting. The adjacent country is diversified with sandy plains, thick forests, and fruitful fields. An avenue extends southward about 30 miles to Heidelberg. *Trebur*, Treburia, anciently the residence of the Carlovingian kings, and the seat of a council, a town 11 miles north-west of Darmstadt, at the conflux of two small streams which run westward to the Rhine. *Ebrfelden*, a village 10 miles west south-west of Darmstadt, on the Rhine, where Augustus King of Sweden erected a pillar 56 feet in height. *Zwingenberg*, a small town, formerly defended by a castle, on the highway between Darmstadt and Heidelberg, and 11 miles south of the former, near mount Malkenberg, one of the highest hills in Germany: the greatest part of this town being destroyed by the French in 1693, it was rebuilt on a more regular plan. *Epstein*, a small town in an agreeable and fertile territory near the conflux of the Mayne and the Rhine. *Braubach*, a little town near the Rhine and some mineral springs. Fort *Marzburg*, situate on a rock, at the foot of which are mines of copper and silver. In an adjacent valley stands the castle of Philipsburg. *Ems*, noted for its hot baths, near which are several handsome buildings. *Katzenellenbogen*, a town and castle, with an iron mine in the neighbourhood, in a county of the same name on the right hand of the Rhine, between the archbishopricks of Mentz and Treves.

The territories of *Hesse-Homburg* lie in Wetteraw, about eight miles northward of Frankfort, near a ridge of hills called Hohe. *Homburg* is

a regularly built, populous, flourishing, manufacturing town, on an eminence, with a palace for the prince's residence, and a commercial academy founded in 1774. Hesse-Homburg likewise possesses three districts in the country of Magdeburg and Halberstadt.

To *Hesse-Philipstadt* belong *Kreutzberg*, a large village, and *Philipstall*, a market-town, seated on the river Werra, in the præfecturate of Kreutzberg, which lies between the north border of Fulda and the landgraviate of Hesse-Cassel, 40 miles south-east of Cassel, and 42 north north-west of Fulda.

The principality of *Hersfeld* lies in  $50^{\circ} 55'$  N. latitude, between Upper and Lower Hesse and the bishoprick of Fulda. It is watered by the river Fulda, and is abundantly fertile. Incorporated with Hesse, and included in the territory of Fulda, it contains—*Hersfeld*, a town of 500 houses, with a palace, a cathedral, a gymnasium, a rich hospital, &c. on the Fulda, about seven leagues north of the abbey, and 10 south of Cassel: in its vicinity is a mineral spring. *Schlenklengsfeld*, a considerable village, near the forest of Landeckerberg.

The county of *Hanau-Munzenburg* lies in  $50^{\circ} 15'$  N. latitude, in Wetteraw, bounded by Isenburg, Fulda, Reineck, Mentz, and Frankfort; being about 40 miles from west to east, and of very unequal breadth. One of the most fertile territories in Germany, it is enriched by the products of the soil, by a copper and silver mine, as well as by some cobalt works and salt pans. The river Mayne, which traverses it, receives most of the streams by which it is watered.

This county is reckoned to contain 24 towns, 66 villages, and 70,000 inhabitants.

*Hanau*, the capital, is a manufacturing and trading town, containing  
12,000

12,000 inhabitants, in a plain, near the influx of the Kinzig into the Mayne, 13 miles above, *i. e.* east of Frankfort. It is divided into the old and new town; both of which are encompassed by a wall and other fortifications. The former contains a palace, an university, and other public buildings. The latter was built on a regular plan by the French refugees in 1597. Almost all the streets terminate in a grand square, which is the centre of the town. There are several flourishing manufactures in woollen stuffs, porcelain, tobacco, &c. A canal is dug to the Mayne for the conveniency of commerce. About 10 miles southward is *Dettingen*, famous for a battle, June A. D. 1743.

*Rumpenheim* is a considerable village, where is a frequented ferry across the Mayne. *Windecken*, formerly *Wunneck*, a mean town, 13 miles north-east of Frankfort, where the lords of Hanau some time resided. *Markæbel*, a borough enjoying peculiar privileges granted by the Emperor Charles IV. The environs of *Bergen*, near Frankfort, produce excellent wine. *Rodheim*, a country town, to which Charles IV. granted the same municipal privileges with the city of Frankfort. *Holzhausen*, a town that formerly belonged to the lords of Epstein. *Nauheim*, near which are salt mines; *Dorheim*, on the Wetter; and *Ortenberg*, on the Nidder, are inconsiderable places. *Steinan*, a small town and seat, southward of Schlutern, which stands at the conflux of the Kinzig and Elenbach, near the border of Fulda, 10 leagues north-east of Hanau. *Bieber*, a flourishing town, with mines of copper, iron, and cobalt in its neighbourhood. *Babenhausen*, a small town with a castle, some time the residence of the counts of Hanau, near the river Gernsprinz, about five leagues south of the capital. *Schwarzenfels*, in a district of the same name; *Hasslau*, or *Hassel*, in a fertile tract; *Munzenberg*, on the Wetter; *Assenheim*, at the conflux of the Niddau and Wetter; are market-towns of little note. *Gelnhausen*, formerly an imperial city, now a small town, with a castle, on the Kinzig, six leagues north-east of Hanau.

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The lordship of *Hanau Lichtenberg*, for most part, lies in Upper Alsace, and is subject to France. Certain præfecturates, still annexed to the empire, contain the following places:—*Lichtenau*, formerly a walled town, at present a considerable and handsome borough, north-west of Hagenau; *New Freystadt*, a small and flourishing town, founded in 1745; *Wilstadt*, a considerable town, with an old castle; *Sebafheim*, a borough to which Charles IV. granted the same privileges with those of Hanau.

A portion of the possessions of *Hesse-Harmstadt*, subject to France, forms an extensive and abundantly fertile territory in Alsace, divided into seven districts, containing large forests, towns, castles, and about 100 villages, eight leagues north-west of Strasburg. *Brumat*, Brocomagus, is a handsome village with a seat. *Ingweiler*, a little town, on the Motter, eight leagues north-west of Strasburg. *Lichtenberg*, a village at the foot of a hill, with a castle on a steep rock, six leagues north-west of Hagenau. *Bouxviller*, an indifferent town, with a Gothic castle, three leagues southward of Lichtenberg. *Werlhofen*, a small town, formerly fortified, near the old castle of Rosemburg. *Wolfisheim*, a large village about one league from Strasburg.

The county of *Witgenstein*, in 50° 50' N. latitude, about 18 leagues north of Frankfort, is bounded by the dutchy of Westphalia, and the possessions of Hesse-Darmstadt. About 20 miles in length, and 10–13 in breadth, it abounds in pastures, forests, and metals, and is watered by the Lahn and the Eder. *Witgenstein* is a residence of the counts on a hill, at the foot of which is *Laasphe*, an inconsiderable town. *Schwarzenau*, a small manufacturing town on the Eder. *Berleburg*, a town with a handsome palace, seven miles north north-west of Witgenstein, on the rivulet Berlin, near its influx into the Eder.

The

The bishoprick of *Worms*, in  $49^{\circ} 35'$  N. latitude, is about 12 miles long, and 5–8 broad, almost environed by the Lower Palatinate, watered by the Rhine, and diversified with forests, fertile plains, and excellent pastures. It contains two towns, 18 villages, and 14,000 inhabitants. In ancient times the Vangiones inhabited this district, and in the middle age it was called *Wormesveld* and *Wormatzfeld*. Beside the city of *Worms*, hereafter described, it contains *Newhausen*, a borough where was anciently a palace, which Dagobert King of Franks converted into a church. *Rheim-Turkheim*, *Hockheim*, *Dirmstein*, three small towns. *Roxheim*, a village with a seat, on a canal which has a communication with the Rhine.

The bishoprick of *Spires*, in  $49^{\circ} 20'$  N. latitude, lies on both sides of the Rhine, southward of *Manheim*, and almost surrounded by the Palatinate. About 30 miles in length, and 20–25 in breadth, it consists of hilly tracts and arable land, yielding corn, wine, almonds, and chesnuts. It contains ten bailiwicks, nine towns, upwards of 90 villages, and 50,000 inhabitants. The Nimetes anciently inhabited this territory; and in the middle age, the bishoprick formed a part of the *Speyrgau*.

*Bruchsal*, or *Bruxhall*, is an open, indifferently built town, partly burned by the French in 1676 and 1689, six leagues southward of *Spires*, on the *Salza*. The bishop's palace is an elegant building. *Langenbrucken*, a well built village, noted for its mineral spring. *Rotenburg*, a little town, with the ruins of a castle, in the *Prurhein*, seven miles south-east of *Spires*. *Upper* and *Lower Grumbach* belong to a district of the same name; near the latter is a mineral spring. *Philipsburg*, formerly *Udenheim*, a town and fort, two and a half leagues south of *Spires*, on the Rhine. At the peace of *Munster*, the French obtained leave to keep a garrison here; but this privilege, in 1769, at the peace of *Nimeguen*, was ceded to the emperor. At the peace of *Ryswick*,  
Philipsburg

Philipsburg and all its fortifications were partly consigned to the emperor and partly demolished. In 1734 this fort was taken by the French, but restored in 1737. Since that time the works are fallen to decay. *Gerspach*, a little trading town on the border of the Rhine. *Weibstadt*, a market-town in Creichgau. *Kirzweiler*, an inconsiderable town, with a castle called Marienburg, four leagues west of Spires. *Eidesheim*, a town noted for fine wine that grows on the banks of the Hart. *Deydesheim*, a town and seat on the Hart, in a fruitful district.

The following places in Lower Alsace belong to this bishoprick: *Lauterburg*, Lutraburgum, a small town advantageously situate on the Lauter, and left hand of the Rhine, six leagues south south-west of Spires. Here was anciently a Roman fort. *Jockgrim*, a little town on an eminence bathed by the Rhine. *Savern*, Taberna, formerly fortified, now a mean open place.

The priory of *Weissenburg*, secularized in 1524, and incorporated with the bishoprick of Spires in 1546, is situate in the ancient imperial city of the same name in Lower Alsace, 10 leagues south-west of Spires, on the left hand of the Rhine. It was originally a Benedictine abbey, founded in 624.

The imperial priory of *Odenheim* was a convent of Benedictines, founded in 1122, and secularized by pope Alexander VI. in 1494. It possesses *Odenheim*, a mean place in Creichgau, and several inconsiderable villages. In 1507 the convent was removed to Bruchsal, in the diocese of Spires, but is still called Odenheim from the place of its foundation.

The bishoprick of *Strasburg*, containing 25,000 inhabitants, was founded by Dagobert in the seventh century; and most of its territories lie

lie in Alsace; but the two following districts belonging to it are in the German empire, viz. *Oberkirch*, in Ortenau, and *Ettenheim*, in Brisgau. *Oberkirch* is a small town, containing 1000 inhabitants, with a citadel, on the Rench. *Oppenau*, a little town in a valley watered by the river already mentioned, and noted for two mineral springs. *Renchen*, a considerable town on the same river. *Ettenheim*, a market-town, containing 2000 inhabitants, on the rivulet Ettenbach.

The bishoprick of *Basil* lies between the Sundgau, Montpelgard, Burgundy, Neufchatel, and the Swiss cantons of Bern, Solothurn, and Basil. The territory belonging to this bishoprick is upwards of 40 miles in length, and 15–20 in breadth. Diversified with mountains, hills, and vallies, it is divided into two parts, one of which is incorporated with Switzerland, and the other is subject to the jurisdiction of the German empire. The former contains—*Biel* and *Neuenstadt*, with their territories, the districts of Erguel, Elfingen, and Thesenberg (see Switzerland). In the latter are the following places of some note. *Bruntrut*, or Porentrui, Brundusia, a town on the Hallen, containing the bishop's palace, several convents, and formerly a college of Jesuits, about 30 miles westward of Basil. *Delsperg*, or Delmont, Telamontium, a town on the declivity of a hill, at the termination of a narrow valley, where Birsa and Sorn, two small streams, unite. Here is an episcopal palace and two convents. *Lauffen*, a small town in an agreeable and fertile plain watered by the Birsa, 12 miles south south-west of Basil. *Soudersitz*, St Ursanne, an inconsiderable town, on a rivulet, in a pleasant valley bounded by high mountains. *Arlesheim*, a market-town on the Birsa, and the seat of the chapter, few miles south of the capital. *Bellelay*, a rich abbey of Praemonstratenses, with a fine church. *Pfeffingen*, a village and citadel near the Birsa. The district of *Freyenberg*, or Mont de Bois, is a group of rugged and barren hills; among which is a citadel

the river Doux. *Munsterthal*, or valley of Moutiers, 10 leagues south south-west of Basil, is composed of many small vales formed by the ridges of Mount Jura, and watered by the river Birsä. At one of the extremities is a very narrow defile, supposed to have been cut by the Romans.

*Imperial cities.*—*Worms*, anciently Borbitomagus and Vangiona, in the middle age Guarmacia and Gormotia, the capital of an archbishoprick of the same name, is a considerable indifferently built city, containing a cathedral founded in the seventh century, bishop's palace, other public buildings, and 6500 inhabitants, situate in a spacious and fruitful plain near the influx of the Prim, Els, and Geisenbach, into the Rhine, about 10 leagues south south-east of Mentz. This city, famous for diets held here in 1495, 1521, 1545, and 1578, and for a treaty between Great Britain, Hungary, and Sardinia, in 1743, has undergone many misfortunes by fire, war, earthquakes, and other calamities. Here the reformation began in 1525. Its environs produce excellent wine. A plain extends southward to Manheim.

*Spire*, or Spires, civitas Nemetum, and Nemidona, is an ancient, tolerably built, thinly peopled city, containing a handsome cathedral, other public buildings, and 7000 inhabitants, in a delightful plain on the right hand of the Rhine, seven leagues south of Worms, on the rivulet Spirbach. A diet was held here in 1529, which gave rise to the name of Protestants. Its chief privilege was the imperial chamber, or sovereign court of judicature for appeals of the subjects of the empire, which continued here from the year 1530 till the city was totally destroyed by the French in 1689, when it was removed to Wetzlar in Hesse. The city, remaining waste ten years, was rebuilt after the peace of Ryswick. In 1793 it was taken by the French.

*Frankfurt*



*Frankfort* on the Mayne, or Frankenfort, Francofurtum, is a large indifferently built, fortified, manufacturing, trading city, of a circular figure, containing several magnificent public edifices, and upwards of 30,000 inhabitants, of whom 7000 are Jews. It is divided into two unequal parts by the Mayne, over which is a bridge composed of 14 arches. Its commodious situation, and two celebrated annual fairs, render it one of the principal commercial towns in Germany. In it are considerable manufactures of silk, tobacco, porcelain, &c. also associations of persons of the same rank, as nobility, artists, booksellers, &c. who assemble on a certain day. Being a thoroughfare, it is frequented by company. It was anciently the residence of the Frankish kings. In the town-house the ecclesiastical and temporal electors meet for choosing an emperor; and here is kept the golden bull which regulates such elections, and contains the fundamental institutes of the empire, written in Latin capitals, on forty-three quarto leaves of parchment. This city lies 22 miles eastward of Mentz. In 1792 it was taken by the French, but soon after resigned to the Prussians. In 1793 it was surrendered to the French, who, on the defeat of Jourdan at Wurzburg, were obliged to evacuate it in the same year. The adjacent country is fertile, and adorned with villages and seats.

*Friedberg*, Mons Frederici, formerly a considerable, now a decayed city, is pleasantly situate in a fruitful district of Wetterau, on an eminence bathed by the Esbach, at the foot of a ridge of hills called Hohe, 18 miles north of Frankfort.

*Wetzlar* is a small walled city, containing 7000 inhabitants, environed by hills, at the influx of the Wetzbach and Dill into the Lahn, 30 miles northward of Frankfort. Being a place of no trade, it is supported by lawyers employed in the imperial chamber, which was removed higher

from Spire in 1693. It has two suburbs, and a castle called Carls-mund.

The lordships of *Schaumburg* and *Oberstein* have no vote nor seat in the diets of this circle. In the former is a seat of the same name, on an eminence near the Lahn, 17 miles south-east of Coblantz; and the latter contains *Oberstein*, a little town on the Nahe, with several villages.

#### THE CIRCLE OF SWABIA.

*Swabia*, Suevia, so called from the Suevi, its ancient inhabitants, was distinguished in the fifth century by the appellation of Alemannia. From that part of the electorate of Brandenburg which lies between the Weser and the Oder, the Suevi migrated southward, crossed the Elbe, settled on the banks of the Mayne and the Danube, and in the time of Julius Cæsar had extended their cantonments to the Neckar and Rhine. They inhabited so large a part of Germany, that many different nations and tribes were included among them. Towards the conclusion of the fifth century, the Franks took possession of Swabia, and appointed dukes to the government of the country. This dignity became hereditary in the family of Frederick of Hohenhausen, son-in-law of Henry IV.

In the middle age Swabia was divided into many districts called Pagi, or Gaus, the names of some of which are still in use, as Algau, Ergau, Brisgau, Craichgau, Rhingau, Thurgau, &c.

That part of Swabia, now included in the circle of Austria, has been already described. A small portion of it belongs to Upper Rhine. The most considerable division of it composes the circle of that name, bounded on the north by the circles of Rhine and Franconia, on the east by Bavaria, on the south and west by the river Rhine; lying between  $47^{\circ} 15'$  and

and 49° 20' N. latitude, and between 7° 35' and 10° 50' E. longitude; being 90–110 miles from north to south, and about 130 from west to east; containing 11,664 geographical square miles, 26 earldoms and lordships, four ecclesiastic and 13 lay principalities, 19 independent prelaties, 31 free cities, and 1,800,000 inhabitants.

Several extensive tracts in this country are barren and thinly inhabited. The most elevated mountains are in the chain called Alp. Those which cover the Schwarzwald, or black forest, are not so high. From the hills at the base of this range, the rivers Danube, Neckar, Ens, &c. flow. Towards Alsace the hills rise suddenly to a great height; but the declivity on the opposite side is gradual. The forests with which they are clothed were anciently part of the Hercynian Sylva. The chain called Alp extends at first eastward, then turns to the north, and afterward to the east, reaching almost to the bank of the Danube; its direct length from Konigsbroom to Ebingen being upwards of 60 miles.

*Rivers.*—The principal rivers are the *Rhine* and the *Danube*. The former runs along the south border from lake Constance to Basil, and thence northward along the western boundary, separating this circle from Alsace. The latter from Schwarzwald flows eastward by Sigmaringen, Marchthal, Ulm, &c. and augmented by several considerable streams on the right hand, it bathes Donauwerth, and enters into Bavaria. The *Lech* rises beyond the south-east extremity of the circle, and with little variation runs northward along the east border of the circle, and loses itself in the Danube. The *Neckar*, from its source in the Schwarzwald, not many miles from that of the Danube, runs northward by Rothweil, Rotenburg, Ezlingen, Hollbron, and Wimpfern, beyond which it enters into the palatinate, and falls into the Rhine at Manheim.

Under the Emperor Frederick III. Swabia was divided into four parts or quarters. The head of the first is the Duke of Wurtemberg, of the second the Margrave of Baden, of the third the Bishop of Constance and Abbot of Kempten, and of the fourth the Bishop of Augsburg.

This

This country, with the exception already mentioned, is fruitful in corn, wine, and pasturage.

The bishoprick of *Constance*, or *Costnitz*, on both sides of a lake of the same name, in  $47^{\circ} 40'$  N. latitude, comprehended, in 1717, two cities, seven villages, 22 hamlets, 1632 heads of families, 1458 houses, 7623 English acres of arable land, 1768 acres of forests, and  $4634\frac{1}{2}$  mannsmaade, *i. e.* as much meadow ground as one man can mow in a day.

The lake of Constance and Bregenz, also called the Bodensee and German Sea, *Lacus Bodamicus*, derives its name from *Castrum Botami*, now *Bodmen*, an imperial palace in the time of the Carlovingian emperors, and lies from south-east to north-west on the south border of Swabia. It is about 30 miles in length, and traversed by the Rhine. Towards the north-west it forms two bays; in one of which, called *Ueberlinger-see*, *Lacus Acronius*, is the island of *Meinau*; and in the other, called *Under* or *Zeller-see*, *Lacus Inferior*, or *Venetus*, lies the island of *Reichenau*, which abounds in vineyards and fruits.

The most remarkable places belonging to the bishoprick are the following:—

*Mersburg*, or *Marspurg*, a small town containing 2000 inhabitants, on the north border of Bodensee, opposite to Constance. The bishop's palace here was burnt in 1647. Near this place, in the lake, stands a cross, on which is an inscription importing that the lake in that part is 18,544 feet in breadth and 681 deep. *Markdorf*, a small town containing 1500 inhabitants, with a convent and nunnery, seven miles north-east of Marspurg. *Reichenau*, a Benedictine abbey formerly very rich, and an immediate free imperial foundation; but since the beginning of the fifteenth century, it has greatly declined, and in 1535 was incorporated with the cathedral of Constance.

The

The Benedictine abbey of *Petershausen*, founded about the year 980, stands directly opposite to the city of Constance. In 1641 and 1682 it lost several estates and lands by the fortifications added to the city; but some lordships and villages still belong to it.

The lordship of *Rothelen* lies in Kletgau near the Rhine, containing a seat and several villages.

The lordship of *Consenberg* is situate on the north side of the Danube near Tuttlingen, in the dutchy of Wurtemberg, 10 leagues north of Constance.

The abbey of *Lindau*, founded in the tenth century, stands in a town of the same name on an island near the south-east extremity of the Bodensee.

The Benedictine abbey of *Weingarten*, founded in the eighth century, and belonging to the cathedral of Constance, stands in the market-town of Altorf, on mount St Martin. The lordships of this abbey are—*Brochenszell* on the Schusz; *Hagnau* on the lake of Uberlingen; and *Blumeneck* between the counties of Sonneberg, Pludentz, Feldkirch, and Bregentz in Walgau; together with several estates and manors.

The Præmonstratensian abbey of *Weissenau*, Augia-alba, originally a seat of hermits, was founded by Pepin, and enriched by the Dukes of Swabia. It stands on the bank of the river Schusz, or Chusz.

The small county of *Montfort*, in 47° 46' N. latitude, bounded by the rivers Chusz and Argen, and the Bodensee, contains—*Tetwang*, a little town on the Muhlenbach, which falls into the Chusz; *Tbann* and *Langenargen*, considerable villages; the castle of *Schomburg*, &c.

The

The county of *Hohenems* lies south of the Bodensee, along the Rhine, in the valley of Rhinthal, surrounded by the Austrian lordship of Arlberg. *Old* and *New Hohenems* are two strong castles in an elevated situation. *Ems*, Amisium, is a market-town with a seat, near which are two small lakes, and a sulphureous bath. *Lustnau*, an old village, where the Carolingian kings some time resided.

The lordship of *Egloff*, eastward of Montfort, and watered by the Argen, contains a market-town of the same name and several villages.

The counties and lordships of *Waldburg-Truchsess* lie scattered in 47° 50' N. latitude, between the Iler and the Danube, and contain the following places belonging to different branches of that family:—*Zeil*, a market-town and seat, and *Aichstetten*, a village, both on the rivulet Aitrach; *Aitrach*, a large village on a rivulet of the same name near its influx into the Iler; *Wolfegg* and *Waldsee*, two villages and seats, north-east of Bodensee, near the district of Altorf; *Scher*, a small town and seat in a barren tract on the Danube, about 30 miles north of Marspur; *Trauchburg* and *Niedeck*, two seats in a district between Kempten and Egloff.

*Kempten* is a Benedictine abbey near the imperial town of the same name on the Iler, 50 miles south of Ulm. *Buchenberg*, a market-town in the forest of Wuerlingen, on the left hand of the Iler, 10 leagues north-east of lake Constance. *St Martinszell*, *Legau*, *Tbingau*, *Ganzburg*, &c. places of little note.

*N. B.* The territory of Kempten has no villages, but many estates, the rents of which yield a considerable revenue.

The districts which compose the bishoprick of *Augsburg*, anciently a part of Vindelicia, lie scattered between the rivers Lech, Iler, and Danube.

Near

Near Tyrol the country is hilly and barren; but elsewhere it is diversified with verdant meadows and fertile plains.

The following towns belong to this episcopal principality:—

*Dillingen*, a small town and residence of the bishop, containing 3000 inhabitants, on the Danube, 26 miles north north-west of Augsburg. Here Bishop Otto founded an university in 1552; and Pope Gregory XIII. instituted an academy for missionaries to be employed in the conversion of protestants, and the instruction of protestant youth in the doctrines of popery. *Ayslingen*, a market-town near the Danube above Dillingen. *Zusmarshausen*, on the Zusan; *Pfaffenhausen*, on the Mindel, 10 leagues north-east of Augsburg; *Schwaneck*, on the Gunz; *Schwabmunchen*, in a plain watered by the Lech; *Buchloe*, on the Gebnach; *Leeder*, near the Lech; *Southofen*, near the source of the Iler, &c. are small market-towns in this bishoprick.

An inconsiderable territory belonging to the abbey of *Ursperg*, bounded by the Mindel and Kamblach, contains several villages.

The Præmonstratensian abbey of *Roggenburg*, founded as a priory in 1126, and in 1440 created an abbey, belongs to the cathedral of Augsburg, from which it is nine leagues westward. Towards the conclusion of the sixteenth century it lost several estates and manors; but is still in possession of eight villages and few hamlets, near the Gunz, surrounded by the territories of Austria, those of the Bishop of Augsburg, and the county of Fugger.

The lordships of *Mindelheim* and *Schwabeck* lie in Algau, south of Roggenburg, in 48° 10' N. latitude, environed by the lordship of Schwabeck, abbey of Yrsee, margravate of Burgau, &c. containing—*Mindelheim*, a small town of 400 houses, on the Mindel, 11 leagues south-east

of Ulm; *Frickenhausen*, a handsome village and seat near the Gunz; *Dasperg*, or Masmuhle, a village noted for its bath near the Gunz; *Schwabeck*, a castle; and *Turkheim*, a market-town.

The lordship of *Wiesensteig*, about 10 square miles, lies on the border of Ulm, in  $48^{\circ} 33'$  N. latitude; containing a small town of the same name, almost consumed by fire in 1648, on the river Fils, 17 miles north-west of Ulm, in a valley bounded by high hills; *Deckingen*, a little town on the Fils; and several villages.

The territory of the abbey of *Yrsee*, anciently Ursin, Ursinum, or Irsingum, consists of several parishes, lying between Kempten, Kaufheuren, and Mindelheim, in  $48^{\circ} 5'$  N. latitude. This abbey was founded for Benedictine monks in 1182.

The territories of the Counts *Fugger* are composed of three parts. One part includes the counties of *Kirchberg* and *Weissenborn*, already described (see Austria). The other two parts, divided between several branches of the family, contain—*Norndorf*, a market-town in a lordship of the same name, lying between the rivers Schmutter and Lech; *Kirchheim*, a market-town with a seat, on the rivulet Hossach, near the Mindel, nine leagues south-east of Ulm; *Tieffenried*, a hamlet noted for an image of the Virgin Mary to which adoration is paid; *Gloett*, a market-town on a stream of the same name that falls into the Danube; *Babenhausen*, a little town and seat on the Gunz, four leagues westward of Kirchheim, and 11 west south-west of Augsburg; *Boos*, a neat town and seat, five miles south south-west of Babenhausen, on the right hand of the Iler; *Bieberbach*, a market-town with a seat, four leagues northward of Augsburg; *Wasserburg*, a market-town with a castle on a point of land which runs into lake Constance, 80 miles south-west of Augsburg.

The



The lordship of *Thannhausen*, situate near the Præmonstratensian abbey of Ursperg, on the river Mindel, contains a small market-town and few hamlets, six leagues west of Augsburg.

The priory of *Wettenhausen*, with the territories belonging to it, lies in the margravate of Burgau, near the rivers Gunz, Kamblach, and Mindel. The abbey stands on the bank of the Kamblach, and possesses several villages and hamlets.

The abbey of *Roth* founded in 1126, and belonging to the diocese of Augsburg, lies between the abbey of Ochsenhausen, the county of Waldburg, and other small territories. In 1642 it sold its property in the church of Amendingen; but still retains the villages of *Berkheim* and *Haslach*, with few hamlets.

The principality of *Œttingen*, 17 leagues northward of Augsburg, in 48° 55' N. latitude, lies on the left hand of the Danube, in the north-east corner of the circle; being about 28 miles from north to south, and 20–23 from west to east, containing 56,000 inhabitants. It is watered by the Wornitz and other smaller streams that run south to augment the Danube. *Œttingen*, the capital and the seat of the regency, is a small town on the Wornitz, containing a palace, a literary academy, &c. and 5000 inhabitants, 50 miles north of Augsburg, on the confines of Bavaria. *Durrwangen*, on the Sulz; *Spiegelberg*; *Gnotzheim*; *Wallerstein*; *Neresheim* in Hartfeld, or Durus Campus, so called from the barrenness of its soil; *Upper Bissingen*, in a district watered by the rivulet Kossel; *Holzkirch*, on the Wornitz, six miles south of Œttingen; *Trochtelfingen*, on the Egcr; are inconsiderable market-towns. *Harburg*, a borough and seat on the Wornitz, 15 miles south of Œttingen, and seven north of *Donau-*

wert. *Allerheim*, a village, near which a battle was fought between the French and Bavarians in 1645.

The abbey of *Kaysersheim*, founded in 1135, and some time under the jurisdiction of the Dukes of Bavaria, was united to the circle of Swabia in 1757. It stands at a small distance from Donauwert, in the county of Graispach, and has a considerable territory belonging to it.

The lordship of *Eglingen*, on the south border of Oettingen, contains a little town of the same name and some hamlets.

The Præmonstratensian abbey of *Marchthal*, belonging to the cathedral of Constance, stands on a rock near the Danube, in the interior part of the circle, between Scheer and Ulm. Its territory extends southward to a small lake called the Federsee, or Lacus Plumarius, containing nine villages and several hamlets.

The Benedictine abbey of *Elchingen*, founded in 1128, is situate on a hill near the Danube, surrounded by the territories of Ulm. Since the year 1521 it has lost near 200 estates. It still retains 14 or 15 villages.

The abbey of *Buchau*, founded in the tenth century, stands in the small imperial city of the same name, 14 leagues north north-east of Constance, and nine south-west of Ulm, on the border of lake Feder. It possesses the lordship of Stasberg in the duchy of Wurtemberg, containing a town of the same name and two villages; and it exercises several rights in the towns of Sulgau and Mengen.

The Benedictine abbey of *Ochsenhausen*, originally a priory, and raised to an abbey in 1391, is situate between the imperial towns of  
Biberach

Biberach and Memmingen, about four leagues eastward of lake Feder. It exercises jurisdiction over a small town of the same name on the Rottam, that runs north to the Danube, and over a very fertile territory divided into six districts.

The counts of *Koenigsegg* possess the counties of Rothenfels and Koenigsegg. The former, lying on the south-east corner of Swabia, on the left hand of the Iler, eight leagues eastward of lake Constance, is about 20 miles long and 8-12 broad; containing *Innenstadt*, a considerable and populous market-town, on a rivulet that falls into the Iler, together with 15 or 16 parishes on a hill and in the pleasant valley of Ach. The latter is bounded by Heligenberg, Scheer, Alschausen, and Altorf, lying five or six leagues south-west of lake Feder. It contains a seat of the same name on a hill and several villages. The market-town and barony of Aulendorf, on the east border of Alschausen, and south of lake Feder, likewise belongs to the counts of Koenigsegg.

The commandery of *Alschausen* possesses a seat of the same name, with several hamlets between Koenigsegg and Aulendorf. The village of Alschausen, being imperial and free, is not under the jurisdiction of this order. *Rohr*, a market-town on the river Kamblach, in Burgau; *Walastetten*, near the Gunz; *Meinau*, a pleasant island near the north extremity of lake Constance; *Beuggen*, a borough in the south part of Brisgau, with several villages scattered in different districts of this circle, likewise belong to commanderies of the Teutonic order.

The Cistercian abbey of *Salmonsweyler*, Salamonis villa, was founded towards the middle of the twelfth century, on the river Ach, about eight English miles north of Marspurz. Before the conflagration in 1697, it is said to have been one of the finest monasteries in the empire. It exercised

exercised jurisdiction over many villages, several manors, and the four following abbies, viz. the Cistercian abbey of *Heggebach*, founded in the eleventh century, north of Buchau; *Guttenzell*, Dei cella, founded in 1240; *Rothmunster*, vallis beatæ Mariæ virginis, near Rothweil and the Neckar; *Baindt*, founded in 1240, on the Schews. But Salmansweyler has lost above one-third of its ample revenues.

The estates of the princes and landgraves of *Furstenberg* lie in this circle, except the lordship of Weytra, which is situate in Austria, above the Ens. They comprehend Werdenberg, Stuhlingen, and Baar, Hausen, Moeskirch, &c. containing 22 towns and 70,500 inhabitants.

*Werdenberg*, formerly occupied by counts of its own, contains a castle of the same name on a rock; *Jungnau*, a market-town, in a district between the county of Sigmaringen and the territories of Austria, watered by the river Lauchert; *Trochtelfingen*, a small town in a district between Wurtemberg and Hohenzollern, on the Schmeicha in the Alb.

*Stuhlingen* is a small and indifferently fertile territory between the canton of Schaffhausen and Brisgau, in the south-west corner of Swabia. Its small town of the same name, containing 1000 inhabitants, is situate on the Wulach, seven leagues north-west of Constance. *Neustadt*, on the Wulach.

*Baar* is a tract on the border of Schwarzwald, in which lies one of the sources of the Danube. *Furstenberg*, a town and castle on a hill, 12 leagues north north-west of Constance. *Geisingen*, *Moringen*, and *Neiding*, little towns near the Danube. *Blumberg*, *Huffingen* on a hill, *Loeffingen* in a fertile valley, and *Donaueschingen*, near which the Danube assumes its name, are places of little note.

*Hausen* is a lordship in a vale of Schwarzwald, watered by the Kenzing or Quinche, 18 leagues north north-east of Basil. It contains the small towns of *Hausen*, *Haszlach*, and *Wolffach*, with an abbey and priory.

*Moeskirch*,

*Moeskirch*, on the Danube, is bounded by Alschausen, Petershausen, Wald-pö g, &c. containing *Moeskirch*, a little town containing 2700 inhabitants, with a seat, in Hegau; *Moeningen*, a market-town, with several seats and villages.

The lordship of *Waldsparg* lies on the borders of Alschausen, Nellenburg, and Moeskirch, and contains two villages and some hamlets.

*Gundelfingen* lies between the duchy of Wurtemberg and the abbey of Zwifalten, on the left hand of the Danube, containing a seat with a village of the same name on the Lauter, six leagues north-east of Ulm; *Huingen*, an inconsiderable town on the Lauter; and two villages.

The county of *Thengen* lies in Hegau, on the north-east border of Schaffhausen, and contains a small town of the same name, eight miles south south-east of Furstenberg, in the road to Constance, and few villages.

The principality of *Lichtenstein* is composed of two lordships, viz. Vadutz and Schellenberg, near the efflux of the Rhine out of lake Constance. Of small extent, it contains—*Vadutz*, a market-town, with a castle on a steep rock; *Benderen*, a monastery, and several villages.

The landgravate of *Kletgau*, or Schwarzenberg, or county of Soulz, Pagus Latobrigicus, a small but fertile territory, is bounded on the north and east by Schaffhausen and Zurich, on the south by the Rhine, on the west by the forest towns, in  $47^{\circ} 40'$  N. latitude, and  $8^{\circ} 20'$  E. longitude. *Thungen*, or Tiengen, a small town, and the prince's residence, four leagues westward of Schaffhausen, and one north of the Rhine.

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The county of *Hohenzollern*, five leagues north of the Danube, and 20 leagues east of the Rhine, in  $48^{\circ} 22'$  N. latitude, including other estates belonging to the prince, contains—*Hohenzollern*, an old fortress on a hill, 19 leagues north of Constance; *Hechingen*, a small town, and the prince's residence, on the Starzell, few miles north of Hohenzollern; *Grosselfingen*, a market-town; *Sigmaringen*, a little town and seat on the south bank of the Danube; *Haigerloch*, a market-town on the river Eyach.

*Zwifalten*, a Benedictine abbey belonging to the cathedral of Constance, and founded in 1089, is situate at the foot of the hills of Alb, at the conflux of two small streams, on the left hand of the Danube, 17 leagues north-east of Constance, in  $9^{\circ} 20'$  E. longitude from Greenwich. The territory of this abbey consists of Reichenstein and 16 villages, with the castle of Mechenenthal.

The duchy of *Wurtemberg* and *Teck*, the most considerable and fertile part of the circle, is bounded on the north by the bishoprick of Spire, the Palatinate, Kreichgau, and Hohenloe; on the east by the territory of Hall, Limpurg, Ulm, Rechberg, Wiesensteig; on the south by the territories of Austria, Hohenzollern, Rothweil, Furstenberg, &c.; on the west by Furstenberg, Ortenau, Baden, and Dourlach; lying in  $48^{\circ} 30'$  N. latitude, and between  $8^{\circ} 10'$  and  $9^{\circ} 45'$  E. longitude from Greenwich; being about 70 miles from north to south, and 60–70 from west to east.

Some tracts are indifferently fertile, but for most part the country consists of champaign lands and pleasant well watered vallies, abounding in all the necessaries of life, except salt, which it procures from Bavaria. Considerable quantities of grain are exported. It contains copper, silver, some iron, finely variegated marble, and mineral springs.

springs. The largest river is the *Neckar*, Nicer or Nicrus, which originates in the Schwarzwald, and divides the dutchy into two parts. Another division is made by a ridge of hills called Boysersteig, Weinteig, and Hasensteig.

According to an exact computation, this dutchy lately contained 68 boroughs, 1200 market-towns, villages, and hamlets, and 609,000 inhabitants. The principal manufactures are silk, linen, and woollen.

*Towns, &c.*—*Stutgardt*, the capital of the dutchy, and a bishop's see, is an indifferently built town, containing a magnificent ducal palace, an academy of painting, sculpture, and architecture, established in 1701, several handsome public edifices, and 18,000 inhabitants. It is situate in a delightful territory on the Nesenbach, few miles above its influx into the Neckar, equidistant nearly from the Danube and the Rhine, 24 leagues eastward of Strasburg. The town is small, but the suburbs are considerable and elegant. Though environed by a wall flanked with towers, yet it is a place of no strength. In 1546 and 1547 it suffered greatly by the Spaniards; in 1634 by the imperialists; in 1688, 1693, and 1707, by the French. The adjacent hills are covered with vines.

*Canstadt*, Cantaropolis, is a small, well built, populous town, containing 2000 inhabitants, pleasantly situate on the right bank of the Neckar, few miles from the capital. In its vicinity are medicinal springs. On a hill, a mile eastward of the town, 1700 bones of different animals were discovered, together with the walls of a Roman building. In the same district, on a hill, stands the ancient castle of Wurtemberg, the residence of the counts till the year 1320. *Waiblingen*, a little town containing 2100 inhabitants with a seat, few miles north-east of Canstadt, in a fertile tract watered by the Rems, a small river that falls into the Neckar. During the thirty years war the greatest part of this place was destroyed. *Schorndorf*, a small fortified town, containing 3200 inhabitants, with an old castle, in a valley watered by the Rems, about 18 miles eastward of

the capital. In 1538 and 1560 it was strengthened by additional fortifications, in 1634 besieged and taken by the imperialists, in 1646 by the French, and in 1743 greatly damaged by fire. *Beutelspach*, a mean town, near which are the ruins of Capelburg castle, once the residence of the Counts of Wurtemberg. The cathedral formerly stood in this town, but in 1321 was removed to Studgardt.

*Leonberg* is a small tolerably built town, containing 1390 inhabitants, with a seat, on the Glems, eight miles west of Studgardt. *Goppingen*, a small manufacturing town, containing 4600 inhabitants, in a pleasant plain, three leagues south of Schorndorf, on the Fils which runs westward to the Neckar. In 1519 the Swabian confederacy made themselves masters of it. In its neighbourhood is an excellent mineral spring called Schwalbrun. *Urach*, anciently the capital of an earldom of the same name, now a little town, containing 3000 inhabitants, noted for its manufactures of damask and other linen, at the foot of the Alb, in a valley watered by the Erms. In 1634 the imperialists made themselves masters of it. Near it is the strong castle of Hohen-Urach, seated on a hill. Not far from Urach is the famous *Holzrutsche*, an iron canal about 900 feet long, constructed for the purpose of conveying wood into the river Erms. *Nurtingen*, formerly Nuweringen, an old little town with a seat, five leagues south of the capital, on the river Neckar. In 1634 it was ravaged by the imperialists, and suffered by fire in 1750. Its hospital, founded in 1450, is the richest foundation in the duchy.

*Marpach*, or Marbach, is a small town containing 1800 inhabitants, in a pleasant and fruitful valley, five leagues north of the capital, at the conflux of the Murr and Neckar. In 1546 it suffered from the Spaniards, in 1642 it was twice plundered, in 1693 burnt by the French, in 1745 damaged by a storm. Its district consists of corn land, meadows, and vineyards. *Beilstein*, an ancient and small town, containing 1500 inhabitants, noted for its hot baths, few leagues north of Marpach. In 1643



it was plundered by the Duke of Weymar's forces, and in 1693 was burnt by the French. *Neuffen*, an inconsiderable town containing 1270 inhabitants, near which is a fortress of the same name on a steep hill. *Calw*, a small manufacturing, trading town, containing 3490 inhabitants, on the Nagold, about 20 miles west of the capital. The castle, in which the ancient Counts of Calw resided, stood on a hill above the town, but in 1600 was demolished. *Zavelstein*, a little town on a hill, at the foot of which, in a narrow valley, is an excellent mineral spring, five miles south-west of Calw. *Neuenburg*, a small town containing 1265 inhabitants, nine leagues westward of Stutgard, on the river Enz, with a castle on an adjacent hill north north-west of Calw. In some old neighbouring pits are found considerable quantities of those excellent iron stones called glass-heads or blood-stones. *Wilbad*, a small well built town, noted for its hot baths, 10 miles north-west of Calw, in a deep valley watered by the Enz, not many miles below the source of this river, which runs north and eastward to the Neckar. *Brackenheim*, formerly the capital of Zaber-gau, now a small town containing 1370 inhabitants, about 20 miles north of Stutgard, on the rivulet Zaber, and left hand of the Neckar. *Vayhingen*, a little town containing 2440 inhabitants on the Enz, five leagues north north-west of the capital.

*Great Sachensheim*, a town situate between Vayhingen and the influx of the Enz into the Neckar. *Ludwigsburg*, a handsome, manufacturing town, with a seat, containing 6800 inhabitants, two leagues north of the capital, on the left hand of the Neckar. Towards the beginning of the present century, in this place were two farm-houses only. *Lauffen*, an old, well built town of small extent, on the right bank of the Neckar, in a fertile tract seven leagues north of Stutgard. In its neighbourhood is a small lake. *Great Botwar*, a small town containing 2135 inhabitants, on a stream of the same name south-east of Lauffen, in a fruitful territory. *Murhard*, a little town containing 4000 inhabitants, north-east of the

capital, on the Murr. *Weinsberg*, a town in Sulmgau, partly on the declivity of a hill and partly in an agreeable valley, eight leagues north north-east of the capital. There is a castle in the upper part of the hill. *Neustadt*, a town at the conflux of the Brettach and Kœcher, two leagues north of Weinsberg. In 1444 this place belonged to the lords of Weinsberg, in 1483 to the elector-palatine, and in 1504, during the palatinate war, was conquered by the house of Wurtemberg. *Meckmuhl*, an old and mean town, once containing a cathedral, on the Jaxt, eight miles north of Neustadt. *Tubingen* is an ancient, considerable, well built, populous, manufacturing town, slightly fortified, and defended by a castle, about 20 miles south south-west of Stutgard, in a valley watered by the Neckar. In the thirty years war it was frequently besieged and taken. The university was founded in the year 1477. Near the town is a medicinal bath. *Atensteig*, a small town on the Nagold, seven leagues west north-west of Tubingen, in the Schwarzwald, or black forest. *Liebenszell*, or Zell, a little town on the Nagold, northward of Altensteig, and seven leagues west of the capital. *Biblingen*, a small town on an eminence, with a castle on a higher ground, near the forest of Schaubuch, environed by a fertile territory, about 12 miles south-west of the capital. *Widberg*, a town on the Nagold about 20 miles north-west of Tubingen. *Frudenstaad*, a small fortified town on a rock, defended by a citadel, about 35 miles west of Tubingen, near mount Kniebiss, on one side of which is an important defile or narrow passage into the black forest. In its neighbourhood is the valley of *St Christopher*, which contains a copper and silver mine. *Sulz*, a town containing 2087 inhabitants, on the Neckar, 30 miles above, *i. e.* west south-west of Tubingen, near the castle of Albeck, situate at the termination of the ridge of hills called Alb. *Dornstetten*, a town in Schwarzwald, near the rivulet Glatt, six miles eastward of Frudenstaad, and about 13 leagues south-west of the capital. *Duilingen*, a town containing 3083 inhabitants, without the boundary of the

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the dutchy, above 20 leagues south south-west of Stutgard, near the estate of Furstenberg on the Danube. *Nagold*, an inconsiderable place containing 2548 inhabitants, on a stream of the same name in Schwarzwald, and noted only for a medicinal spring discovered in its vicinity in 1736. *Hornberg*, a small place containing 2130 inhabitants, on the river Gutach, 12 leagues south-east of Strasburg, near a mountain that contains an excellent iron mine. *Bahlingen*, a town containing 2780 inhabitants, in a fruitful tract watered by the Eyach, about 20 miles south-west of Tubingen, near a medicinal spring and a noted hill called Heuberg. *Kirchheim-under-Teck*, a neat town on the Laut, about 16 miles south south-east of the capital. The ruins of the castle of Teck are on a neighbouring hill. *Blaubeyren*, Aræ Flavixæ, a town near the source of the Blau, among the hills called Alb.

The following places are in the proper estates of the reigning duke, and under the management of the chamber of finances. *Heimsheim*, a small town about five leagues west north-west of the capital; *Gochsheim*, a town and castle on the Craich, laid in ashes by the French in 1689, and again consumed by fire in 1738; *Wendlingen* on the Lauter, near its influx into the Neckar, five leagues south south-east of the capital; *Neidlingen*, beyond Kirchheim; *Weiltingen*, on the Wornitz; *Ochsenberg*, on the Zaber; places of little note. *Brenz*, anciently a Roman station, now a market-town, on a river of the same name.

*N. B.* There are many convents and religious houses in the dutchy of Wurtemberg.

The county of *Loewenstein*, lying between that dutchy and the county of Hohenloe, belongs to the house of Wurtemberg, and contains a small town of the same name, four miles north north-east of Beilstein, and several villages, near the north border of the dutchy.

The lordship of *Justingen*, five leagues westward of Ulm, is almost wholly included in the Wurtemberg districts of Blaubeuren, Munsingen, and Steuszlingen. It contains several villages.

The principality of *Montbelliard*, or Mumpelgard, in  $47^{\circ} 30'$  N. latitude, and  $6^{\circ} 50'$  E. longitude, belonging to the house of Wurtemberg, is bounded by Alsace, Lorraine, Franche-Comte, and the bishoprick of Basil; being 12 leagues long and 10 broad. *Montbelliard* is a town containing upwards of 6000 inhabitants, with a citadel on a rock, advantageously situate in a fertile territory, 40 miles west of Basil, at the conflux of the Alain and Rigole, whose united streams assume the name of Aldua, and fall into the Doux or Doubs. The citadel and fortifications were demolished by the French in 1677. At some distance are rich mines of iron. At *St Susannah*, about three miles from Montbelliard, are several deep caverns and other natural curiosities. *Mandeure*, Mandubia, anciently a Roman colony, now a large village on the Doux. In its environs are the ruins of a palace, a temple, baths, &c. *Allenjoy*, a considerable village with a seat, on the Allan. *Horburg*, a little town bathed by the Ill, near the ruins of Argentuaria, which was destroyed by the Vandals, in a district of the same name, lying between the Ill and the Rhine. *Riquewir*, or Riqueville, an inconsiderable town in a lordship bounded by the Ill and mount Vosges. Its environs are covered with vineyards. In the district of *Ostheim* are three villages and two seats. *Haricourt*, a small town formerly fortified, in a lordship of the same name, watered by the Rigole. *Blamont*, Albus Mons, a little town with a strong castle, three leagues south of Montbelliard. *Montcheroux*, a considerable, well built, trading town, on the declivity of mount Lomont. Near the village of *Chatelot*, on the Doux, is a noted medicinal spring. *Passavant*, a little market-town, near which is a large and deep cavern.

The small county of *Bondorf* lies between Biar and Stuhlingen, in  $47^{\circ} 55'$  N latitude, belongs to the abbey of St B'aise, and contains a small town of the same name, with several villages and hamlets, few leagues south-west of Furstenberg.

The county of *Hohen-Geroldseck*, in Ortenau, on the western border of Schwarzwald, about eight miles east of the Rhine, in  $48^{\circ} 23'$  N. latitude, contains two seats and some mean villages.

‡ The margravate of *Baden*, in  $48^{\circ} 50'$  N. latitude, and  $8^{\circ} 15'$  E. longitude, on the right bank of the Rhine, is bounded by the bishoprick of Spire, the Palatinate, Wurtemberg, and Ortenau; being 40 miles from north to south, and 10–24 from west to east; watered by the Enz, the Wurts, the Nagold, the Murg, and other small streams; containing 200,000 inhabitants. This country, anciently a part of Austrasia, is agreeable and fertile, abounding in corn, wine, hemp, flax, grass, and wood. The estates of which it is composed are distinguished by the names of upper and lower marquisate. The mines of Oberweill and Canderon produce excellent iron; there are in several districts quarries of free-stone and various kinds of marble; and some manufactures are encouraged and in a flourishing condition.

*Uwens, &c.*—*Karlsruhe*, the ordinary residence of the margrave, is an open town consisting of one principal street above an English mile in length, built on a regular plan, and containing 9000 inhabitants, in a sandy but fruitful plain in Hartwald forest, eight leagues northward of Baden. The palace is at the termination of the street. The Gymnasium Illustre was first founded at Durlach in 1583. *Mublburg*, a little town on the Alb. The prince's palace here was destroyed by the French. *Durlach*, once the residence of the margrave, and a considerable manufacturing town, has a dull appearance, though the streets are uniform and

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the houses tolerably built, eastward of Karlsruhe, and six leagues north north-east of Baden, on the Phintz, at the foot of mount Thurnberg. *Pforzheim*, formerly the residence of the younger branch of the margraves, a considerable town, containing several flourishing manufactures and 6000 inhabitants, at the conflux of the Nagold, Wurm, and Enz. *Rastadt*, a regularly built, handsome town, containing an elegant palace, in a delightful plain called Rastadtheath, on the Murg, three miles above its influx into the Rhine, and four northward of Baden. Here the negociations for peace commenced between the Emperor and French king in 1714. *Baden*, a town with a castle, situate on a rocky and uneven ground, which renders the streets inconvenient and crooked, near the Oclbach, and environed by vineyards, about 18 leagues west of Stuttgart, and five miles from the right bank of the Rhine. It has been long famous for its springs, some of which are hot and accounted good in nervous disorders. They are impregnated with salt, alum, and sulphur. *Gersfach*, a small town on the Murg, and *Eberstein*, a castle with a market-town near it, formerly belonged to the county of Eberstein in the black forest; but this county, on the extinction of the counts its proprietors, fell in 1660 as a vacant male-fief to the margraves of Baden. *Ettlingen*, a little town and convent on the Alb, between Durlach and Rastadt. *Steinbach* and *Buhel*, places of little note, in districts of the same name. *Stollhofen*, a small town, eight miles south-west of Baden, near the Rhine, environed by a marsh. *Kehl*, a village with a fortress in ruins, opposite to the city of Strasburg. *Mablberg*, a town and seat in Ortenau.

The margravate of *Hochberg*, watered by the Ens, contains the following places:—*Emmendingen*, a tolerably built market-town on the Ens; *Hochberg*, an old castle; *Weisweil*, a noted village; *Salzburg*, a little town, near which is an old silver mine and an excellent bath; *Lorrach*,

a small, well built town, in the lordship of Rœttheln, fruitful in corn, wine, and pastures; *Schopfheim*, a manufacturing town on the Wiesen, in a hilly but tolerably fertile district; *Badenweiler*, a town with an old castle in a territory of the same name, abounding in corn, wine, and minerals; *Mulheim*, a considerable and well built market-town.

The princely priory of *Ellwangen* was first established in 764 as a convent of Benedictines, afterwards as an abbey, and in 1461 changed into a temporal priory. To this priory belong the following places on the border of Franconia, in  $48^{\circ} 51'$  N. latitude, and  $10^{\circ} 10'$  E. longitude. *Ellwangen*, a little town containing 5000 inhabitants, with a priory on the Jaxt, 40 miles north north-east of Ulm. Near it on one eminence stands a palace, and on another a church frequented by pilgrims. *Wasersaltingen*, a market-town near the imperial city of Aalen. Several villages and manors.

*Imperial cities and towns in Swabia.*—*Constance* was formerly an imperial city, but now belongs to the house of Austria (see Austria).

*Augsburg*, Vindelicia, Augusta Vindelicorum, or Rhætorum, one of the handsomest towns in Germany, and somewhat resembling Antwerp, is situate on an eminence in a fruitful, agreeable, and healthy territory, at the conflux of the Lech and Wertach, on the eastern border of Swabia, 35 miles north-west of Munich, and 24 south of the Rhine. It is a well built, flourishing, commercial city, nine and a half miles in circuit, environed by ramparts, walls, and ditches, famous for its ingenious artists in clocks, goldsmiths' works, and ivory, for its confession of faith presented to Charles V. in 1530, and for its diet held in 1555. It contains a cathedral which is a gloomy gothic edifice, six parochial and six Lutheran churches, an elegant senate-house, a gymnasium, two abbies, three nun-

neries, several hospitals, and 36,500 inhabitants. Some of its streets are steep, others broad and well-paved. Many of the houses are old and have a mean appearance; but the modern part of the town is regularly and neatly built. The academy of arts has no other view than to promote manufactures, and produce good mechanics. The aqueducts for the conveyance of water from the Lech are well constructed. Here an alliance was concluded in 1686 between the empire, Spain, and Sweden, in opposition to France. In 1703 and 1704 it suffered much by the Bavarians and French. The country is level to Munich, but of indifferent soil.

*Ulm* is a considerable, antique, gloomy, indifferently fortified, commercial city, containing a large cathedral, a protestant convent and academy, a town house, valuable town library, an hospital, arsenal, other public buildings, and 14,000 inhabitants, about 14 leagues westward of Augsburg, at the conflux of the Blau, Iler, and Danube, in a territory consisting of hills, vallies, and fruitful plains, and planted with villages. It has a considerable trade in wine, linen, paper, and other articles. The diets of Swabia are usually held here. In 1702 this place was surprised by the elector of Bavaria. Hence a flat and sandy country extends to Augsburg.

*Esslingen* is a small city containing several churches, a fine town house, a rich hospital, &c. in an agreeable territory watered by the Neckar, seven miles above, *i. e.* southward of Stuttgart. It has three considerable suburbs, near one of which stands a citadel; and on an island is the arsenal. Its environs produce good wine. The territory belonging to it is surrounded by the dutchy of Wurtemberg.

*Keutlingen*, a small town, contains one parochial church, an hospital, organ house, and 8000 inhabitants, about 20 miles southward of Stuttgart, and eight east of Tubingen, on the rivulet Echetz that runs north to the Neckar. In 1726 the whole town, a few houses excepted, was destroyed



destroyed by fire. Near it is a sulphureous spring discovered in 1716. Four parochial villages and one hamlet belong to it.

*Nordlingen*, a small town, stood on an eminence called Emeransberg until the year 1238, when it was consumed by fire. Afterward it was built on its present site, in a fruitful plain watered by the Eger, in the canton of Russ and county of Ettingen, about 14 leagues north north-west of Augsburg, and 12 north-east of Ulm. In the year 1647 it was besieged seventeen weeks by the imperial army; and in its neighbourhood the Swedes were defeated by the imperialists in 1634 and 1646. A compact was entered into here, in 1702, between the five circles, and the town was better fortified, as being a bulwark to Franconia against Bavaria. It contains 6 or 7000 inhabitants.

*Hall*, Hala Suevorum, a town containing several handsome public buildings, and 6000 inhabitants, principally salt-boilers and handicraftsmen, on the river Kochin, 24 miles east of Hailbron, and 50 north of Ulm, near the north border of Swabia. Environed by hills and of difficult access, it is noted for its salt springs. In 1710 several protestant princes here entered into a convention among themselves. The suppressed coin called hellers takes its name from this place. To its jurisdiction belong seven districts, planted with three towns and many villages.

*Überlingen*, a small town on a rock in a bay of lake Constance, is divided into three parts, *viz.* the lower and upper town and gallenberg, containing 3117 inhabitants. Its moats are formed of so many stone quarries. Near it is a good mineral spring. Its inhabitants carry on a considerable trade in corn.

*Rothweil* is an old and indifferently fortified imperial town, on an eminence bathed by the Neckar, in Schwarzwald and a territory surrounded by Wurtemberg, Hohenberg, and Furstenberg, 13 leagues east of the Rhine, five north of the Danube, and 15 north north-west of

Constance. In 1519 it entered into a perpetual alliance with the cantons of Switzerland; but receiving an Austrian garrison in 1632, on its being besieged by the Swedes, it was excluded from that alliance. Here the emperor has a tribunal that extends its jurisdiction over the circles of Swabia, Franconia, and the Rhine. Not far from the town is the Cistercian abbey of Rothmunster, belonging to the diocese of Constance.

*Heilbronn*, or Hailbron, is a well built, trading town, containing 7100 inhabitants, in a fertile and agreeable territory watered by the Neckar, near the border of the lower palatinate, 33 miles south-east of Heidelberg, and 30 north of Stutgard. The college and town library is in the convent formerly belonging to the Minorites. Within the jurisdiction of this town are four parochial villages. The adjacent country yields good wine.

*Gemund*, originally Kayserseuth, a commercial town, containing five churches, four convents, three nunneries, and 5000 inhabitants, is situate in a valley watered by the Rems, near the eastern border of Wurtemberg, about 25 miles northward of Ulm, and nearly as far east south-east of Stutgard. The inhabitants subsist partly by trade, and partly by making all kinds of silver toys. Marshal Villars encamped here in 1707. Thirteen parochial villages belong to it.

*Memmingen* is an indifferently fortified, trading town, containing five churches, several chapels and convents, and 9000 inhabitants, in a fertile plain watered by the Aach, near the Iler, 40 miles south-west of Augsburg. This place carries on a good trade with Switzerland and Italy in salt, linen, hops, grain, &c. It is defended not only by art but likewise by nature, being surrounded by a morass. After a siege of nine weeks it was taken in 1647 by the Bavarians and imperialists. Its district includes many scattered villages.

*Lindau*, Lindaviium, sometimes called Little Venice, is an old and meanly built town, consisting of 700 houses, on two islands in lake Constance

stance, the largest of which has a communication with the continent by a bridge 290 paces in length. The castle and the Heylen Maur, or heathen wall, stand near the bridge, and are reckoned Roman works. In 1647 it held out a siege nine weeks against the Swedes. In 1728 it was damaged by fire. There are several villages under its jurisdiction.

*Dinkelspuhl*, Tricollis, or Zeapolis, a small town formerly walled, containing 6500 inhabitants, on the right hand of the Wornitz, 5 miles north north-east of Ulm, in a district full of little lakes, between the north border of Œrtingen and Franconia. A hamlet constitutes the principal part of its district.

*Biberach*, a town containing about 5000 inhabitants, seven leagues south-west of Ulm, and few miles east of Federsee, in a valley watered by the Riess that runs northward to the Danube. In its district are several farms, villages, and hamlets. Two miles thence is the Jordan bath.

*Ravensburg*, formerly Gravensburg, a trading town containing 3800 inhabitants, in a valley on the Schusz in Algau, 14 leagues south south-west of Ulm, at equal distances nearly from Federsee and lake Constance. This was an imperial town before the time of King Rodolphus. The castle, which stood on an adjacent eminence, was burnt by the Swedes in 1647. The trade of this town in various articles is considerable.

*Kempten*, Campidona, a town containing a palace, an abbey church, and 450 houses, in Algau on the Iler, about 15 leagues south south-west of Augsburg, in the south-east corner of Swabia. This was anciently a Roman station. In 1633 it was taken by the imperialists. It is possessed of lands, tithes, &c. but no villages, and has a considerable trade in linen.

*Kauffbeuren*, a town consisting of 8 or 900 houses, in a valley of Algau, watered by the Wertach, six leagues north-east of Kempten. Five parochial villages belong to it.

*Weil,*

*Weil*, or Weilerstadt, Wiila, a small town containing 1500 inhabitants, environed by the dutchy of Wurtemberg, on the Wurm, about 14 miles west of Stutgard. This was the birth-place of Kepler, and was taken by the French in 1643.

*Wangen* is a little manufacturing and trading town, containing a parish church, hospital, and convent, on a hill bathed by the river Argen, six leagues north of the south-east extremity of lake Constance. The inhabitants manufacture linen, fine paper, and iron wares—and carry on a considerable trade with the red wine raised in the vicinity of the town. There are several villages in its district.

*Ysni*, a little town with a Benedictine abbey, watered by a stream of the same name, in Algau, about nine miles eastward of Wangen, on the border of Egloff and of Switzerland. A considerable part of this town was consumed by fire in 1721.

*Leutkirch*, a little town containing two churches and a nunnery, is situate in the middle of a heath, at the conflux of the Aitrach and Eschach, about 12 miles northward of Wangen and Ysni. It consists of one principal street with two suburbs. Lying on the high-road to Tyrol and Italy, it is frequented by travellers.

*Wimpfen*, Cornelia and Wimpina, is a small town on an eminence, near the conflux of the Jaxt and Neckar, eight miles below Heilbron. It contains an abbey and a convent. Here in 1539 and 1540 an imperial chamber was held. Near it in 1626 a sharp action happened between Count Tilly and the Margrave of Baden-Durlach. It was taken by the French in 1645 and 1688. There is one village in its district. The imperial town is called Wimpfen on the Hill, to distinguish it from Wimpfen in the Valley, about two miles distant.

*Giengen*, an inconsiderable town on the rivulet Bregentz or Brenz, about 10 miles north-west of Dillingen. In 1634 it was destroyed by the imperial army.

*Pfullendorf*,

*Pfullendorf*, a town containing a parish church, two nunneries, an hospital, and 1800 inhabitants, lies in Hegau, three leagues south of Scheer in the road to Marspurg, eight leagues north of Constance. The village of Linz belongs to it.

*Buchborn*, an old inconsiderable trading town, containing 800 inhabitants, near the middle of the north coast of lake Constance. This was an imperial town as early as the Swabian emperors, and is under the protection of the city of Uberlingen. It is a deposit for merchandize transported from St Gall over the lake to Swabia, or from Swabia to Switzerland.

*Aalen*, Ala, or Ola, a town containing 2400 inhabitants, lies in a valley near the source of the Kocher, on the border of Elwangen. There are several hamlets in its district. It is 23 miles north of Ulm.

*Bopfingen* is a little town containing 1600 inhabitants, on the Eger, north-east of Aalen, and two leagues west of Nordlingen, surrounded by the county of Cettingen. The village of Oberdorf is under its jurisdiction.

*Buchau*, a little town containing 800 inhabitants, on Federsee, about eight miles westward of Biberach.

*Offenburg* is a little town containing 1800 inhabitants, bathed by the Kinzig in Ortenau, three leagues south-south-east of Strasburg, near the foot of the Bergstrasse, a ridge of granite hills, on whose steep and pointed brows are frequently the ruins of castles. In 1688 the fortifications of this place were blown up by the French.

*Gengenbach*, an inconsiderable town in Ortenau, on a rivulet that falls into the Kinzig, four miles above, *i. e.* south south-east of Offenburg. It has lost its principal estates and revenues; and its abbey belongs to the cathedral of Strasburg.

*Zell*, a small town containing 3000 inhabitants, lies in a valley watered by the Hammersbach, two leagues south-east of Gengenbach, and five south-east of Strasburg.

Swabia contains some territories which are not properly estates of the circle, *viz.* the Benedictine abbey of *Ottobeuren*, the finest convent of that order in Swabia, founded in 764, with a market-town in its neighbourhood, about six miles eastward of Memmingen; the abbey of *St Ulrich* and *St Afra*, in the city of Augsburg—those places depend immediately on the empire. Four villages and three hamlets, situate on the banks of the Iler and the Roth, belong to the Carthusian monastery of *Buxheim*. The lordship of *New Ravensburg*, on the Argen, about 16 miles north of the south-east extremity of lake Constance, belongs to the abbey of St Gall in Switzerland. The village of *Munster*, below Donauwert on the Danube, belongs to a convent in that town.

#### THE CIRCLE OF BAVARIA.

*Bavaria* is bounded on the north by Franconia and Bohemia, on the east and south by Austria, on the west by Swabia; lying between 47° and 50° N. latitude, and between 10° 20' and 13° 40' E. longitude from Greenwich. Of a very irregular form, its greatest extent from north to south is about 200 miles, and 130 from west to east; containing 16,816 geographical square miles, 16 considerable lakes, 160 of small extent, 265 rivers and rivulets, 128 small towns, 8000 villages and hamlets, 142 convents, and 2,000,000 inhabitants. This circle is traversed from west to east by the Danube, which, on the right hand, receives the Lech, Iser, and Inn, and on the left the Altmuhl, Nab, and other small streams.

Consisting entirely of hills and vallies, Bavaria produces little grain or wine, but its pastures are excellent. The salt works are very productive. There are mines of gold, silver, copper, lead, iron. The tract extending from Munich north to the Danube and east to the Inn, is capable of cultivation, and in several vallies the soil is rich and fertile.

The

The archbishoprick (now electorate) of *Salzburg* or Saltsburg is bounded on the east by Austria and Stiria, on the south by Carinthia and Tyrol, on the west and north by Tyrol and Upper Bavaria; lying in  $47^{\circ} 30'$  N. latitude. Its greatest extent from north to south is 70 miles, and along the southern border from west to east 95 miles: but under several parallels its length does not exceed 30, nor its breadth 25 miles. This country, watered by the Salza, consists of mountains, vallies, and narrow defiles—produces rich pastures, and contains mines of gold, silver, copper, lead, iron, with quarries of marble, hot baths, mineral waters, and small lakes. At some distance from Salzburg are productive salt works, in which salt of all colours is hewn out, and afterwards dissolved in fresh water, which is conveyed into pits, of the brine of which is made the finest salt.

In the archbishoprick are six boroughs, 25 market-towns, and 200,000 inhabitants.

*Cities, &c.*—*Salzburg*, or Saltsburg, Juvavia, the capital, is a regularly built, fortified, trading city, 5000 geometrical paces in circuit, containing a palace in which are 173 rooms richly furnished, a cathedral rebuilt in 1628 after the model of St Peter's in Rome, an university founded in 1620 and one of the most considerable in the German empire, 28 churches, five hospitals, other handsome public buildings, and 15,000 inhabitants. Situate amid wooded rocks and cultivated hills at the termination of a plain, it is commanded by a castle on a rock bathed by the river Salza, about 26 leagues south-east of Munich. From a rock at some distance there is a prospect of a considerable part of Bavaria. That portion of the principality northward of the town, though mountainous, yields some grain; but to the southward there is a long narrow valley watered by the Salza, and bounded by mountains. This tract scarcely bears grain necessary for the support of one-third of its inhabitants. The entrance into it lies between steep and naked rocks of granite, through

which the river pours with great impetuosity. There are several less vallies adjoining, which yield tolerable pastures. The road from Salzburg west north-west to Munich traverses a plain broken by gentle elevations, and thinly inhabited by a miserable peasantry.

*Lauffen* is a small town with a castle on the Salza, 12 miles below, *i. e.* northward of Salzburg. *Tietmaning*, an inconsiderable town on the Salza, 11 miles below Lauffen, on the confines of Upper Bavaria. *Hallein*, a small town containing 4000 inhabitants, famous for its salt mines, on the Salza, three leagues above the capital. From Calvary hill west of the town there is a magnificent prospect. *Golling*, a market-town, six miles above Hallein, on the Salza, near the pass of Lueg, a narrow road leading over a steep mountain. *Zell*, a market-town, near a gold mine, in a valley of the same name watered by the rivulet Ziller, upwards of 50 miles south south-west of the capital, and in the south-west corner of the archbishoprick. *Teffereg*, a village in a valley on the border of Brixen. Here the protestants suffered a violent persecution in 1685. *Mittersil*, a market-town on the Salza, with a castle on an opposite eminence. *Gastein*, a market-town on a rivulet of the same name that runs northward to the Salza, about 13 leagues south of Salzburg, noted for its hot baths and mines of gold, silver, and lead. *St Michael* in Lungau, a market-town in the south-east corner of the archbishoprick, near the source of the Muer that runs eastward into Upper Stiria. *Radstatt*, a small town, about 40 miles south south-east of Salzburg, near the source of the Ens that flows north-east into Upper Stiria.

*N. B.* To this archbishoprick several small districts and market-towns in the circle of Austria belong.

The provostship of *Berehtolsgaden*, a mountainous tract, five leagues south of Salzburg, contains six small lakes, *viz.* Konigsee, whence flows the river Alben, Fundten lake, the upper and lower lakes, Taubensee  
and



and Grunsee. *Berchtoldsgaden* is a market-town on the Alben, five leagues south of Salzburg; and *Schellenberg*, a market-town on the Alben; in the north-east corner of the provostship.

The duchy of *Bavaria* comprehends the greatest part of the circle; together with certain territories in Swabia. *Upper Bavaria*, *i. e.* the southern division of the circle, abounds in mountains, forests, lakes, and marshes. To the northward are extensive and fertile plains. In several districts are mines of iron and lead, and medicinal springs. The most considerable rivers are the Danube, the Iser, and the Inn.

*Upper Bavaria* contains the following places:—

*Munich*, Monachium, the capital, is a large, regularly built, tolerably fortified city, containing an elegant palace richly furnished, an academy of sciences founded in 1759, several handsome public buildings, and 50,000 inhabitants, on the river Iser which here divides into several channels, 12 leagues south-east of Augsburg. In the church of Notre Dame is the magnificent tomb of Lewis IV. This city, founded about the year 1175, was taken by the Swedes in 1632, and in 1704; 1712; and 1743 by the Austrians. Few miles from the town is the palace of Schlesheim, a large and elegant structure, the Versailles of Bavaria; and Nymphenburg, a fine seat with handsome gardens, and a canal that leads to Munich. *Dachau*, a considerable and well built market-town, on an eminence bathed by the Ammer, with a castle on a neighbouring hill, above three leagues north-west of the capital. *Bruck*, a little market-town, below, *i. e.* north north-east of Dachau, on the Ammer. *Pfaffenhofen*, a neat town on the Inn, about 28 miles north of Munich. *Mainburg*, a market-town on the Ambs, six leagues north-east of Pfaffenhofen. *Neustadt*, a little town on the Danube, six leagues below Ingolstadt. *Abensperg*, Abusina and Aventinum, the birth-place of Johannes Aventinus an historian, is a small town containing a seat and convent, on the Ambs, or Alens, five miles above its influx into the Danube, and four

eastward of Neustadt. *Riedeberg*, a market-town on the Altmühl, with a castle on an eminence. *Kasching*, Cæsarea, anciently a Roman station, now a small borough near Ingolstadt, on the left hand of the Danube. *Gaimersheim*, *Pfæring*, and *Siegenburg*, are three places of little note. The last is on the Ambs, and the second, anciently called Epona, is watered by the Danube.

*Ingoldstadt*, Aureatum, is a regularly built town, containing 7000 inhabitants, with broad and well paved streets, in a fruitful plain watered by the Danube, 33 miles south-west of Ratisbon, and 45 north of Munich. Environed by a marsh, it is one of the strongest places in Germany. In 1632 it was besieged by the Swedes. It was taken and retaken several times in the late wars between the Elector (then Emperor) and the Queen of Hungary. The university was founded in 1472, and improved in 1746 and 1774. *Schrobenhausen*, a small town on the Paar, about five leagues southward of Ingoldstadt. *Rain*, a small fortified town on the Acha, near the Lech and the Danube, eight leagues westward of Ingoldstadt. In the thirty years war it was taken by the Swedes, and in 1704 by the combined forces of the imperialists and English. Not far hence, at a fort on the Lech, Count Tilly received a wound in the foot, of which he died at Ingoldstadt. *Donauwerth*, or Donawert, formerly Schwœbisch-werth, or Werth of Swabia, a small, ill built, fortified town and a thoroughfare, containing 4000 inhabitants, 30 miles west of Ingoldstadt, on the confines of Swabia, at the influx of the Wornitz into the Danube. Near it is mount Schellenberg, where the Duke of Marlborough in 1704 forced a strong pass in the French and Bavarian entrenchments. From that mountain there is a fine prospect on both sides of the Danube. *Wemdingen*, a small town and seat, with mineral waters and baths in its neighbourhood, about 15 miles north of Donauwert. *Aicha*, a little neat town, fortified and defended by a castle, on the Paar, 10 miles south south-west of Schrobenhausen.

*Friedberg*

*Friedberg* is a little town noted for clocks and watches, few miles eastward of Augsburg, on a hill bathed by the Acha and near the source of that stream. In 1632 and 1646 it was laid in ashes. *Landsberg*, a tolerably neat town, with an old castle on an eminence, 11 leagues westward of Munich, on the Lech, near the border of Swabia. It suffered greatly in 1632, 1633, and 1646. *Schongau*, a little town with an old castle on a hill, five leagues above, *i. e.* south of Landsberg, on the Lech. *Wolferzhausen*, a market-town with a castle on an eminence, near the Iser, eastward of Wurmsee, about six leagues south of Munich. *Holzkirchen*, a borough, five leagues east south-east of Wolferzhausen. *Toelz*, a market-town on the Iser, with a castle on an eminence, about eight leagues south of Munich. *Aibling*, an inconsiderable borough, nine leagues south-east of Munich, at some distance from the Inn. *Wasserburg*, a well built, trading town, with a castle on a rock bathed by the Inn, about 35 miles eastward of the capital. The road thence south-east to Salzburg is uneven and hilly. *Rosenheim*, a trading town, containing a castle and convent, 12 leagues south-east of Munich, on the Inn, above, *i. e.* south of Wasserburg. Near it is a mineral spring. *Marquartstein*, a small town with an old castle on a hill, few miles south of a large lake called Chiemsee, and 48 south-east of Munich. *Traunstein*, a little town with a castle and some salt springs, on the Traun, east of Chiemsee, midway nearly between Wasserburg and Salzburg, 17 miles north-west of the latter. *Reichenhall*, a town on the right hand of the Saal, three leagues south-west of Salzburg, and noted for a rich salt spring, the water of which is partly boiled here and partly by means of a large wheel thrown up into the higher parts of a lofty house, and thence by leaden pipes conveyed three German miles over hills towards Traunstein, where it is boiled. The subterraneous aqueduct used in turning the wheels and carrying off any superfluous salt water, merit the notice of a traveller.

The

The regency of *Burkhausen* lies in  $48^{\circ} 10'$  N. latitude. *Burkhausen* is a small well built town containing 3500 inhabitants, with a strong castle on a hill bathed by the Salza, six miles above its influx into the Inn, 18 leagues eastward of Munich. *New Œtting*, Pons Œni, a town on an eminence in a fertile territory watered by the Inn, 12 leagues north north-west of Salzburg. *Old Œtting*, an inconsiderable place; where several princes lie interred. In its neighbourhood a Roman army was defeated in 520. *Craiburg*, a market-town in a fertile territory watered by the Inn, between New Œtting and Wasserburg. *Hornwerth*, or Horn-Chiemsee, a priory on an island in lake Chiem; and *Frauenwerth*, an abbey of Benedictine nuns, on an island in the same lake, eight leagues west of Salzburg. *Trosburg*, a market-town with a castle on an eminence bathed by the Alza, a river that flows from Chiemsee northward to the Inn. *Braunau*, a small fortified town on the Inn, below the influx of the Salza, about 33 miles north of Salzburg. The Austrians made themselves masters of it in 1705 and 1742. *Maurkirchen*; *Altheim*, *Friburg*, *Mattighofen*, and *Ried*, are inconsiderable places situate to the east and south-east of Burkhausen, between the river Salza and the border of Stiria. *Scharding*, a small town on the Inn, with a fortified castle on an eminence, about nine miles above the influx of the Inn into the Danube at Passau.

*Lower Bavaria* comprehends the regencies of Landshut and Straubing; which contain the following places of some note:—

*Landshut* is an open, well built town, containing a ducal palace, several convents, and 8085 inhabitants, 13 leagues north north-east of Munich, in the interior part of the circle, on the Iser, almost equidistant from the mouth of that river and from Munich. In 1634 it suffered from the Swedes. In the war of 1742 and 1743 the Austrians took possession of it, and retained it till the peace 1745. The steeple of the collegiate church is one of the highest in Germany. *Ærding*, a small town in a  
fertile

fertile territory, on the rivulet Sempt, midway nearly between Munich and Landshut. *Wartenburg*, a market-town with a castle, on the rivulet Strong, between Landshut and Ærding. *Old Fraunhofen*, a borough and castle, on the Vils, five miles south of Landshut. *Dingelfing*, a small town pleasantly situate on the Iser, six leagues below, *i. e.* north-east of Landshut. In 1634 the Swedes made themselves masters of it. *Gœnkofen*, a market-town on the Bina, four leagues south of Dingelfing, at equal distances nearly from the Iser and the Inn. *Eggenfelden*, a little market-town on the Roth, six miles eastward of Gœnkofen. *Landau*, a town on an eminence bathed by the Iser below Dingelfing, nine leagues north-east of Landshut. *Vilshofen*, a small town pleasantly situate at the influx of the Vils into the Danube, eight leagues east of Landau. *Osterhofen*, perhaps the ancient Petrensia, a little town, 10 miles north north-west of Vilshofen, on the Danube, almost midway between the mouths of the Vils and the Iser. *Mosburg*, a town on the Iser, 10 miles above Landshut, at the influx of the Ammer. In 1313 Lewis Duke of Bavaria here defeated the Austrians. In 1632 and 1634 it was taken by the Swedes.

*Straubing*, founded in 1208, is a considerable, well built, trading town, containing 8800 inhabitants, defended by a castle, on the Danube, 24 miles south-east of Ratisbon. In 1742 it was cannonaded by the Austrians, and in 1743 taken by capitulation. *Pogen*, a market-town on a river of the same name, seven miles east of Straubing, near the Danube. On a hill in its vicinity is a miraculous image of the Virgin Mary. *Cham*, a small town with a Franciscan convent, eight leagues north of Straubing, near the confluence of the Regen and Champ. In 1703 it was taken by the imperialists, and in 1742 pillaged by the Pandours. *Katzling*, a borough near the frontiers of Bohemia. *Viechtach*, a market-town, 20 miles north-east of Straubing, on the Schwarz Regen. In its neighbourhood are mines of copper and silver. *Kelheim*, a town

in an island formed by the Altmuhl and the Danube, four leagues above Ratisbon. *Dietfurt*, a little town, 16 miles north-west of Kelheim, in a valley watered by the Altmuhl. *Abach*, a borough on the Danube, seven miles above Ratisbon, with an old castle called Heinrichsburg, where, it is said, the Emperor Henry II. was born. This place is likewise famous for its hot baths. *Pfeter*, a small market-town, 13 miles below Ratisbon, at the influx of a stream of the same name into the Danube. *Stadt-am-Hoff*, a little town on the Danube, opposite to Ratisbon, to which it is joined by a bridge. *Regen*, a market-town on a river of the same name, northward of Ratisbon. *Deckendorf*, a town on the Danube, opposite nearly to the influx of the Iser, six leagues south-east of Straubing.

*N. B.* In 1781 all Bavaria contained 39 cities, 75 market-towns, 4700 villages, and 1,300,000 inhabitants.

The *Upper Palatinate*, in  $49^{\circ} 35'$  N. latitude, lies in Nordgau, between Franconia and Bohemia, being the northern division of Bavaria, and is watered by the Nab and other small streams, which unite and run southward to the Danube above Ratisbon. Including Leuchtenberg, this palatinate contains 18 boroughs, upwards of 40 market-towns, 1700 villages, 18 convents, 37 nunneries, 117 parish churches, and 190,000 inhabitants.

*Towns, &c.*—*Amberg*, the capital, and the governor's residence, is a fortified town, containing a palace, a cathedral, other public buildings, and 4463 inhabitants, 12 leagues north of Ratisbon, on the rivulet Vils, that runs southward to the Nab. In 1703 it was taken by the imperialists. In a neighbouring mountain is an iron mine. *Hambach* and *Schneitbach*, two walled market-towns. *Neumarkt*, a small fortified town, containing 2500 inhabitants, with a castle, on the Schwartzza, in the south-west corner of the palatinate, 11 leagues north-west of Ratisbon. In 1633 this place was taken by the Swedes, in 1703 by the imperialists, and in 1745 by the Austrians. *Nabburg*, a small town on an eminence bathed by the  
Nab,

Nab, about 11 leagues north of Ratisbon, and three and a half eastward of Amberg, near the centre of the palatinate. *Neuburg*, a little town on the Schwartzza, with a castle on a hill, four leagues south-east of Nabburg, near a forest. *Weterfeld*, *Roting*, and *Nettenau*, on the Regen; *Bruck*, on the Nab; *Retz* and *Waldmunchen*, on the Schwartzza; *Bernau* and *Tirchenreit*, not far from the source of the Nab; are market towns of little note. *Waldsassen*, a rich Cistercian abbey founded in 1133, at the north-east extremity of the palatinate, on the border of Bohemia. *Kemnat*, *Waldeck*, *Culmain*, *Eschenbach*, *Tumbach*, and *Aurbach*, lie in the north-west corner of this province. The fortress of *Rothenberg* stands in a lordship of the same name, surrounded by the territories of Nurnberg in Franconia. This fortress, destroyed in 1703, was afterwards repaired, and in vain besieged by the Austrians in 1744.

The landgravate of *Leuchtenberg*, containing 7297 inhabitants, lies in Nordgau, 49° 40' N. latitude, between the principality of Sulzbach and the Upper Palatinate. It is divided into four præfecturates, containing—*Leuchtenberg*, a market-town with a castle, 15 leagues northward of Ratisbon; *Pfreimdt*, a little town and castle, containing 1150 inhabitants, at the influx of a stream of the same name into the Nab, few leagues above Nabburg; and other inconsiderable places.

The county of *Haag*, in 48° 7' N. latitude, is situate between Upper and Lower Bavaria, on the left hand of the Inn; being 12–14 miles long, and about eight broad; containing a market town and castle of the same name, nine leagues east of Munich, with *Ramsau*; a convent founded in 1714.

The lordships of *Soulzburg* and *Pyrbaum* lie in the Upper Palatinate, 49° 20' N. latitude. *Upper Soulzburg* is a citadel on a hill, with a market town belonging to it, about 36 miles north-west of Ratisbon. *Pyrbaum*, a market-town and citadel, few leagues north-west of Soulzburg, on the border of Franconia. There are upwards of 20 villages in this district.

The lordship of *Upper Waldeck*, a mountainous territory, in  $47^{\circ} 50'$  N. latitude, lies in Upper Bavaria on the confines of Tyrol; containing two small lakes, viz. Schliers and Stumpf. *Muspach* is a market town; *Hohen-Waldeck*, a village with a castle in ruins; and *Schliers*, a convent on a lake of the same name.

The territories of the lordship of *Breiteneck* are situate in the Upper Palatinate; and the places belonging to it are scattered in the dutchy of Neuburg. *Freyenstadt*, or Freystadt, is a small town on the Schwarzach, between Soultzburg and Pyrbaum; *Holenstein*, a market town and citadel; *Hohenfels*, a market town; *Breiteneck*, a market town and citadel, near Dietfurt.

The principalities of *Neuburg* and *Sulzbach* lie partly within and partly on the south-west border of the Upper Palatinate. The former, in  $48^{\circ} 45'$  N. latitude, watered by the Danube, contains 90 parishes, 354 churches, and 100,000 inhabitants.

*Towns, &c.*—*Neuburg* is a well built, fortified town, containing 5300 inhabitants, on an eminence bathed by the Danube, three leagues above Ingolstadt. In 1632 and 1633 it was taken by the Swedes and Bavarians, in 1703 by the Bavarians, and in 1744 by the Austrians. *Hochstett*, a small town on the Danube, four leagues above Dounawerth. Near it the Germans were worsted by the French and Bavarians in 1703. It is famous for a victory obtained by the English and confederate army, under the command of the Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene, over the French and Bavarians commanded by the elector of Bavaria and the French marshals Marfin and Tallard, in 1704. *Blenheim*, or Blendheim, a village between Hochstett and Dounawerth, near the Danube, famous for a signal victory obtained by the allies, under the Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene, over the French and Bavarians in 1704. The district in which Blenheim and Hochstett lie is almost environed by the circle of Swabia. *Lauringen*, originally a Roman



man colony, now a small town on the Danube, opposite to Dillingen. *Gundelfingen*, a small neat town and castle, 10 miles west of Hochstett, on the river Brentz, near its influx into the Danube. *Heydeck*, a little town and lordship, about 33 miles north north-east of Dounawerth, on the border of Franconia. *Hilpolstein*, an inconsiderable place near Heydeck. *Burg-Lengensfeld*, a small, well built, fortified town on the Nab, between Nabburg and the mouth of the river. *Beretshausen*, a small market town on the Laber, with the citadel of Ehrenfels on a neighbouring hill, formerly belonged to the lords of Ehrenfels, the last of whom alienated this lordship in 1567 to the Pfalzgrave of Neuburg. *Regenstauf*, a market town on an eminence bathed by the river Regen, near which is a castle in ruins, 10 miles north of Ratisbon. *Kalmunz*, a small borough at the conflux of the Vils and Nab. *Schmidmühl*, a borough at the junction of the Nab and Lautrach. *Bleistein*, a small town, with a castle in ruins, near Leuchtenberg and the confines of Bohemia.

The principality of *Sulzbach*, in 49° 35' N. latitude, lying between the Upper Palatinate and the border of Franconia, contains 45 parishes and 51,000 inhabitants. *Sulzbach*, a town containing 3000 inhabitants, is situate partly on an eminence, and partly on the bank of Rosenbach, about 40 miles north north-west of Ratisbon. In its neighbourhood is an iron mine. *Parkstein*, a borough on a hill, with a strong castle. *Werden*, a town containing 3000 inhabitants, and formerly fortified, in a fruitful plain watered by the Nab. *Flop*, a considerable market town on a river of the same name. *Vohenstrausz*, a neat market town, with a castle called Fredericksburg.

The territories of *Sternstein* lie dispersed in the Upper Palatinate. *Neustadt*, a small town and fort on the Nab, about 55 miles north of Ratisbon. *Sternstein*, a village with a ruined citadel near Neustadt. *Schonsce*, or Schiamsee, 15 miles eastward of Nabburg, at no great dis-

tance from the border of Bohemia. *Waldturn*, a market town, between the districts of Leuchtenberg and Flosz.

The small county of *Ortenburg* is situate in the south-east corner of the regency of Landshut, near the conflux of the Inn and the Danube. It contains a market town of the same name, two citadels, and two villages.

The bishoprick of *Freysingen* is a small but fertile country in  $48^{\circ} 18'$  N. latitude, watered by the Iser, environed by Upper and Lower Bavaria. *Freysing*, Fruxinium and Frisinga, formerly the capital of Upper Bavaria, is a small town and bishop's see, partly on the summits of two eminences, and partly in a bottom, on the rivulet Mosach, near its influx into the Iser, seven leagues below Munich. The palace and cathedral are handsome structures, and the environs are agreeably diversified with gentle risings. *Isen*, *Isana* and *Burgkain* a castle, lie in a lordship six leagues south-east of Freysingen, and nine eastward of Munich. *Wardenfels* is a hilly tract watered by the Iser and Loysach, 14 leagues south of Munich, in the south-west corner of Upper Bavaria, on the confines of Tyrol, containing *Wang*, *Germisch*, *Partenk.rch* and *Mittenwald*, four small boroughs, the three first watered by the Loysach, and the last on the Iser.

*N. B.* This bishoprick also possesses five villages in Bavaria, three in Austria, one market town in Stiria, and another in Tyrol, together with the lordship of Bishoflack in Carniola, and contains 23,000 inhabitants.

The bishoprick and principality of *Passau*, in  $48^{\circ} 38'$  N. latitude, extends along the border of Austria, from the Danube northward to the border of Bohemia. Some districts are mountainous, and others are marshy. This bishoprick contains 60,000 inhabitants.

*Passau*, Patavia and Batava, the capital, is a considerable, well built, indifferently fortified, trading town, containing 90,000 inhabitants, pleasantly situate on the declivity and summit of a steep hill, at the conflux of  
the

the Inn and the Danube, 72 miles south-east of Ratisbon. The cathedral, consumed by fire in 1662, was rebuilt with splendour. On an eminence near it stands the bishop's palace. The treaty of Passau, between Charles V. and the elector of Saxony, was concluded in 1552. *Oberhausz*, a citadel on a hill opposite to Passau, on the north side of the Danube, and another citadel somewhat lower on the same hill, were taken by the Bavarians and French in 1741, and in 1742 by the Austrians. The Danube below the town is bounded by rocks covered with trees, and runs through a romantic country, which yields nothing but fuel to its miserable inhabitants. For the space of 50 miles into Austria, no corn fields, and little pasture, are to be seen in the road to Lintz.

*Windorf* and *Hauzenberg* are two market towns, the former of which is seated on the Danube, 10 miles above Passau. The following towns lie in a district of the same name, viz. *Hofnerzell*, *Waldkirchen*, *Wegschand*, *Riedenburgh*, &c. To this bishoprick also belong the county of *Neuburg*, the market town of *Ebersberg* on the *Traun*, and two citadels in Upper Austria; the small towns of *Motern* and *Schwadorf*, with several villages in Lower Austria.

The bishoprick of *Ratisbon* comprehends two collegiate churches, 28 abbeys and palaces, 29 rural deaneries, to which belong 1383 parishes, chapels of ease, and chapeltries, and 9000 inhabitants. *Donaustauf* or *Domstauf* is a market town on the Danube, few miles below Ratisbon. A castle of the same name in its neighbourhood was demolished in 1634. *Worth* or *Werth*, a market town and castle near the Danube, nine miles below *Donaustauf*. *Hohenburg*, a castle in *Nordgau*, on the river *Lautrach*. *Pæchlarn*, an old and small town in Austria, below the *Ens*. These towns lie in a lordship of the same name, which likewise belongs to this bishoprick.

The imperial city of *Ratisbon*, *Imbriopolis*, *Hiroopolis*, *Reginoburgum*, *Regensprug*, founded by the Emperor *Tiberius*, formerly the capital of Bavaria,

Bavaria, and the ducal residence, is now a large, tolerably built city, in the figure of a crescent, fortified with a double wall, ditches, and ramparts, pleasantly situate in a fruitful territory at the conflux of the Regen and Danube, 24 leagues north-east of Augsburg, and nearly as far north north-east of Munich. It contains several elegant public buildings, and upwards of 20,000 inhabitants. Here the general diet of the states of the empire is often held. In 1546 and 1601, conferences were appointed here between the protestant and Roman catholic divines. In 1703 it was taken by the elector of Bavaria. It has a strong bridge of 15 arches over the Danube. In time of peace its trade in corn, wood, provisions, &c. is considerable, by the Danube, the Regen, and other rivers. Here is a famous Benedictine monastery, with several ancient manuscripts, particularly of the gospel, and a register of Attila's exploits.

The electorate of Bavaria was erected into a kingdom by Buonaparté in 1808; and has been divided into 15 circles, as follows:—

Names.	Sq. Miles.	Population.	Names.	Sq. Miles.	Population.
1. The circle of the Main	72 $\frac{1}{4}$	190,650	9. The circle of the Lower Danube	118	215,661
2. ——— Pegnitz	42	141,000	10. ——— the Isar		
3. ——— the Nab	130 $\frac{1}{4}$	220,835	11. ——— the Sulzbach	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	190,967
4. ——— the Retzal	67 $\frac{3}{4}$	190,677	12. ——— the Iller	11	237,097
5. ——— the Altmuhl	94 $\frac{1}{4}$	202,107	13. ——— the Inn	176 $\frac{1}{4}$	202,751
6. ——— the Upper Danube	79	258,589	14. ——— the Eisak	154 $\frac{3}{4}$	191,611
7. ——— the Lech	91	223,176	15. ——— the Adige	12 $\frac{1}{4}$	226,492
8. ——— the Regen	121	237,095			

#### THE CIRCLE OF FRANCONIA.

*Franconia*, anciently a part of Thuringia, and of Alemannia, in the time of Charlemagne, united to Francia Orientalis, lies in the centre of Germany; bounded by Bavaria, Swabia, Upper and Lower Rhine, Upper Saxony and Bohemia; between 48° 45' and 50° 50' N. latitude, and between 9° 20' and 12° 10' E. longitude from Greenwich; being under

under some parallels 140 miles from north to south, and 90–115 from west to east; containing 7744 geographical miles, and 1,000,000 inhabitants.

The middle of this province is fertile in corn, wine, and fruits; but the borders are full of woods and barren hills.

The bishoprick of *Eichstett* or Aichstadt, in the south-east corner of the circle, is bounded by the Upper Palatinate, duchy of Neuburg, and principality of Ansbach. It is abundantly fruitful, and watered by the Altmuhl, Anlauter, Schwarzach, Sulz, and Retzat.

*Eichstett*, or Aichstadt, the episcopal residence, is a town situate in a valley watered by the Altmuhl, in the southern part of the bishoprick, 45 miles south of Nuremberg, 12 north of Neuburg, and 14 north north-west of Ingolstadt. It is remarkable for a curious piece of workmanship, called the sun of the holy sacrament, in the church. It is of massy gold, enriched with diamonds, pearls, rubies, and other precious stones. *Beilngriesz*, a small town in the eastern part of the country, six leagues north-east of Aichstadt, near the conflux of the Sulz and Altmuhl. *Berching* on the Sulz, seven leagues north north-east of Eichstett, and *Greding* on the Schwarzach, are inconsiderable towns in the north-east corner of the bishoprick. *Kupfenberg*, a little town, with a citadel, on a hill bathed by the Altmuhl, eight miles above Beilngriesz. *Nassenfells*, a borough and citadel, three leagues west of Ingolstadt, near the south-east corner of the country, in which Aureatum anciently stood. *Delustein*, a small town and citadel, six miles west of Aichstadt, in the western part of the bishoprick, on the Altmuhl, which runs eastward through the whole extent of the country, enters into Bavaria, and loses itself in the Danube, four leagues above Ratisbon. *Spalt*, a small town in the upper part of the bishoprick, about 25 miles north north-west of Eichstett, on the Retzat, a stream that runs northward to the Rednitz. *Abenberg*, a little town and castle, where the counts of the same name had their residence,

and

and near which is a glass foundery for mirrors, two leagues north of Spalt. *Obrnbau*, an inconsiderable town on the Altmuhl; at no great distance from which are two villages and a castle, 12 leagues north-west of Aichstadt. *Herreeden*, formerly Hasenried, a small town on the Altmuhl, about seven leagues north-west of Spalt, in a district environed by Ansbach. In 1633 it was taken by Duke Bernhard of Saxe-Weimar.

The principalities of the margraves of Brandenburg in this circle are—*Bayreuth* and *Ansbach*. The former, also called Culmbach, borders on Bohemia, the Upper Palatinate, and the bishoprick of Bamberg; lying in 50° N. latitude, and consisting partly of the proper principality above the Gebirg, and partly of a territory below it. From the environs of Bayreuth it extends upwards of 30 miles eastward to the confines of Bohemia, and 20–28 from north to south. Diversified with mountains and plains, it is, for most part, fertile and well cultivated. Some tracts, however, are hilly, rugged, and barren. *Fichtelberg*, Mons Pomiferus, one of the highest mountains in Germany, is a very elevated ridge, containing several deserts, precipices, bogs, and morasses. From this ridge a considerable number of rivers descend in different directions, *viz.* the Mayne, the Saal, the Eger, the Nab, &c. The mines produce iron, copper, lead, antimony, vitriol, &c. There are likewise crystals and marble of all colours. This country contains 196 parishes, 54 towns, 250 noblemens seats, and 205,400 inhabitants.

*Culmbach* contains the following places of some note :—*Bayreuth*, the capital, and the margrave's residence, is a considerable town, containing a palace, a castle, an academy founded in 1742, other public buildings, and 10,000 inhabitants, in the south-west part of the principality, 12 leagues north north-east of Nuremberg, and 34 south south-west of Leipsick. In 1430 it was burnt by the Hussites; in 1553, 1605, 1621, and 1624, it suffered by fire; in 1753 the palace was burnt, but was rebuilt

rebuilt in a grand taste. In the year 1783 the archives were removed hither from Plassenburg. *St George*, a town situate on Brandenburg Weyher, a lake covering about 100 acres, and containing several islands. In this town an elegant palace was built in the beginning of the present century, few miles from Bayreuth. *Weydenberg*, a market town with a fine citadel, seven miles east of the capital. *Wounees*, a borough, formerly a walled town, in a valley, near which is the citadel of Zwernitz. In the environs of the village of *Streitberg* are marble quarries, curious grottos, caves, and fountains.

*Culmbach*, formerly the residence of the margrave, is a small town, containing 2840 inhabitants, slightly fortified, in an agreeable valley watered by the White Mayne, about 14 miles north north-west of Bayreuth, near the border of Bamberg. In 1430 it was burnt by the Hussites; in 1553 it was damaged by the enemies of the margrave; and in 1708 it suffered by fire. Above it stands the fortress of *Plassenburg*, where were kept the common archives of the principality. In 1554 this fortress was demolished by the bishops of Bamberg and Wurzburg: it was soon after rebuilt, and in 1608 was further fortified by the margrave. *Himmelkron*, a large village with a margraviai palace, in a pleasant valley on the White Mayne. *Wirzburg*, where green vitriol is prepared, seven miles east of Culmbach, *Schauenstein*, and *Helmrecht*, are market towns of little note.

*Hof*, Curia Variscorum, or Curia Regnitiana, is a town consisting of two parts, containing 4712 inhabitants, with large suburbs, on the Saal, which above this place receives the Upper and below it the Under Regnitz, in the north-east corner of the principality, and 10 leagues north-east of Bayreuth. The old town was founded in 1080, and the new town towards the beginning of the thirteenth century. In that neighbourhood are quarries of marble. *Neylau*, Naila, a market town on the

Selbitz, that runs northward to the Saal. Near it are copper and iron mines, with quarries of green marble.

*Wunsiedel* is a small, neat, trading town, containing 2456 inhabitants, six leagues south of Hof, and seven north-east of Bayreuth, on the Fichtelberg near the Roslau, and the confines of Bavaria. In its vicinity are several mines. The following are market towns of little note, *viz.* *Thiersheim*; *Arzberg*; *Hobenberg*, near the Eger; *Selb*; *Marktleuthen*, on the Eger; and *Kirchlamitz*. *Weissenstadt*, formerly Weissenkirchen, a small town on an eminence bathed by the Eger, and near the source of this river, six leagues north-east of Bayreuth, in a wild and barren tract long ago famous for its mines of tin and copper. The lake of this name covers about 300 acres, and is traversed by the Eger. *Lichtenberg*, a small town on the Selbitz, near the north border of the principality, 11 leagues north of Bayreuth. In its neighbourhood are various sorts of marble, mines of iron, copper, &c. *Lauenstein*, a market town, near which is a copper foundery. *Munckberg*, a little town with a seat, seven leagues north-east of Bayreuth in the road to Hof. *Goldcronach*, a mean little town on the Cronach, formerly noted for a gold mine discovered in 1365, about 12 miles north-east of Culmbach. Near it is found variety of marble. *Creusen*, Crusina, a small town noted for its fine earthen ware, five miles south of Bayreuth, on the Red Mayne. *Pegnitz*, or Pregnitz, a little town on a stream of the same name, five miles south of Creusen. *Neustadt-am-Culmen*, a little town between two hills, on one of which stands a castle, four leagues south-east of Bayreuth, near the north-west border of the Upper Palatinate in Bavaria.

The following places lie in the underland of the principality, environed by Nurnberg, Ansbach, Rothenburg, Schwarzenburg, and Bamberg, in 49° 33' N. latitude. *Erlang*, near the Rednitz at the influx of the Schwabach, 11 leagues south south-west of Bayreuth, consists of two  
small



small towns, *viz.* the old and the new. The former, after the great fire in 1706, was rebuilt on a regular plan. The latter, built by French refugees who settled here after the revocation of the edict of Nantes, is composed of several handsome streets and fine houses, containing 8000 inhabitants. An elegant palace of the margrave stands on the east side of the market-place. The university, founded at Bayreuth in 1742, was removed hither in the following year. In New Erlang are considerable manufactures of hats, stockings, &c. The road to Nurnberg, 12 miles southward, lies through a sandy but well cultivated territory. *Neustadt*, an inconsiderable town, containing 1818 inhabitants, with a seat, about 15 miles west of Erlang, on the Aisch, that runs north-east to the Rednitz. *Langenzen*, a little market town, three leagues south-west of Erlang. A district called *Aischgrund*, from the river by which it is watered, contains *Daschbach*, *Emskirchen*, and other places which merit no description. *Bayersdorf*, a compact, tolerably built town on the Rednitz, four miles below Erlang. In its neighbourhood are the ruins of the town of Scharfenech. *Bruck*, a market town on the Rednitz, in the Fraisch. Hither Charlemagne removed a colony of the Slavi. *Hobeneck*, a mountain citadel, partly fortified, and environed by hills covered with vineyards. *Markt-Burgel*, an old borough at the foot of a hill. *Markt-Bourgbernheim*, a small old town near the western border of the Underland, and noted for the mineral waters of Wilbad in its neighbourhood. *Neubof*, *Dietenhofen*, and *Markt-Erlbach*, are little market towns in districts of the same name.

*N. B.* The margraves of Brandenburg-Culmbach are possessed of considerable fiefs in the archdutchy of Austria.

The principality of *Onolzbach*, or Ansbach, is bounded by the underland of Bayreuth, the bishoprick of Bamberg, and the principality of Wurtzburg; lying in  $29^{\circ} 45'$  N. latitude. Some parts of this country are very elevated, mountainous, and sandy; but in general it is tolerably

fertile. The principal rivers are the following, *viz.*—The *Retzat*, which assumes the name of the Rednitz near Gemund, runs northward through the bishoprick of Bamberg, and falls into the Mayne. The *Altmuhl* rises in the underland of Bayreuth, runs south-east through some districts of Onolzbach and Eichstett, enters into Bavaria below Beilngries, and loses itself in the Danube above Ratisbon. The *Jagst*, or Jaxt, originates in Elwangen, a district in Swabia, and passes through the south-west corner of Onolzbach into Hohenlohe. Many small streams have their sources in this principality, and flow hence in different directions. Charlemagne formed a design of uniting the Rhine and the Danube by means of a canal between the Altmuhl and the Rednitz. In 793 the canal was finished, and he went upon it himself from Ratisbon to Wurtzburg: but the work not being properly constructed, the plan was rendered abortive. From this canal the village of Graben takes its name, where some remains of it may still be traced. Onolzbach contains one fortified place, 16 large and 28 small towns, 324 villages, 879 hamlets, 536 farm-houses and mills, and 215,000 inhabitants.

*Towns, &c.*—*Onolzbach*, Ansbach, or Anspach, Onoldinum, the capital and residence of the margrave, is a well built town with four suburbs, containing 13,000 inhabitants, seven leagues west south-west of Nurnberg, and 14 south south-west of Bayreuth, in the middle of the principality, on the Lower Retzat. The palace was built in 1588, but, suffering by fire in 1710, was handsomely rebuilt and enlarged. The Gymnasium Illustre Carolinum was opened in 1737. The correction-house was built in 1727. Near the town is a porcelain manufacture erected in 1710. *Bruckberg*, a palace on an eminence in a delightful territory, seven miles north-east of the capital. *Schwabach*, a small, populous, manufacturing town, containing 6000 inhabitants, and noted for its hardware, stockings, and fine tapestry, in a fruitful spot on a river of the same name, which soon falls into the Rednitz, about 18 miles eastward of  
Ansbach.

**Ansbach.** In 1528 certain articles were drawn up here, which were the beginning of the Augsburg confession. In 1632 this town was besieged and plundered by the imperialists, and at the same time laid waste by famine and pestilence. In 1686 French refugees settled here, and brought with them several arts and manufactures. *Wendelstein*, a handsome borough, seven miles eastward of Schwabach, on the right hand of the Rednitz, watered by the Schwarzach. *Cadolsburg*, a considerable walled borough, defended by a castle on a rocky hill. This place was formerly a residence of the burgraves. *Langenszen*, anciently Cinna, a small walled town, six leagues north north-east of the capital, few miles north of Cadolsburg, on the Zenn that runs eastward to the Rednitz. *Furth*, a considerable, regularly built, trading borough, on the Rednitz, about five miles north of Nurnberg. It consists of one principal street, containing many Jews, mechanics, and artisans.

*Roth* is a little manufacturing town, containing 1500 inhabitants, with a ruinous castle, on a rivulet of the same name near its influx into the Rednitz, about seven leagues above, *i. e.* south of Nurnberg, and as far south-east of Anspach. It is noted for its weavers of stockings, Spanish lace, and stuffs. Here is an imperial asylum for such as have been guilty of man-slaughter. *Thalmessingen*, a market town on the Schwarzach, in the eastern part of the principality. *Wulzburg*, formerly a Benedictine abbey, now a fortress on a mountain, near the city of Weissenberg. *Wasser-Trudingen*, a small and mean town near the Wornitz and border of Swabia. In its vicinity there is a handsome seat called Schwaningen. *Windsbach*, a small town and citadel on the Retzat, eight miles below, *i. e.* south south-east of Ansbach. *Heilsbrunn*, a little town, noted for a medicinal spring, on the rivulet Schwabach, between Ansbach and the Rednitz, three leagues east of the former. A Cistercian cloister here was converted into a gymnasium illustre in 1582, which was abolished in 1737. *Feuchtwang*, formerly an imperial fortified city, now an incon-

siderable

siderable town on the Sulz, about 12 miles south south-west of Ansbach. In 1645 it was taken by the Bavarians. *Creilshelm*, a town and citadel in Virngrund, on the Jaxt, about 12 miles west south-west of Feuchtwang.

The following are small market towns, *viz.* *Creglingen*, on the Tauber; *Leutershausen*, on the Altmuhl; *Colmberg*, with a citadel on a hill; *Gerhardsbron*, near which is a castle in ruins; *Steft*, a populous, manufacturing place near the Mayne; *Uffenheim*, a handsome, flourishing, manufacturing town, with a fine church, a palace, and other public buildings, on the Gollach, about 25 miles north north-west of Ansbach; *Maynberuheim*, *Stephansberg*, and *Little Laukheim*, near the Mayne; *Brixenstadt*, or *Prichsenstadt*, a small town, taken and laid waste by the imperialists in 1632, in a detached district, about seven leagues westward of Bamberg. Here is an asylum for such as have been guilty of manslaughter.

The lordship of *Limburg*, 20 leagues south-west of Nurnberg, lies on the south border of the circle, in  $48^{\circ} 55'$  N. latitude, almost environed by Swabia. About 20 miles from north to south, and 16–18 from west to east, it is watered by the Kocher, Buhler, and other small streams. The district of *Speckfeld*, which belongs to it, is situate in  $49^{\circ} 40'$  N. latitude, on the left hand of the Mayne, surrounded by the county of *Schwarzenberg*. *Gaidorf* is a small town on the Kocher, 14 leagues north of Ulm. *Upper Sontheim*, a market town on the Buhler. There are many villages, citadels, and hamlets. *Markt-Einersheim* and *Sommerhausen*, two small towns in *Speckfeld*, the former defended by a citadel, and the latter fortified with ramparts and ditches, on the left bank of the Mayne. This lordship contains 15,000 inhabitants.

The lordship of *Hausen*, fief of the elector of Bavaria, lying within the territories of *Limburg*, consists of the village of *Hausen*, five miles west of *Gaidorf*.

The

The lordship of *Welsheim* lies in Swabia, in the dutchy of Wurtemberg and on the Lin, near Schorndorf, containing *Welsheim*, a market town.

The county of *Schwarzenberg*, 10 leagues north-west of Nurnberg, lies in the interior part of the circle,  $49^{\circ} 40'$  N. latitude, bounded by Speckfeld, Castell, Bamberg, the underland of Bayreuth and Ansbach; being 20 miles long and 3-5 broad. *Markt-Schainfeld* is a market town, near which is Schwarzenberg, a citadel on a hill, nine leagues north-west of Nurnberg. *Geiselwind*, a little town on the north border of the county. *Seehausz*, a citadel on an island in a lake. *Erlach*, a village and citadel, between Ochenfurt and Ketzingen. *Markt-Brait*, or Under Brait, a small town on the Mayne. *Michelbach*, on the Luck, a village and citadel between the districts of Rothenburg and Creilsheim. This county contains 24,000 inhabitants.

The lordship of *Seinsheim*, 12 leagues north north-west of Nurnberg, lies in  $49^{\circ} 38'$  N. latitude, on the left hand of the most southerly curvature of the Mayne. It is composed of three small districts, containing—*Wasserndorf*, a borough and citadel; *Mark-Seinsheim*, a market town and castle; with several villages.

The county of *Wertheim*, 26 leagues west north-west of Nurnberg,  $49^{\circ} 40'$  N. latitude, lies betwixt the archbishoprick of Mentz and the bishoprick of Wurzburg, and is traversed by the Mayne. Exclusive of other fruits and products, it yields a good growth of wine. *Wertheim*, the capital, is a small town, 160 miles south-west of Leipsick, and 18 west of Wurzburg, on the Mayne, at the influx of the Tauber. The district of *Remlingen*, three leagues east of Wertheim, contains a borough of the same name; *Holzkirchen*, *Heidenfeld*, *Lengfurt*, market towns, and 15 villages. *Freudenberg*, a town and castle on the Mayne. *Brauberg*, a strong citadel on the Mumling, near its influx into the Mayne, north-west of Wertheim. The aqueducts, which formerly supplied this  
citadel

citadel with water, were destroyed by Turenne in 1675. *Hochst*, a populous borough on the Mumling, formerly containing a Benedictine convent. *Heibach*, a well built, populous, market town, with a castle, on the Mayne, in a præfecturate of the same name.

The county of *Erbach*, in  $49^{\circ} 35'$  N. latitude, south-west of Wertheim, and almost environed by the territories of the Lower Rhine, is about 20 miles long and 16 broad. This county is mountainous, but well cultivated, and tolerably fruitful—yielding grain, pastures, and some wine. There are stone and marble quarries, with some good mines of iron. The Mumling and other rivulets take their rise in the higher tracts, and hasten to discharge themselves into the Mayne, Neckar, and Rhine.

*Erbach*, formerly Erdtpach, is a town with an old citadel, in a narrow valley amidst high mountains, in the south part of the county, 10 leagues eastward of Worms and the Rhine. The proper town in the neighbourhood of the citadel is inconsiderable, and surrounded by a wall, without which is a suburb. Not far from the town is a village of the same name, where a rivulet sinks into the earth, passes through a hill, issues on the other side thereof, and falls into the Mumling. *Michelstadt*, an old and small town, but the most considerable in the county, three miles north of Erbach. Near it is an iron foundery. *Freienstein*, a strong citadel near mount Weckberg. *Furstenau*, an old citadel in Plumgau, or Rosenthal. *Reichenberg*, a citadel on the border of the upper county of Katzenelnbogen. *Schoenberg*, a citadel and frequented pass leading from Bergstrasse into Odenwald.

*N. B.* The Counts of Erbach possess one-half of the lordship of Breuberg.

The county of *Reineck*, in  $50^{\circ} 5'$  N. latitude, and north of the two preceding, is bounded by the territories of Mentz, Hanau, and Wurtzburg; containing—*Reineck*, a small town and castle on the Sinn, near its conflux with the Saar, 22 leagues eastward of Mentz, and nine north-north-west

north-west of Wurtzburg. *Lobr*, an inconsiderable place, near the influx of a rivulet of the same name into the Mayne. Here is a manufacture for glasses and mirrors.

The bishoprick of *Wurtzburg*, or *Wurzburg*, in  $49^{\circ} 46'$  N. latitude, is bounded on the east by that of Bamberg, and on the west by the archbishoprick of Mentz; its greatest extent from north to south being 90, and from west to east 50 miles. It is watered by the Mayne, the Saal, the Tauber, and the Jaxt. The first comes out of the principality of Bamberg, and, in two remarkable incurvations southward, traverses a great part of the country. The Saal originates on the borders of Henneberg, passes through the north-west parts of Wurtzburg, receives the Sinn below Reineck, and falls into the Mayne at Gemunden. This bishoprick abounds in grain, fruits, and pastures—and yields the best wine in Franconia. It contains 37 boroughs and market towns, 755 villages, 51,731 houses, and 262,000 inhabitants.

*Towns, &c.*—*Wurtzburg*, *Herbipolis*, and *Wirceburgum*, is a tolerably built, well fortified city, of a semicircular figure, containing a cathedral, an episcopal palace 360 feet in front, a frequented university founded in 1403, an observatory erected in 1768, six monasterics, several fine churches, and about 16,000 inhabitants. It is situate in a pleasant valley on the Mayne which divides it into two parts, and is surrounded by gentle eminences. The castle is a strong place on an eminence, from which there is a delightful prospect of the country. This place, in 1631, was taken by the Swedes. Good wine is produced on Stein a neighbouring hill. *Wurtzburg* is 19 leagues east of the Rhine, 22 north-west of Nurnberg, and 40 south-west of Leipsick. *Heydingsfeld* is a little town on the Mayne, three miles above *Wurtzburg*. Its environs are covered with vineyards. *Veits-Hocheim*, a village containing a palace of the bishop of *Wurtzburg*, on the Mayne, four leagues below, *i. e.* north north-west of the capital. *Rothenfels*, a small town on the Mayne, below

Gemunden, about 12 miles west of Carlstadt, and 15 north-west of Wurtzburg. Its castle was demolished by the peasants in 1525. *Gemunden*, a small town, eight leagues north north-west of Wurtzburg, at the influx of the Saal into the Mayne, which here suddenly changes the direction of its course from north-west to south. *Kissingen*, a little town containing 360 houses, on the Saal, six leagues east north-east of Gemunden. In its neighbourhood are some medicinal waters and salt springs. *Ebenhausen*, a market town, about eight miles northward of Schweinfurt. *Munnerstadt*, a small town on the rivulet Laur, containing a gymnasium, a cloister of Augustine hermits, and a commandery of the Teutonic order. *Aschach*, a market town and castle on the Saal, westward of Munnerstadt, about five leagues northward of Schweinfurt. In its vicinity is a mineral spring. *Neustadt*, a small town on the Saal, three leagues above Aschach, containing a Carmelite cloister. *Bischofsheim*, a little town near the border of Fulda, on the rivulet Rhom that runs southward to the Saal below Neustadt. *Melrichstadt*, an inconsiderable town near the border of Henneberg, 48 miles north north-east of Wurtzburg. Here a battle was fought, in 1077, between the Emperor Henry IV. and the Duke of Swabia. *Koenigshofen* in Grabfeld, *Regis Curia* in Arvis, a small fortified town on the Saal, in the north-east corner of the bishoprick, and 15 leagues north north-east of the capital. *Subzfeld*, *Lauringen*, and *Madenhausen*, three inconsiderable places betwixt Koenigshofen and the Mayne. *Sasslach*, a little town, six leagues south-east of Koenigshofen, near the border of Coburg. *Ebern*, a market town, 40 miles north-east of Wurtzburg, on the Baunach a stream that runs south-east and falls into the Mayne above Bamberg. *Hassfurt*, a small town on the Mayne, betwixt Eltmann and Schweinfurt, 11 leagues north-east of the capital. *Markt-Steinach*, a market town, about eight miles north-east of Schweinfurt, at some distance from the Mayne. *Cerolsbofen*, an ancient and small town, south-east of Schweinfurt, on the left hand of the Mayne.

Few



Few miles from this town are the ruins of the citadel of Zibingen. *Upper Schwarzsach*, a market-town, four leagues southward of Gerolshofen; *Markt-Bibart*, a market town, in a little district environed by the bishoprick of Bamberg; *Ipshofen*, a little town, noted for its good wine, betwixt Castell and the Mayne; *Volkach*, a town on the Mayne, whence much wine is exported four leagues north-east of Wurtzburg, and three north of Kitzingen; *Arnstein*, a small town on the Weren, five leagues north of Wurtzburg; *Dettelbach*, an inconsiderable town on the Mayne, above Kitzingen, about three leagues eastward of Wurtzburg: near it is a Franciscan cloister, and a church in which adoration is paid to a celebrated image of the Virgin; *Kitzingen*, a considerable well built town on the Mayne, in a district that produces good wine, 10 miles south-east of the capital. This place owes its rise to a noble Benedictine nunnery formerly established here. In its neighbourhood a battle was fought in 1266. *Yaxtberg*, a market town and castle on a river of the same name; *Lauda* on the Tauber; *Grunsfeld*, and *Hartheim*, south and south-east of Wertheim; places of little note. *Homburg*, or *Hochenburg*, a borough with a castle on an eminence bathed by the Mayne. *Ochsenfurt*, Oxovium, a small town, noted for its good wine, on the Mayne, above, *i. e.* few leagues south south-east of Wurtzburg. *Eubelstadt*, a market town on the Mayne, between Ochsenfurt and the capital. There are many other little market towns in this bishoprick.

The county of *Henneberg*, in  $56^{\circ} 45'$  N. latitude, forms the northern part of this circle, extending 20–30 miles from north to south, and 40 from west to east. It consists of mountains, forests, and fertile plains. The principal river is the Werra, which traverses this country from south-east to north-west. In some districts considerable quantities of grain are raised, and in others tobacco is cultivated. There are mines of iron, with salt and medicinal springs. It is divided into portions, or shares, containing the following places:—

1. The share of the electoral house of *Saxony*.—*Schleusingen* is a town containing 2250 inhabitants, with a castle and gymnasium, 18 leagues east of Fulda, on the river Schleuscz, near the forest of Thuringia, in the south-east corner of the county. This place was consumed by fire in 1632. *Subla*, a small, open, populous, manufacturing town, containing 6000 inhabitants, three leagues north of Schleusingen, on the Hassel that runs westward to the Werra. It suffered greatly by fire in 1634, and again in 1753. *Kundorf*, a large village, near mount Dolmar on whose summit is a fine seat.

2. The portion of *Saxe-Weimar*.—*Ilmenau* is a small mine town consisting of 400 houses, near the forest of Thuringia and eastern border of the county, on the Ilm, five leagues north north-east of Schleusingen, and eight south south-west of Weimar. This place suffered by fire in 1603, 1624, and 1752. The copper and silver mines in its neighbourhood were formerly more considerable than at present. *Ostheim vorder Rhone*, a little town, near a mountain called Rhone, on the west border of the county, 11 leagues west south-west of Ilmenau. *Kalten-Nordheim*, on the Felde, and *Kalten-Sundheim*, two small boroughs.

3. The share of *Saxe-Meinungen* lies in the centre of the county.—*Meinungen*, a manufacturing town containing 3500 inhabitants, with a fine seat, on the Werra, among high hills, four leagues north-west of Schleusingen, and seven west of Ilmenau. Tobacco is cultivated in its neighbourhood. *Henneberg*, a village near a hill of the same name on which a castle formerly stood; *Herrensansfeld*, a village near a small lake; *Wasungen*, an old little town, with a castle in ruins, on the Werra, four miles below Meinungen; *Salzungen*, a little town, noted for its salt springs, on the Werra, near the north border of the county, 11 leagues north-east of Fulda, and six north-west of Wasungen; *Sauerbrunn*, a mean village, above which is the ruinous citadel of Liebenstein, eastward of Salzungen, near the forest of Thuringia; *Rombild*, a small town with

a castle, frequently damaged by fire, *viz.* in 1606, 1676, 1714, 1723, &c. On a mountain not far from it stood the castle of Hartenberg, about four leagues south-west of Schleusingen.

4. The share of *Saxe-Gotha* and *Coburg-Saalfeld* contains one bailiwick.—*Themar* is a small trading town, the greatest part of which, in 1634, was burnt by the Croats, on the Werra, three leagues above, *i. e.* south-east of Meinungen, and five south-west of Ilanau.

5. The house of *Saxe-Hildburg-Hausen* is possessed of the præfecture of Behrungen, near the border of Wurtzburg. A village of the same name is the principal place in this district.

6. The share of the landgrave of *Hesse-Cassel* is divided into five small districts, containing—*Schmalkalden*, a considerable, populous, flourishing, manufacturing town, on a rivulet of the same name, three leagues northward of Meinungen, 23 south-east of Cassel, and 25 north north-east of Wurtzburg. This place is famous in history on account of the frequent meetings of the protestant princes held here, the league they concluded in 1531, and the theological articles drawn up by Luther. The salt pits and iron mines furnish the principal articles of trade. In the neighbourhood is the citadel of Wilhelmsburg, formerly called Waldorf. *Herrenbreitungen*, a borough on the Werra. Its celebrated Benedictine monastery is now converted into a citadel, six miles westward of Schmalkalden.

The bishoprick of *Bamberg*, in  $49^{\circ} 52'$  N. latitude, is bounded on the west and north by Wurtzburg and Coburg, on the east by Culmbach, on the south by Nurnberg, and Ansbach; being 40 miles from north to south, and 50 from west to east; but upwards of 65 miles from south-west to north-east. The soil for the most part is fertile, and produces grain, fruit, and wine in abundance. Near the capital are such numbers of laurel, fig, lemon, and orange trees, that this spot is sometimes called the little Italy of Germany. The northern part of this country is watered

by

by the Mayne. The Rednitz runs from south to north, dividing the bishoprick into two almost equal parts, receives many small streams in its progress, and falls into the Mayne at Bamberg. This bishoprick contains 36 towns, 12,000 villages, and 195,000 inhabitants.

*Towns, &c.*—*Bamberg*, formerly *Bahenberg*, the capital, is a considerable, open, tolerable built, populous city, and a great thoroughfare, containing a magnificent cathedral, a large episcopal palace, an university founded in 1585, several monasteries, nunneries, &c. Situate on the declivity, and at the foot of some hills bathed by the Rednitz, near its influx into the Mayne, in a fruitful and agreeable territory, not far from the centre of Germany, 11 leagues northward of Nurnberg, and 14 east of Wurtzburg. The city properly so called is small; but the suburbs are extensive. The streets are wide, and the buildings in general are neat and regular. The bishop is absolute sovereign of the town and district. In 984, 1124, 1134, 1138 and 1158, diets of the empire were held here; and in 1644, 1645 and 1673, diets of the circle of Franconia. Not far hence, on an hill, are the ruins of an old fort. Bamberg contains 16,600 inhabitants. In 1784, it sustained great damage by an inundation.

*Hallstatt* is a market town, formerly more considerable, four miles north of the capital, on the Mayne, at the influx of the rivulets *Leutenbach* and *Eller*, in 50° N. latitude nearly. *Forchheim*, or *Vorcheim*, a small, tolerably built, fortified town, containing 4000 inhabitants, defended by a strong castle, about 20 miles southward of Bamberg, at the conflux of the *Wisent* and *Rednitz*. *N. B.* There is another town of the same name, and commonly called *Fors*, in *Speyergau*. *Ebermanstadt*, a market town on the *Wisent*, above, *i. e.* north north-east of *Forchheim*, and four leagues south-east of Bamberg; *Gossw Weinstein*, a small place, containing a capuchin cloister, with a castle between high mountains and rocks; *Bettenstein*, a small town among high rocks, on the rivulet *Putlach*,

lach, north-east of Forchheim, on the border of Bayreuth, nine leagues south-east of Bamberg. The protestant inhabitants were expelled hence in 1591; *Weishenfeld* and *Hollfeld*, inconsiderable towns on the Wisent, eastward of Bamberg; *Schesslitz*, a little, neat town, with a castle, two leagues north-east of the capital, on the left hand of the Mayne; *Kuperberg*, *Stadt-Steinach*, *Waldenfels*, and *Teuschnitz*, small boroughs in the north-east corner of the bishoprick; *Cronach*, formerly Crana, a meanly built, fortified town, containing 4000 inhabitants, on an eminence at the conflux of the rivulets Cranach and Rotach. In 1632, 1633, and 1634, it was besieged in vain. Near it is fort Rosenberg. *Lichtenfels*, a trading town with a castle seated on the Mayne, about 20 miles north north-east of the capital; *Staffelstein*, a little town, five miles below Lichtenfels, at the influx of the Lauter into the Mayne; *Bannach*, at the mouth of a stream of the same name; *Zeil* on the Mayne, at the north-west extremity of the bishoprick, four leagues north-west of Bamberg; *Burg-Ebrach*, on a rivulet of the same name, that runs eastward to the Rednitz; are small market towns. *Hochstatt*, a town, in 1632 consumed by fire, about 10 miles westward of Forchheim, and 15 south of the capital, in the south part of the bishoprick on the Aisch; *Herzogenaurach*, a little town on the Aurach, few miles west of Erlang, on the south border; *Upper-Scheinfeld*, a market town, in a district environed by the principality of Schwarzenberg, about 25 miles west of Forchheim; *Vilseck*, a little town and castle on the Vils, in a canton surrounded by the Upper Palatinate of Bavaria, about 12 miles north of Amberg.

The principality of *Hohenlaue*, in  $49^{\circ} 10'$  N. latitude, of a very irregular figure, and deeply indented by other countries, is bounded by the territories of Mergentheim, Wurtzburg, Rotenburg, Ansbach, Swabian-hall, Wurtemberg and Mentz; being 20–25 miles from north to south, and upwards of 40 miles from west to east. It was anciently much larger, and formed nearly one-third of Franconia. The southern declivities of the hills are covered with vine-yards, the north sides are proper for agriculture,

culture, and the summits are clothed with woods. The vallies yield excellent pastures; and the mountains are clothed with oak, fir, pine, beech, and birch. The most considerable rivers are the four following, *viz.* the *Kocher*, *Yaxt*, *Tauber*, and *Wornitz*. The first issuing out of the territory of Swabian-hall, passes through the western part of Hohenlœ, and falls into the Neckar, near the north extremity of Wurtemberg. The second proceeds from Ansbach, and traverses the principality in a course nearly parallel to that of the Kocher. The eastern parts of the country are watered by the Tauber and Wornitz, which retire from it in different directions. Hohenlœ contains 13 towns and 80,000 inhabitants.

Places in common to the whole house of Hohenlœ.—*Oehringen*, formerly Oringowe, is a town divided into two parts, with a castle in each division, on the rivulet Ohan, 15 leagues south south-west of Wurtzburg, in the south-west corner of the principality. Here the common archives are kept. In its neighbourhood are several flourishing villages, and Roman antiquities have been found. It contains 3900 inhabitants.

Places belonging to the Waldenberg line.—*Bartenstein* is a fine palace on a hill, with a considerable number of houses in its vicinity. *Sindringen*, a little town and castle on the Kocher, near the territory of Swabian-hall; *Pfedelbach*, a considerable market town on a rivulet of the same name; *Waldenburg*, a small town, with an old castle, on a mountain shaded with forests, eastward of Oehringen, and 18 leagues north of Ulm. *Frankenau*, a considerable manufacturing town, on the east corner of the principality, near the source of the Wornitz. In its neighbourhood is *Schillingsfurst*, a small borough with a castle of the same name on a hill.

To the house of *Neuenstein*, the following places belong—*Neuenstein*, a small town and seat, near which is an acid spring at the village of Under Erpach, 60 miles north of Ulm; *Forchtenberg*, a town on a declivity bathed by the Kocher, five miles north north-west of Neuenstein; *Niedernhall*,

*Niedernhall*, a little town on the same river; *Weikersheim*, a town and seat, containing 1748 inhabitants, on the Tauber; *Beutingen*, a market town; *Ernsbach* in Kocherthal, near Forchtenberg; *Kunselsau*, a borough and castle, containing 2156 inhabitants, on the Kocher, among high hills; *Hollenbach*, an old town, north north-east of Ingelfingen. *Langenburg*, a town with a strong castle, on a hill bathed by the Yaxt, about 10 miles north-east of Waldenberg. *Ingelfingen*, a small town, containing 1648 inhabitants, on the Kocher, few miles north of Ochringen. On a hill near it are the ruins of the citadel of Lichteneck, and opposite to it stood the citadel of Stein. *Kirchberg*, a little town and seat, containing 1250 inhabitants, four leagues east of Waldenburg, on the Yaxt, almost environed by the county of Ansbach; *Lendsiedel* on the Kocher, and *Schrotzberg*, are places of little note.

*Territories belonging to the Teutonick order.*—This order was founded in 1190 in Palestine, and the constituent members of it were called Knights of the Virgin Mary, or brothers of the Teutonick house of our Lady of Jerusalem. The duties of those knights were, the propagation of the Christian religion, and the care of the poor and the sick in the Holy Land. The Saracens proving too powerful in Palestine, the grand-master of this order retired from Jerusalem to Venice. His aid was solicited by Duke Conrad of Mausau against the ethnical Prussians. Having obtained the property of a considerable territory in Prussia, he removed first to Marburg, and afterward to Marienburg. The order, in process of time, subdued all Prussia, Courland, Semigallia, and Livonia; and again lost those countries. The grand-master Albrecht, margrave of Brandenburg, in 1525 obtaining a part of Prussia in fief, as a secular dutchy of the crown of Poland, the knights were displeased with this innovation, and returned to Germany, where, in 1526, they elected a Teutonick master, on whom was conferred by the Emperor Charles V. the title of administrator of the grand-masterdom in Prussia. From

that time, however, there were no particular Teutonick masters created in conjunction with the grand-masters; and the administration of the grand-masterdom is ever since become a mere title. The knights bind themselves by vow to the defence of the Christian religion and the Holy Land, and likewise to the service of the poor and sick, to be all of them Germans, and of true ancient nobility. The estates still possessed by this order, lying contiguous, would form a considerable principality. They consist of the masterdom of Margentheim, and 12 bailiwicks.

The grand-masterdom of *Mergentheim*, lying between Mentz, Wurtemberg, and Hohenlœ, contains—*Mergentheim*, Mergenthal, or Marienthal, Vallis Mariæ Virginis, a small town on the Tauber, and residence of the grand-master, containing a gymnasium and seminarium presbyterorum and alumnorum, and 2835 inhabitants, 15 leagues west of Nurnberg. The citadel of *Neuhass* stands on a neighbouring hill. This masterdom is composed of 21 districts lying in different circles.

The bailiwick of *Franconia* is divided into five commanderies, *viz.* Ellingen, Wiernsberg, Nuremberg, Wurtzburg, Munnerstadt, Heibron, Oettingen, Kapfenburg, Ulm, Donauwerth, Blumenthal, Genkofen, Ratisbon, Fritzlar, and Kloppenheim. The ordinary residence of the commendator is *Ellingen*, a little market town, with a fine citadel on the Swabian Retzat.

The bailiwick of *Alsace* contains 13 commanderies, *viz.* Alschhausen in Swabia; Hitzkirch, and Basil in Switzerland; Mulhausen, Rixheim, and Ottmarsen in Sundgau; Gebweiler, Ruffack, and Kayserberg in Upper Alsace; Andlau and Strasburg in Lower Alsace. The residence of the commendator is Alschhausen.

In the bailiwick of *Austria* are eight commanderies, *viz.* Vienna, Neustadt, Gratz, Meretintza, Laybach, Mœtling, St George, and Lintz. The commendator resides in Vienna.

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The bailiwick of *Etsch*, or Adige, includes five commanderies, *viz.* Wegenstein, Trent, Lengmosz, Storzing, and Schlanders.

The bailiwick of *Coblentz* comprehends seven commanderies, *viz.* Coblentz the residence of the commendator, Lintz in Cologne, Cologne, Waldbreitbach, Traar, Muffendorf, and Mechlin.

The bailiwick of *Old Biesen* contains 13 commanderies, *viz.* Old and New Biesen, Mæstricht, Sierstorp, Bernsheim, Gemmert, Beekevort in Brabant, Gruterode, and Feucht, Oedingen, Ramersdorf, St Peter's Vœeren in the dutchy of Limburg, and St Gile's at Aix-la-chapelle.

The bailiwick of *Westphalia* is composed of seven commanderies, *viz.* Munster, Osnabruck, Duisburg, Brackel, Welmen, Mahlenburg, and Molheim.

The bailiwick of *Lorraine* is formed of four commanderies, *viz.* Treves, Beckingen, Meinsiedel, and Saarbruck.

The bailiwick of *Hesse* contains four commanderies, *viz.* Marburg, Schiffenberg, Upper Forsheim, and Griffstœdt.

The bailiwick of *Saxony* is divided into six commanderies, *viz.* Lucklum, Langeln, Dommitsch, Burow, Weddingen, and Gottingen in Calenberg.

The bailiwick of *Thuringia* comprehends four commanderies, *viz.* Lelsten, Liebstadt, Zwesen, and Negelstett.

The bailiwick of *Utrecht*, not subject to the grand-master, contains 10 commanderies, *viz.* Dieren, Veluve, Tiel, Maasland, Rheenen, Leyden, Schoten, Dœsburg, Schelluinen, Middleburg, and Schoonhoven.

The county of *Castell*, formerly more considerable than at present, is bounded by Wurtzburg, Schwarzenburg, and Speckfeld, lying in 49° 50' N. latitude. Of small extent, and for the most part a fief of Wurtzburg, it contains—*Castell*, a village with a handsome seat, at the foot of a hill on whose summit are the ruins of a castle; *Wiesenbron*, a village and castle; *Remlingen*, a small market town; *Rudenhausen*, a village and seat.

The lordship of *Reichelsberg*, or Reigelsberg, is environed by the bishoprick of Wurtzburg, containing—*Reichelsberg*, a castle on a hill, near the little town of Aub, with five or six villages.

The lordship of *Wiesentheid*, lying between Wurtzburg, Castell, and Ansbach, contains a castle of the same name, and several villages.

*Imperial towns.*—*Nurnberg*, Nurenberg or Nuremberg, Norimberga, and Noricus Mons, is a large, regularly built, trading town, seven miles in circuit, defended by a wall, castle, and other works of inconsiderable strength, containing 10 market places, a magnificent council-house, an observatory, a gymnasium, a large hospital, a well furnished arsenal, other public buildings, 500 streets and alleys, and 30,000 inhabitants; situate in a sandy but well cultivated territory, on the Pegnitz, which few miles westward falls into the river Rednitz, about 13 leagues south of Bamberg, and 18 north-west of Ratisbon. In the church of the Holy Ghost are deposited the regalia used at the coronation of the emperor. The castle is an old building, with a well said to be 1600 feet in depth: The clock work, hard ware, toys, and other ingenious productions of the artists in this place, are exported all over the world: but its trade has been long in the decline. A cosmographical society was instituted here in 1751. The jurisdiction of the city extends 20 miles in length, and 15–20 in breadth, containing many small towns and villages. Hence south-east to Ratisbon the road lies through a country uniformly dull, and through tracts rugged and forlorn. *Altorf*, a small town, consisting principally of one street, containing an university founded in 1623, with a botanical garden, 15 miles south-east of Nuremberg. In the sixteenth century this place was often taken and pillaged. *Lauf*, a little town on the Pegnitz, 10 miles east of the capital; *Heersbruck* on the Pegnitz, seven miles eastward of Lauf; *Velden*, an inconsiderable town with a seat, on the Pegnitz, four leagues north of Heersbruck; *Petzensstein*, *Hilpoltstein*, *Grafenberg*, &c. places of little note. *Lichtenau*, a market

market town with a strong castle on an island in the Retzat. *N. B.* Those towns are in the territory of Nuremberg.

*Rothenburg* is an old, well built town, containing 8000 inhabitants, environed by ditches and walls strengthened with towers, on an eminence bathed by the Tauber, in the county of Ansbach, 12 leagues west of Nuremberg, and 11 south south-east of Wurtzburg. The adjacent territory, surrounded by forests, lakes, and hills, contains several villages.

*Windsheim*, anciently a villa regia, is a small fortified town, in a tolerably fertile district watered by the Aisch, in the county of Ansbach, about nine leagues west north-west of Nuremberg. It contains one parish church, an hospital church, and 2500 inhabitants. Several villages and hamlets belong to it. In the sixteenth century the greatest part of the circle diets of Franconia were held here.

*Schweinfurt*, or Suinford, Suevofurtum or Trajectus Suevorum, anciently a villa regia, is a small, fortified town, containing an academy founded by Gustavus Adolphus, on the Mayne, eight leagues north north-east of Wurtzburg, and 10 north-west of Bamberg, in a very limited but fertile district, environed by the bishoprick of Wurtzburg. In 1631 and 1647 it was taken and fortified by the Swedes. Several villages belong to it.

*Weissenburg* is a small town with a castle on a neighbouring hill, on the Retzat, 12 leagues southward of Nuremberg, in the bishoprick of Eichstett and south-east corner of the circle. The territory belonging to it contains a forest of oaks, several plains, and the village of Wengen.

## THE CIRCLE OF UPPER SAXONY.

UPPER SAXONY, a very extensive country, of an irregular figure, is bounded on the north and east by the Prussian dominions, on the south by Bohemia and Franconia, and on the west by the Upper Rhine and Lower Saxony; lying between  $50^{\circ} 6'$  and  $54^{\circ} 50'$  N. latitude, and between  $9^{\circ} 50'$  and  $18^{\circ} 5'$  E. longitude from Greenwich; being 280–310 miles from north to south, and 160–180 from west to east; containing 30,000 geographical square miles, and 3,700,000 inhabitants. This circle comprehends the north-east part of Germany, and is divided into many states.

It is in general a valuable country, yielding all sorts of grain, with hops, flax, hemp, and tobacco. Minerals abound in several districts. The porcelain and fuller's earth, various sorts of fine marble and stone, vitriol, alum, borax, cobalt, quicksilver, &c. are found, together with mines of iron, lead, tin, copper, and silver. The useful manufactures and fabrics are numerous, *viz.* linen, cotton, silk and woollen stuffs, laces, ribbons, gloves, caps and hats, tapestries, paper, porcelain, glasses, and mirrors; considerable quantities of which articles, as well as the natural productions of the circle are exported.

The mark of *Brandenburg* is bounded on the north by Pomerania, on the east by Poland and Silesia; on the south by Lusatia, the electorate of Saxony, and Magdeburg; and on the west by Lower Saxony: lying between  $52^{\circ}$  and  $53^{\circ} 30'$  N. latitude.

This country for the most part is level, well cultivated and fruitful; some sandy tracts yielding rye and oats in abundance; others of a richer soil producing wheat, barley, and tobacco. The woods furnish not only fuel for domestic uses, but likewise for glass and iron-houses, charcoal, tar,

tar, and wood ashes, with large quantities of timber for house and ship-building. But the most important subsistence of the inhabitants arises from the breeding of cattle and of sheep. The culture of silk is carried on with success. The principal minerals are a good and fine porcelain earth; and not far from Freienwalde lies a medicinal spring. This province is watered by two of the principal rivers in Germany, *viz.* the Elbe and the Oder. The former, augmented by the Havel, passes through the south-west corner along the common boundary of Pregnitz and Old Mark. The latter descends from Silesia, runs northward by Kustrin, Brietzen, Stettin, &c. receives many streams in its progress, and, by several mouths, discharges itself into the Baltic sea. The commerce of this country is facilitated by navigable canals. That of Plauen, completed in 1745, extends 8655 perches, and opens a communication between the Havel and the Elbe. A canal, finished in 1668, joins the Spree and the Oder above Franckfort. Another canal joins the Havel and the Oder below Brietzen. The Oder canal was opened in 1753.

When Frederick William succeeded his father in 1640, his domains were in a desolate state: but, by the peace of Westphalia in 1648, he obtained the greatest part of Further Pomerania, the archbishoprick of Magdeburg which he raised to a dutchy, together with the bishopricks of Halberstadt, Minden, and Camin, which were secularized. In 1657, by the Bamberg stipulation concluded with the crown of Poland, Prussia was admitted to be a sovereign dutchy. Frederick, the son and successor of Frederick William, was invested with the regal dignity in 1701; and in 1707 he acquired the sovereign principality of Neufchatel and Valengin, together with the county of Tecklenburg. During his reign other additions were made to his dominions. Frederick II., by the peace of Utrecht, obtained a part of the dutchy of Guelders in 1713; and in 1720, by the peace of Stockholm, he got possession of Stettin in Pomerania, with some other territories, greatly improved the commerce,  
manufactures

manufactures and police of his kingdom, and augmented his revenues. He was succeeded by Frederick III. his son, who enlarged the limits of his dominions.

The mark of Brandenburg is divided into the *Electoral* and *New Marks*.

1. The *Electoral Mark* comprehends the Old Mark, Pregnitz, the Middle and Ucker Marks: and these provinces are subdivided into circles, containing 63 bailiwicks, 44,749 hides of land liable to taxes, 139 boroughs and market towns, 2700 villages, and upwards of 800,000 inhabitants.

The *Old Mark*, in the south-west corner of Upper Saxony, is bounded on the east and north-east by the Elbe; lying in  $52^{\circ} 45'$  N. latitude; being 30–50 miles from north to south, and 40–45 from west to east; containing 8060 hides of land that pay taxes, and upwards of 110,000 inhabitants. It formerly constituted a part of East Saxony, and in the middle age was called the Old Mark, and the country beyond the Elbe. Some tracts are sandy, but in general it is well cultivated and fertile. The inhabitants subsist principally by agriculture and breeding of cattle.

*Towns, &c.*—*Stendal*, or *Steindal*, the capital, is a manufacturing town, divided into four parishes, containing 6400 inhabitants, on the Ucht, in a plain environed by hills, about three leagues from the eastern border, and 20 west of Berlin. It has frequently suffered by fire. *Osterburg*, a little town, five leagues below, *i. e.* north of Stendal, at the conflux of the Ucht and Biese. On the one hand of the town is a dry and sandy tract, and on the other fine meadows. *Salzwedel*, or *Soltwedel*, *Solis-quella*, *Heliopolis*, is a manufacturing town, consisting of the old and new town, each of which has its own magistracy, schools, churches, streets, and gates; and both contain 4200 inhabitants, 10 leagues north-west of Stendal, in a marshy tract watered by the Jetze, near the confines of Lunenburg. *Cardlegen*, or *Gardeleben*, a manufacturing town containing 233 inhabitants,

habitants, and noted for its good beer, five leagues west south-west of Stendal, on the Aland, also called the Milde, that runs north-east to the Ucht. *Seehausen*, a little town containing 1500 inhabitants, who chiefly subsist by agriculture and the breeding of cattle, almost environed by the Ucht, 19 miles north of the capital. The adjacent fields are well cultivated. *Ardensee*, a small market town between Seehausen and Salzwedel, on the border of a lake, into which no stream enters, and whence none flows, 10 leagues north north-west of Stendal. Its environs are fertile. *Bismark*, a mean place, nine miles north north-west of the capital, on the right hand of the Biese. *Tangermund*, a market town containing 2700 inhabitants, defended by a fort, five miles south-east of Stendal, on the Tanger near its influx into the Elbe. *Arneburg*, anciently the residence of some Saxon princes, and a barrier citadel against the Wends, now a little town on an eminence bathed by the Elbe, nine miles below, *i. e.* north of Tangermund. Its inhabitants subsist by navigation, agriculture, and traffic in corn. *Buch*, a small and neat town on the Elbe, in the south-east corner of the country. *Betzendorf*, a town with two seats, in the western corner of the Mark. *Kalbe*, a little town watered by the Milde, 13 miles west north-west of Stendal, in a swampy tract near the centre of the country. *Werben*, a market town on the north-east border, near the conflux of the Havel and Elbe, seven leagues north north-east of Stendal, and 17 north-west of Berlin. The principal subsistence of its inhabitants arises from agriculture and the breeding of cattle.

The mark or province of *Pregnitz*, in  $53^{\circ} 10'$  N. latitude, is bounded on the east and south by Middle Mark and the Elbe, on the west and north by Lower Saxony; its greatest extent from north to south being 42 miles, and 30–45 from west to east; containing 13 small towns, 5211 hides of land that pay taxes, and 76,000 inhabitants. It is watered by many small streams which run southward to the Havel and Elbe.

*Towns, &c.*—*Perlberg*, a well built, manufacturing town, containing 2400 inhabitants, 25 leagues north-west of Berlin, eight north-west of the influx of the Havel into the Elbe, on the Stepenitz an inconsiderable stream. *Wittenberg*, a little trading town on the Old Elbe, which, augmented by the Stepenitz and Kartau, soon loses itself in the Elbe, almost opposite to the mouth of the Ucht. On two neighbouring hills are the ruins of two barons houses. *Pritzwalk*, a little town, five leagues north-east of Perlberg, few miles below the source of the Damnitz. *Freienstein*, a small town, destroyed by fire in 1718, eight leagues north-east of Perlberg, near the north border and the source of the Stepenitz. *Meienburg*, a little town, five miles north-west of Freienstein, near the source of the Dosse. *Putlitz*, an inconsiderable town, almost destroyed by fire in 1691, on the Stepenitz, 14 miles west of Freienstein. *Kyritz*, a town containing 2000 inhabitants, on the Jagelitz, in the south-east corner of the country, three leagues north north-east of Havelberg. In its fertile environs are four small lakes. *Havelberg*, a town containing upwards of 1900 inhabitants, near the south-east extremity of the Mark, on an island in the Havel, few miles above its influx into the Elbe, 50 miles north-west of Berlin. Opposite to this town are several hills distinguished by particular names. *Lenzen*, a little walled town containing 1950 inhabitants, on a pleasant spot, 37 miles north-west of Havelberg, near two lakes and the river Elbe, on the confines of Luneburg. *Wittstock*, a town with 3000 inhabitants and a castle in ruins, in a marshy but fertile tract watered by the Dosse, about 30 miles east north-east of Perlberg. *Wilsnack*, a small town on the Kartau, in the road from Perlberg to Havelberg. This place formerly contained three hosts, to which pilgrimages were made from the remotest countries: but the hosts were burnt in 1552 by a Luthern preacher, and the town was almost destroyed by fire in 1690.

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The *Middle Mark*, in  $52^{\circ} 30'$  N. latitude, is bounded by Magdeburg, Pignitz, Ucker and New Marks, and Lusatia; being about 70 miles from north to south, and 100 from west to east; containing 24,900 hides of land that pay taxes, 54 towns, 900 villages, and 525,000 inhabitants. In the time of Albert the Bear, it was called the Mark of Brandenburg, and afterwards the Old Mark, which appellation it retained till the fifteenth century.

Many marshy tracts in this extensive country have been drained and cultivated: but the most fertile part lies on the banks of the Oder, which form the eastern boundary of the province. The *Spree* enters into the Middle Mark near the south-east corner, and runs north-west to Berlin, below which it falls into the Havel, having received many small streams in its progress. The *Havel* originates in Ucker-Mark, runs southward to Spandow, where it is augmented by the Spree; and, having reached Potsdam, it turns westward in a very winding course to Brandenburg: thence it proceeds north-west along the border of the province, and loses itself in the Elbe below Havelberg.

This Mark is divided into eight circles.

1. The circle of *Haveland*, a fruitful territory bounded on the east, south, and west by the Havel, contains the following places:—

*Brandenburg* a considerable, manufacturing, trading town, with a fort on the opposite bank of the river Havel, containing about 11,000 inhabitants, 12 leagues west south-west of Berlin, in the south-west corner of the province. *Potsdam*, an handsome town, divided into three parts, *viz.* the old and new town and Frederickstadt, containing a magnificent palace, many elegant public buildings, and 28,000 inhabitants, on an island 17 miles in circuit, formed by the Spree and some neighbouring lakes, between Brandenburg and Berlin. The houses are of white free stone, and the streets regular and well paved. In the fifteenth century it was a very mean place. There are several flourishing manufactures of silk,

velvet, &c. a foundery for arms, a numerous garrison, &c. *Sans-Souci*, an elegant royal palace built on a barren hill, not far from Potsdam, and four leagues south-west of Berlin. The front of this palace is crowded with statues, and the apartments are adorned with rich furniture, paintings, and gaudy ornaments. The summit and declivity of the hill are now covered with fine terraces and gardens. A sandy tract extends thence southward to Wittemberg. *Spandow*, a tolerably built, flourishing town, containing 4000 inhabitants, defended by a fort, in a marshy tract, on the Spree, few miles westward of Berlin, and north of Potsdam. The fort was taken by the Swedes in 1631, and resigned in 1634. *Nauen*, formerly Fettpott, a little town, rebuilt since the year 1743, and containing 2300 inhabitants, who subsist chiefly by agriculture and breeding of cattle, in a fertile tract, about 12 miles north-west of Spandow. *Rathenow*, a small trading town, one division of which was founded about the year 1730, at the termination of a canal, on the Havel, about six leagues northward of Brandenburg, and 13 west north-west of Berlin, in the road to Havelberg. *Fehrbellin*, an inconsiderable town on the Rhine, about 18 miles north of Nauen, and 33 north-west of the capital. Here, in 1675, the elector Frederick William with 6000 horse defeated 13,000 Swedes. *Pritzerbe*, a little town on the Havel, between Brandenburg and Rathenow, 30 miles west of Berlin. *Rhinow*, a mean place near Muhlenburg, which was formerly a strong fort, eight miles north of Rathenow, on the right hand of the Havel, in a territory environed by rivers, lakes, and marshes. *Frisack*, a little town on the Rhine, nine leagues north of Brandenburg, and 11 north-west of Berlin, between Rhinow and Fehrbellin. *Plauen*, a town and fort, on the border of a lake traversed by the Havel, between Brandenburg and Pritzerbe. *Gremmen*, an old and inconsiderable town, near a lake and several small canals, in the district of Glin.

2. The circle of *Kuppin*, in  $53^{\circ}$  N. latitude, is bounded on the east and

and west by the Havel, on the south by the Rhine, and on the north by Mecklenburg. *New Ruppin*, the capital, is a small, populous, manufacturing town, containing 4200 inhabitants, 13 leagues north north-west of Berlin, on the border of a lake formed by the Rhine. *Wusterhausen*, the second town in this circle, containing 2000 inhabitants, on the Dosse, near a lake, 16 miles west of New Ruppin. *Old Ruppin*, an open town, opposite to New Ruppin, and on the same lake. *Gransee*, an old and inconsiderable place, 13 miles north-east of Ruppin. *Neustadt* on the Dosse, a small town noted for its glass-work and manufacture of mirrors, two miles from Wusterhausen. In its neighbourhood is an iron mine. *Rhinsberg*, peopled by French refugees, erected into a town in 1736, destroyed by fire in 1740, and afterwards rebuilt, four leagues northward of New Ruppin, near the source of the Rhine, and two lakes traversed by that stream, in the north part of the circle. *Wildberg*, a mean place, formerly containing a strong castle, 10 miles west of Old Ruppin.

3. *Ober-Barnim* is bounded by the rivers Oder and Spree, the Ucker-Mark, the circles of Lebus, and Nieder-Barnim, in  $52^{\circ} 45'$  N. latitude. The small town of the same name was reduced to ashes in 1433 by the Hussits, and in 1663 and 1664 was almost destroyed by fire. *Brietzen*, or *Wrietzen*, a neatly built town, containing 3800 inhabitants, 14 leagues east north-east of Berlin, on the border of a lake near the Oder. *Strausberg*, a town containing 1900 inhabitants, on a lake of the same name, eight leagues eastward of Berlin, in the road to Brietzen. There are two inconsiderable lakes in its neighbourhood. *Neustadt-Eberswalde*, a town in two divisions, one of which lies at the foot of Mount Drachenkopf, and the other on the river and canal of Finow, several leagues north north-west of Brietzen; both containing 3400 inhabitants. *Oderberg*, a small town on the Oder, defended by a fort on an opposite island, in the north-east corner of the mark, and about 12 miles north of Brietzen.

*Freyenwalde*

*Freyenwald*, a town with 2000 inhabitants, on the Oder, between Brietzen and Oderberg. Near it are some alum works, and a noted mineral spring. *Biesenthal*, a little town, eight leagues north north-east of Berlin, near four small lakes which are the sources of the river Finow. There are many flourishing villages in this circle on the borders of lakes and canals.

4. The circle of *Nieder-Barnim*, in  $52^{\circ} 40'$  N. latitude, is bounded by Upper Barnim, Teltow, Haveland, and Ucker-Mark.

*Berlin*, Berolinum, the capital of the Prussian dominions, is a large, regularly built, fortified city, composed of five towns, *viz.* Berlin, Cohn, Werder, Dorotheestadt, and Frederickstadt; containing an academy of sciences, an academy of arts and painting, several public libraries, many elegant buildings, and 152,600 inhabitants, 50 miles westward of Frankfort, in  $52^{\circ} 31\frac{1}{2}'$  N. latitude, and  $13^{\circ} 23'$  E. longitude from Greenwich. In 1645, there were only 1236 houses in Berlin and Cohn. In the year 1775, there were in this city 246 looms for silks and half silks, 2066 for woollen stuffs, 829 for cotton, 166 for linen, 582 for lace work, 406 for silk, and 226 for woollen stockings. The royal palace is a magnificent building begun by Frederick I. in 1699. It consists of four stories, with large apartments, fine ceilings and furniture, a gallery of above 50 paces long, adorned with paintings. The streets of this city are built in a very regular manner, and of a commodious breadth. There are a few superb edifices; the rest are neat houses, built of a fine white free stone, generally one, or at most two stories high. In the neighbourhood of Berlin are many fine seats. *Berchau*, a small, walled town, noted for its excellent beer, 18 miles north-east of the capital, near the source of the rivulet Panko. *Orauenburg*, formerly Bœtzow, a little town defended by a fort on the Havel, 17 leagues northward of Berlin, near lake Pinnow. In 1671, this town was destroyed by fire. *Liebenwalle*, an old and small town, on the right hand of the Havel, about 26 miles northward

ward of the capital, near the border of Ucker-Mark. *Old-Landsberg*, a town of little note, near lake Kiepitz, six leagues east north-east of Berlin. Near the village of Weissensee are 20 pools of water. The Spree falls into lake Muggel near the village of Rahmsdorf. From the top of a mountain near the border of that lake there is an extensive prospect.

5. The circle *Teltow* lies in  $52^{\circ} 30'$  N. latitude. *Charlottenburg* is a small town, with a palace, between Spandow and Berlin. In the palace was deposited the valuable collection of antiques once belonging to Cardinal Polignac. *Trebbin*, a little town on the Nude, about six leagues from the capital. In the neighbourhood of Zossen, an inconsiderable town on the Notte, are several lakes. *Teupitz*, a little town, on the border of a navigable lake that has a communication with the Spree. Above the town is lake Nicolas in a forest. *Teltow*, a small market town, on a lake of the same name, eight miles south south-west of Berlin. Its environs are well cultivated, and noted for fine wool.

6. The circle of *Lebus*, in  $52^{\circ} 23'$  N. latitude, lies on the south-east corner of the Mark. *Frankfort* on the Oder, is a considerable, well built, trading town, containing a cathedral, a bishop's palace, a famous Calvinist university founded in 1506, an academy of sciences, &c. about 18 leagues south-east of Berlin. In the sixteenth century, it was called Vranchinfurth. *Munchenberg*, formerly Monychenbergh, a small, walled, manufacturing town, near several lakes, westward of Lebus, in the road to Berlin. *Mulrose*, formerly Melrasen, several leagues south-west of Frankfort, near the border of Lusatia, and a lake called Catherinen See, on a canal between the Spree and the Oder. In its environs many sepulchral urns have been discovered. *Lebus*, a small town, formerly more considerable, but frequently sacked, on the Oder five miles below Frankfort. The bishop's castle was burnt in 1631. *Furstenwalde*, a town containing 2400 inhabitants, agreeably seated on the Spree, about 22 miles

miles west of Frankfort, and 35 south-east of Berlin. This place has been frequently damaged by fire.

7. The circle of *Zauch*, in  $52^{\circ} 23'$  N. latitude, is bounded by Saxony, Teltow, and the Havel. *Truen-Brietzen* is a small town, formerly walled, on the Seplitz, near the border of the electorate of Saxony. In 1641, it was laid waste by the Swedes. *Belitz*, an inconsiderable town, environed by an old rampart and ditch, on the Nieplitz, between Truen-Brietzen and Potsdam. This place formerly flourished by means of pilgrimages made there; but in 1526, 1563, and 1700, it was destroyed by fire. *Lochnin*, a small town and convent, where several princes lie interred. *Werder*, a town on an island in the Havel, six miles below, *i. e.* north-west of Potsdam. *Saarmund*, a little town in a fertile territory, seven miles south of Potsdam, on the river Saar. *Ziesar*, formerly called *Ézeri*, a little town and castle, in the thirteenth century, the residence of the bishops of Brandenburg. *Leitzko*, a market town on an eminence, environed by the dutchy of Magdeburg. The neighbouring territory is called Fleming.

The *Ucker-Mark*, formerly called Uckerland from the river Ucker, is of a triangular form, bounded on the north and east by Stettin and the Oder, on the south and west by the Middle Mark, and Mecklenburg, lying in  $52^{\circ} 6'$  N. latitude; being 45 miles from north to south, and 50 along the northern border, which is the base of the triangle. This province, of a sandy soil but tolerably cultivated, yields a sufficiency of grain, fruit, hops, honey, and tobacco. In some districts are woods of oak, pine, and birch; but in others there is a great scarcity of fuel. It is divided into two circles, containing 6579 hides of taxable land, 18 towns, many villages, and about 96,000 inhabitants.

1. The most noted places in Ucker-Mark circle are the following:—

*Prenzlo*, the capital, a considerable, well built, trading town, with large and broad streets, containing 8000 inhabitants, in a fertile plain,

on the border of a large lake, at the efflux of the river Ucker, 20 leagues north north-east of Berlin. *Templin*, a regularly built, handsome trading town, containing 2000 inhabitants, about six leagues south-west of Prenzlo, on the lake of Dolgen. In 1735, it was consumed by fire, but has been since rebuilt. *Liechen*, or Lychen, a small trading town, destroyed by fire in 1732, but uniformly rebuilt, among woods and lakes, six leagues west south-west of Prenzlo. *Straszburg*, a town containing 2350 inhabitants, on a stream that flows from lake Lauenhag, five leagues northward of Prenzlo, near the border of Pomerania. In its vicinity there is abundance of tobacco. *Zehdenick*, a trading town, containing 2000 inhabitants, and a convent for ladies of noble descent, on the Havel, in the south-west corner of the Mark, 11 leagues north of Berlin. Near it are mines of iron. *Gramzow*, a market town founded in the twelfth century; *Potzlo*, a little town, formerly more considerable, three leagues south of Prenzlo, on the west border of the Ucker lake; *Boytzemburg*, a small town, with an handsome seat on an eminence, three leagues south-west of Prenzlo, west of Ucker lake. There are upwards of 20 lakes in the lordship to which this town belongs. *Fredenwald*, *Furstenwerder*, and *Gerswald*, are three small market towns.

2. The circle of *Stolpe*, or *Stolper*. *New Angermund* is a trading town, containing 2000 inhabitants, six leagues south south-east of Prenzlo, on lake Munde, in the south-east corner of the circle. Its environs consist of meadows and fertile plains. *Lockenitz*, a castle in ruins, near a village of the same name, amidst marshes, on the Rando. *Brusso* and *Nieder-Finow* two inconsiderable market towns. *Schwedt*, or Swet, a well built town, containing 3000 inhabitants, with an elegant seat in its neighbourhood, on the Oder, which here divides itself into two branches, five leagues east north-east of Angermund. *Wieraden*, a little town in a fruitful plain, four miles north of Schwedt, watered by the Welse, which below this place falls into the Oder, few miles eastward of New Angermund.

mund. *Joachimstal*, a market town in the forest of Grimnitz, near lake Werbellin, four leagues south-west of New Angermund. *Greiffenberg*, noted for its fine earthen ware, on the Sarnitz; and *Stolpe*, with an old castle, on the Oder; are two small market towns.

The lordships of *Beeskow* and *Storkow* lie in the south-east corner of the Mark, between the Spree and the Dahme, near the confines of Lusatia. *Beeskow* is a little town, six leagues south-west of Frankfort, near lake Kietz which is traversed by the Spree. *Storkow*, a small town in a beath of the same name, near lake Kuchen, 10 leagues west of Frankfort. There are several lakes in its vicinity.

II. The *New Mark*, a long but narrow country, in  $53^{\circ}$  north latitude, is bounded on the north by Pomerania, on the east by Poland, on the south by Silesia, and Lusatia; and on the west is separated from the Middle and Ucker Marks by the river Oder: its greatest extent from north to south being 75, and from west to east 90 miles, but diagonally, *i. e.* from the south-west corner to the vicinity of Schievelbein, it extends upwards of 130 miles.

The soil for the most part is sandy, but some tracts are good corn land, and others produce wine. Several districts are covered with wood, and yield considerable quantities of iron ore. Near the rivers are luxuriant pasture grounds and marshes. It contains 513 private estates, 16,738 hides of taxable land, upwards of 600 towns and villages, and 280,000 inhabitants.

*Towns, &c.*—*Kustrin*, or Koztryn, is a regularly built, fortified town, with large suburbs, containing 6000 inhabitants, in a marshy territory, near the conflux of the Warta and the Oder, upwards of 60 miles east of Berlin. Before the year 1758, in the town and fort were about 200 houses, an old mansion house, three arsenals, and three magazines: but in that year the Prussians demolished it and the suburb with red hot balls. The fortifications, however, held out, and the siege was raised by the  
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King of Prussia. A lake extends from this place eastward to Sonneburg. *Soldin*, formerly the capital, a small manufacturing town, on the border of a considerable lake of the same name, about 26 miles north of Kustrin. *Lippehne*, a little town, whose inhabitants subsist chiefly by agriculture, near lake Mandel, five miles north of Soldin. *Bierlinchen*, or little Berlin, a small town, 13 leagues north north-east of Kustrin, in a well cultivated territory. *Kœnigsberg*, a well built town, containing 3000 inhabitants, on the Rorike, in 53° N. latitude nearly, nine leagues north north-west of Custrin. *Schonfliess*, formerly Schowenfliet, at the extremity of a lake, few miles east of Kœnigsberg. *Boerwalde*, a small manufacturing town, formerly fortified, on a lake six leagues north north-west of Kustrin, between Soldin and Brietzen. *Zebten*, an inconsiderable town, in a valley watered by the Muglitz. *Zellin*, a market town on the Oder, opposite to Brietzen nearly. *Zorndorf*, a village about five miles north of Kustrin, and famous for a victory gained by the Prussians over the Russians in 1758. *Furstenfelde*, an open town, whose inhabitants subsist by agriculture, four leagues north of Kustrin. *Neuendam*, a little manufacturing town, 13 miles northward of Kustrin. *Mohrin*, an inconsiderable town, on the border of a small lake four miles north-west of Boerwalde. *N. B.* The towns already mentioned lie in the circles of Soldin and Kœnigsberg.

*Landsberg* is an old, well built, manufacturing and trading town, containing 6000 inhabitants, eight leagues north-east of Kustrin, on the river Warta, or Warte. Between the years 1626 and 1639 this town was taken four times by the imperialists, and as often by the Swedes. It was also besieged by the latter in 1678, and in 1755 by the Russians. *Zautoch*, formerly a town with a celebrated abbey, now a village on the Netze, near its influx into the Warte. *Stolzzenberg*, a village with a fine seat, and elegant gardens.

*Friedeberg*, a well built town in a fertile territory, between two lakes,

about five leagues north-east of Landsberg. *Driesen*, or Dresno, originally built in 1270, and rebuilt in 1763, a small, neat, trading, and manufacturing town, defended by a fort built in 1603, in a well cultivated plain, on the ancient bed of the Netze, seven leagues eastward of Landsberg. In 1758 the Prussian garrison being removed, the Russians made themselves masters of it, and improved the fortifications. *Woldenburg*, a little town on an eminence, consumed by fire in 1712, and afterwards rebuilt, few leagues north of Driesen. There are many small lakes in the neighbouring territory. *Arenswalde*, formerly Chozientzino, a mean town near two lakes, 11 leagues north north-east of Landsberg, and seven south-east of Stargard. *Bernstein*, an inconsiderable town, subject to the jurisdiction of Pomerania, near a lake. *Reez*, a market town in a cultivated territory watered by the Ihne, eight miles north north-east of Arenswalde, on the border of Pomerania. *Nærenberg*, a little town on lake Erzig, 10 miles north of Reez. *Neuwedel*, a town on the Drage, with the ruins of a castle on a neighbouring hill, six leagues eastward of Arenswalde.

*Dramburg*, or Drageburg, a small town on a stream of the same name, 15 miles north north-east of Reez. *Calics*, a market town, noted for its woollen manufactures, few miles from the frontier of Poland, and 15 below, *i. e.* northward of Neuwedel, on a rivulet that runs into the Drage. *Falkenburg*, a town and seat, between Dramburg and the Polish frontier, five leagues north of Neuwedel. *Schuevelbein*, a town with a nobleman's seat, on the Rega, in the northern corner of the Mark, 25 leagues northward of Landsberg.

*Drossen*, a tolerably built, manufacturing, and trading town, on the Lenzen, four leagues south-east of Kustrin. In 1596 this place was destroyed by fire. *Sternberg*, a little open town and seat, near the south border of the country. *Keffen*, a small manufacturing town, formerly fortified, on the Eylang. *Cocriiz*, a market town and the residence of  
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the bishop of Lebus, on the Oder, seven miles south of Kustrin. *Königswalde*, a little town, near an alum mine, 19 miles east of Drossen.

*Sonnenburg*, a small well built town, and residence of the grand-master of the order of St John, on the Lenze, about three leagues east of Kustrin. In 1752 great part of it was destroyed by fire.

The dutchy of *Crossen*, in 52° N. latitude, is bounded by Silesia, Lusatia, and the Oder. It was a fief of Bohemia till the year 1742, when the Queen of Hungary ceded it to the King of Prussia. It is divided into two circles.

*Crossen* is a manufacturing town containing 5400 inhabitants, environed by an old wall, at the conflux of the Bober and Oder, 110 miles north-west of Breslaw, and 24 south-east of Frankfort. This place has been frequently destroyed by fire. *Bobersberg*, a little open town, noted for its earthen ware, on the Bober, four miles above, *i. e.* south of Crossen. *Sommerfeld*, a small, manufacturing, and trading town, about seven leagues south of Crossen, near the border of Lusatia. *Zullichau*, a walled, manufacturing town, with several suburbs, containing 4600 inhabitants, and defended by a fort, in a fruitful bottom, between the rivers Ober and Oder. *Fredericksbule*, a neat town, founded in the present century by German refugees. *Gotbus*, a manufacturing and trading town, containing several Lutheran and Calvinist churches, and 4800 inhabitants, on the Spree, 15 leagues south-west of Crossen. *Peits*, a little town, formerly fortified, on the Malks, near the Spree. This place in 1758 capitulated with the Austrians, who quickly abandoned it. In its neighbourhood are mines of iron.

## SILESIA.

SILESIA is bounded on the south and west by Moravia, Bohemia, and Lusatia; on the north by Brandenburg; on the east by Poland; and on the south-east is separated from Hungary by the Crapack mountains: lying from south-east to north-west, between  $49^{\circ} 20'$  and  $52^{\circ} 10'$  N. latitude, and between  $14^{\circ} 50'$  and  $19^{\circ}$  E. longitude from Greenwich; being 90–115 miles from north to south, and 105–135 from west to east; containing about 12,000 English square miles, and 1,900,000 inhabitants.

Towards Lusatia, Brandenburg, and Poland, the country is level and open; but it is bounded on all other sides by mountains. A ridge of hills, called Sudetische Gebinge, or Montes Sudeti, commences at Friedberg in Upper Lusatia, and extends along the south-west border of Silesia to the principality of Tetschen, where the Hungarian or Carpathian chain begins, which afterwards divides Poland and Hungary. The mountainous tracts, which are of considerable extent, are bleak, thinly inhabited, and almost covered with forests: but the champaign and larger part of the country abounds in grain, pastures, and culinary vegetables. Madder is cultivated for exportation in the districts of Lignitz and Breslaw. In Upper Silesia tar, pitch, and rosin are extracted from the pine, fir, and beech; and the larch tree yields turpentine. There is plenty of pit coal, stone, and iron ore, in several parts of the country: but the gold, silver, copper, and lead mines are not very productive.

The river *Oder*, or Ader, Odera, Viadrus, has its source in Moravia. Finding a passage through the Montes Sudeti, between the principalities of Tropau and Tetschen, it enters into Silesia, and traverses the whole  
extent

extent of this dutchy rom south-east to north-west ; in its progress receiving many streams on either hand.

The *population* of Silesia and Glatz has been recently estimated at 2,000,000 nearly ; and they are said to contain about 180 cities and market towns, and 4000 villages.

*Civil Constitution.*—Though the supreme power is vested in a single person, yet the province is governed by permanent laws. The inhabitants are divided into three classes, *viz.* nobles, citizens, and peasants. The nobility consist of the proprietors of the mediate and immediate principalities. The former are bound to do homage to the king in person. The immediate principalities belong to the crown. Besides these there are lordships of various denominations, and of less extensive privileges. The citizens comprehend all the inhabitants, except the two other orders. The privileges of the nobility are personal, while those of the citizens are corporate. The peasants are those employed in agriculture, and compose nearly three fourths of the population.

*Ecclesiastical Constitution.*—The reformation in Silesia was first introduced in 1522. At present the numbers of Roman-catholics and protestants are nearly equal. When Frederick made himself master of this country, he declared that all the several sects should enjoy liberty of worship, and that the catholics should continue to hold all the churches and church emoluments they then possessed. The king is head of the churches, and has the appointment of the bishop and of all other superior ecclesiastical officers. The superintendance of church affairs for the protestants is committed to three upper consistories of laymen and clergymen.

*Literature.*—During several centuries the Silesians have been distinguished for the cultivation of literature. In 1680 was published a catalogue of Silesian authors amounting to more than 2000, who chiefly treated of politics, history, genealogy, natural philosophy, and antiquities.

Among the recent authors who have distinguished themselves, the names of the three following ought to be recorded, *viz.* Martin Opitz, the father of German poetry. Christian Wolff, an eminent mathematician and voluminous writer, who was born at Breslaw in 1679, was appointed professor of mathematics at Halle in 1707, was afterwards raised to the dignity of chancellor of that university, in 1745 was created a baron of the Roman empire, and died in 1754. Christian Grave, who was some time professor of moral philosophy at Leipsic, published many works on ethical subjects, and died in 1799.

*Manufactures and Commerce.*—The principal manufactures in Silesia are of flax, thread, linen, and damask. The printing of linen in water and oil colours is in some places carried on to a great degree of perfection. Lace, paper, cotton and woollen stuffs, are made in several places of the country. The dressing of leather is well understood. Glass is exquisitely polished and cut. There are many iron mills and manufactures of that metal. The exports are thread, yarn, linen, woollen clothes and stuffs, paper, madder, and mill-stones. The imports are horses, oxen, Polish wheat, rock-salt, wines from Hungary and Austria, drugs, spices, and other commodities.

*Revenue.*—To secure his acquisition of Silesia, Frederick the Great built the fortresses of Schweidnitz, Silberberg, and Glatz, and maintained an army of 40,000 men within the limits of the province. To defray the expence of this force the revenues of the country were applied. These revenues by the last Austrian sovereigns had been collected from the produce of the domains, and from taxes granted by the provincial states. The land tax in 1739 was about £28,300. This sum he took as the measure of what he should annually require by the land tax; and he abolished the excise altogether, except in the cities. The capitation tax was limited to such inhabitants of the country as were not proprietors of land; but linen and woollen spinners and weavers were exempted

from it. The amount of this tax was about £25,000. For the purpose of collecting these and some other taxes, the whole province is divided into 48 circles, each of which is named from the city contained in it. Besides these burdens, the inhabitants are,—1. Compelled to serve the king as soldiers. 2. To give quarters to the troops. 3. To perform personal labour, and furnish horses for the king's use at prescribed and under-rated prices.

*History.*—The early period of the Silesian history is involved in obscurity and fable. In the sixth century swarms of Sclavonians and Vandals, issuing from the borders of the Euxine sea, overran this country and a great part of Europe. At that period Silesia formed a part of Poland: but, about the middle of the twelfth century, it became an independent state, and was governed by its own dukes. Soon after, it was divided into three separate sovereignties, which, in process of time, were resolved into as many dukedoms and principalities as it contained cities. This division facilitated the conquest of the whole by the Kings of Bohemia; and in 1355 it was incorporated with that kingdom. Under the Bohemian governors great revolutions happened in Silesia. During the reign of Wincellaus the Hussite war broke out, and raged with great violence. Huss was at length tried as a heretic, and burnt in 1415. Silesia was successfully ravaged by Hungarian, Bohemian, and Polish armies; and in 1478 was ceded to Matthias King of Hungary, who died in 1490. He was succeeded by Uladislaus King of Bohemia; during whose reign, the Duke of Lignitz, to whom likewise Brieg and Wohlau belonged, made a compact with Joachim elector of Brandenburg in 1537, stipulating that on the extinction of either of the lines the other should take possession of its estates. On this stipulation was founded the claim which, two centuries after, transferred the whole province to the sovereigns of Prussia. Lewis, the successor of Uladislaus, died without issue in 1526. As his only sister Anna had married Ferdinand I. archduke

of Austria, and afterwards emperor, Silesia, together with Bohemia, became a possession of the house of Austria. A considerable number of the Silesian princes having embraced the reformation of Luther in 1517, while the rest adhered to the catholic faith, religious dissensions disturbed the public tranquillity. In 1618 the thirty years war commenced, of which Silesia was one of the principal theatres. By the peace of Westphalia, in 1648, a small part of Silesia obtained the secure possession of the same privileges they had enjoyed before the war: the rest was left at the mercy of the emperor. In 1678 the last descendant of the Piast family, George William Duke of Lignitz, Brieg, and Wohlau, died; and the succession of all his estates, according to the compact already mentioned, devolved upon Frederick William elector of Brandenburg: but his claim was not allowed by the emperor. As an indemnity, however, Schwibus, a corner of Silesia bordering upon the electorate, was ceded to him, in consideration of which he formally renounced in 1685 all his pretensions to the principalities in question. The elector's son, agreeable to a secret engagement, restored Schwibus to the emperor. In 1740 Charles VI., and in him the male line of the house of Austria, expired. He had endeavoured to secure his hereditary dominions to his daughter Maria Theresa, by an ordinance called the Pragmatic Sanction. Most of the great European powers guaranteed his dispositions. Yet after his death France, Russia, and other powers united to despoil her of her patrimony. The King of Prussia having advanced his claim, and overrun Silesia with an army, it was ceded to him by the peace of Breslaw, June 11, 1742; and a second time in December 25, 1745. Since that period Silesia has remained an appendage of the Prussian monarchy, until the late arrangement.

*Maps.*—The atlas of Silesia, published by Homann's heirs, notwithstanding all its errors, is a respectable performance. About the same time Schleuen of Berlin constructed a general map of Silesia and 16 half sheets



sheets of its principalities, which are full of blunders. In 1757 was published at Vienna *Novissimum Silesiæ Theatrum*: but these maps are merely copies of Homann's general maps with the addition of a few names. Another edition of the Silesian atlas was published by M. Julien at Paris in 1758. A tolerably correct map of Silesia may be found in Chauchard's map of Germany; but the chains of mountains are not distinctly traced.

In Silesia, including Glatz, are reckoned 185 towns, and 4800 villages. The principal manufactures in this country are linen and woollen cloth, glass, paper, &c. and the exports are mill-stones, cloth, paper, leather, and furs.

*Lower Prussian Silesia* consists of seven immediate and six mediate principalities.

1. The principality of *Breslaw*, in  $51^{\circ} 6'$  N. latitude, is bounded on the north by Wolau, on the east by Oels, on the south by Brieg, on the west by Schweidnitz. Every where level, it contains some swampy and sandy tracts, with many fertile districts—yielding abundance of corn, pastures, and wood. It contains nine towns and 147,688 inhabitants.

*Cities, &c.*—*Breslaw*, Vratislavia, the capital of the whole dutchy, is a large, indifferently built, slightly fortified city, two German miles in circuit, including several suburbs, containing many elegant edifices, and 61,000 inhabitants, situate at the conflux of the Ohlau and Oder. It is the centre of all the trade in Silesia, and carries on divers manufactures of little importance. The university was founded in 1765. In the library of the church of St Elizabeth is a manuscript of Froisart's Chronicle in four volumes folio parchment, dated 1498, and containing one-third more matter than the printed edition. In 1741 this city was subjected to the Prussian government. In November 1757, it was taken by the Austrians, and retaken by the King of Prussia in December following. In its vicinity great quantities of madder are raised. *Auras*, a small open town, with

a seat on the Oder, four leagues below the capital. *Dyhrenfurt*, formerly Prsig, an open town, containing a seat on the Oder, two leagues below Auras. *Neumarkt*, an old, small decayed town, six leagues west of the capital, and two south of the Oder. In this town in 1747, forty-four buildings were in ruins. It is noted only for the cultivation of tobacco and madder in its neighbourhood. *Canth*, a little town, almost destroyed by fire in 1752, south-west of Breslaw, on the Schweidnitz. In 1752 it was almost entirely destroyed by fire. *Namslau*, a walled town, situate among morasses, on the river Weyda, 10 leagues east of Breslaw, in the south-east corner of the principality, between the Oder and the frontier of Poland. In 1741, it was taken by the Prussians; and in 1746, many of its buildings were ruinous, but have been since repaired.

2. The principality of *Brieg*, watered by the Oder, and several small streams, is bounded by Oppeln, Neyze, Munsterburg, Schweidnitz, Breslaw, and Oels, in 50° 50' N. latitude. It is divided into five circles, containing eight towns, and 108,266 inhabitants.

*Brieg*, Brega, the capital, is a well built, fortified town, with several suburbs, containing 5000 inhabitants, nine leagues south-east of Breslaw, on an eminence bathed by the Oder. In 1643 it held out a siege against the Swedes; but in 1741, it was taken by the Prussians, who demolished the castle. Here is a long and well built bridge on the Oder. A fine meadow extends from the town to a forest. *Carlsmarkt*, four leagues eastward of Brieg, and *Lerwin* to the southward, are two inconsiderable market towns. *Molwitz*, a village, near which Frederick III. King of Prussia, gained a victory over the Austrians in 1741. *Ohlau*, Olavia, a little walled town, containing 2000 inhabitants, defended by a castle, in a marshy territory, on a stream of the same name, near its influx into the Oder, three leagues below, *i. e.* north-west of Brieg. Great quantities of tobacco are raised in its neighbourhood. *Strehlen*, a walled, manufacturing town, with large suburbs, containing 2000 inhabitants, on the  
Ohlau,

Ohlau, which originates in Munsterburg, and runs north-east to the Oder. In 1619 the greatest part of this town was destroyed by fire. Near it is a good stone quarry. *Nimptsch*, Nimitium, a small town at the foot of an eminence on which there is a castle, 11 leagues south-west of Brieg, near the source of the Lohe that runs northward and falls into the Oder below Breslaw. A considerable part of it was destroyed by fire in 1728. *Creutzburg*, a little walled town, defended by a castle on the Brinnitz, a stream that runs westward to the Oder, 11 leagues east north-east of Brieg, and four from the confines of Poland. In 1588 this place was burnt by the Poles. *Pitschen*, Bicina, formerly a bishop's residence, now an inconsiderable town, near the Polish frontier, four leagues north of Creutzburg. It was burnt by the Poles in 1588, was sacked in 1627, and 1633 and in 1654 suffered by fire. *Reichenstein* and *Silberberg* are two little mine towns among the mountains. Near the latter is a strong fortress on a hill.

3. The principality of *Schweidnitz*, in  $50^{\circ} 40'$  N. latitude, is bounded by those of Javer, Lignitz, Breslaw, Brieg, Munsterburg, the county of Glatz, and Bohemia. It is one of the largest and most populous territories in Silesia, and, in conjunction with Javer, forms one-eighth of the dutchy. It is separated from Bohemia by Montes Sudetes, among which Eule is distinguished by its height. To this chain is joined the celebrated *Zottenberg*, Mons Sabothus, also called Mons Zotensis, and Silensis, perhaps the Mons Asciburgius of Ptolemy. This mountain lies in the circle of Schweidnitz, about seven leagues from Breslaw. Towards the north, east, and west, it is bounded by a plain of considerable extent. Its perpendicular height is 2125 Rhinland feet; and on its loftiest summit once stood a tower.

This principality, watered by many small streams, is divided into four circles, yielding a sufficiency of grain, pasture, timber, and fruit; and containing 359 villages, 14 towns, and 175,141 inhabitants.

*Schweidnitz,*

*Schweidnitz*, Suidicinum the capital, is a well built, fortified town, containing 8000 inhabitants, 14 leagues westward of Breslaw, in one of the most agreeable districts of the dutchy, terminated on the west by lofty hills. Its strength formerly consisted in a triple wall, but in 1748 the King of Prussia caused it to be fortified with regular and strong works. In 1716 great part of it was burnt, but has been since rebuilt, on a regular plan. In 1757 it was taken by the Austrians after a siege of 16 days, and in 1758 was recovered by the Prussians. The river Weistritz, which descends from Montes Sudetes, passes by this place where it assumes the name of Schweidnitz, and runs north-west to the Oder. *Zobten*, *Zabothum*, an ancient and mean town, four leagues north-east of Schweidnitz, at the foot of *Zottenberg*. The greatest part of it was consumed by fire in 1741. *Freyburg*, a little town five miles west of the capital, on the *Polsnitz*, or *Zirle*, that rises in *Barengrunde*, runs north-east, and falls into the *Schweidnitz* at *Canth*. *Gottesberg*, *Mons Dei*, a little town six leagues south-west of Schweidnitz. This town is noted for its worsted stockings. Its silver mine is discontinued, but in its neighbourhood there is abundance of pit coal. *Rudelstadt*, a copper mine town, near the border of *Javer*, among the hills, 20 miles west of the capital, on the *Bober* that has its source near *Schatzlar* in Bohemia. *Kinsberg*, *Regiomontium*, an old castle on a hill bathed by the *Weistritz* near *Rudelstadt*. *Altwasser*, a village, near which are two chalybeate springs, and some productive coal mines. *Merzdorf*, a village, near which the Swedes defeated the imperialists in 1642.

*Striegau*, *Stregovia*, and *Trimontium*, a town containing 1800 inhabitants, at the conflux of the *Czisa* (sometimes called *Striegau water*) and the *Polsnitz*, four leagues northward of Schweidnitz, and 10 west south-west of Breslaw. In its vicinity the Prussians obtained a complete victory over the Austrians and Saxons in 1745. *Bolkenhayn*, *Bolconis Fanum*, and *Hohen-Friedberg*, are two places of little note. *Landeshut*,

a town containing 3000 inhabitants, 10 leagues south south-west of Striegau, at the conflux of the Zieder and Bober. The houses are built with the gable end towards the street, and almost all covered with a white plaster. About a German mile from the town in a church is an organ with 2600 pipes, reckoned the finest in Silesia. This town was founded in 1292. The greatest part of it in 1638 was destroyed by fire, and in the following year it was ravaged with so much barbarity that two persons only remained in it. A smart skirmish happened near it in 1745 between the Austrians and Prussians: and in 1757 a body of the latter was defeated by the former. Adjoining to the town is Burgberg a hill containing a good stone quarry. The intervening country between this town and Waldenburg is beautiful, and the road excellent though hilly. *Liebau*, a little open town, in a valley. *Schænberg*, or Schomberg, a mean town, in a rugged and hilly district. *Reichenbach*, a small manufacturing town, containing a commandery of the order of St John, on the rivulet Peil, 10 miles south south-east of Schweidnitz. In 1632 it was pillaged by the Saxons, in 1633 by the imperialists, in 1634 by the Croats, in 1642 by the Swedes, in 1643 by the imperial garrison. Here a treaty between Prussia and Austria was lately concluded. *Peterswaldau*, a large, handsome, manufacturing village, with a fine seat, a Lutheran oratory, and a colony of Moravians.

4. The principality of *Javer*, or Jauer, in  $51^{\circ} 10'$  N. latitude, is bounded on the north by Sagan and Glogau, on the east by Lignitz and Schweidnitz, on the south and west by Bohemia and Upper Lusatia; being 60 miles from north to south, and 25–50 from west to east.

This extensive and populous province abounds in wood, coal, mines, and natural curiosities. Its warm baths and mineral springs are much frequented. The hills which cover the south and west parts are distinguished by various appellations: of those the *Schnée*, or *Riesenkoppe*, is the highest. From this chain the Elbe, the Iser, the Queis, the Zaken,  
and:

and other streams descend with great rapidity ; but the principal river that traverses the country from south to north is the Bober, which originates in Schweidnitz. The three circles, into which this province is divided, contain 12 towns and many villages, peopled with weavers and other artificers, whose goods are bought up for exportation.

*Towns, &c.*—*Javer*, Jauravia, Javorium, the capital, is a trading town containing 4200 inhabitants, with an old castle, on a stream of the same name, also called the Neisse, in the eastern corner of the principality, 11 leagues westward of Breslaw. In 1640 this place was taken by the imperialists and plundered. The adjacent territory is planted with seats and villages. *Hirschberg*, Cervimontium, a considerable, well built, populous, manufacturing, and trading town, with large suburbs, containing upwards of 6000 inhabitants, eight leagues south-west of Javer, at the conflux of the Zaken and Bober, surrounded by eminences and hills, on one of which stands a castle, and on another a neat villa. In 1633 it was pillaged by some Saxon troops, and in 1634 laid in ashes by the imperialists. In its environs are fine gardens and bleaching grounds. On the range of hills along the border of Bohemia there are many agreeably diversified prospects. In one of these called Riesengebirge are the sources of the Elbe. From Riesenkoppe, or Giant's Head, the prospect is very extensive. The upper part of it is naked rock, and the lower covered with large pines and firs. *Schmiedeberg*, an open mine town, environed by hills, 11 leagues south south-west of Javer. This town contains many artificers who carry on a considerable trade. It was purchased by the King of Prussia in 1747. Its environs abound in iron ore. Thence the road to Kirschberg lies along a romantic valley and through cultivated fields, diversified with hills, groves, seats, and villages. *Kupferberg*, a small town on an eminence bathed by the Bober, four leagues north north-east of Schmiedeberg, in the road to Javer, near some copper mines, the profits of which are declined. *Schænau*, an

open town in a territory environed by hills, about 12 miles north north-east of Hirschberg, on the Katzbach, by which it is sometimes inundated. Fire, war, pillage, pestilence, and religious oppression, have contributed to reduce this town. In its neighbourhood in 1640 a party of imperialists was routed by the Swedish troops. *Warmbrunn*, a large village, noted for its excellent warm baths, six miles south of Hirschberg, in a hilly but agreeable territory. *Schreiberschau*, a village famous for its glass manufactures. *Lowenberg*, commonly called *Lemberg*, *Leoberga*, and *Leopolis*, formerly noted for its cloth manufactures, a mean, thinly inhabited town, seven leagues northward of Hirschberg, in a pleasant country watered by the Bober. This town suffered by fire in 1752. About a league hence, *Holstein* castle on a rock was once an important fortress. *Greiffenberg*, *Gryphimontium*, a small, tolerably built, trading town, containing 2200 inhabitants, on the *Queiss*, near the border of *Lusatia*, 10 miles south-west of *Lowenberg*. Two miles hence, on a rocky hill, is an old castle called *Greiffenstein*, consisting of three parts lying one upon the other. *Friedberg*, a little, open town bathed by the *Queiss*, five times destroyed by fire, 16 miles south south-west of *Lowenberg*. *Liebenthal*, or *Lowenthal*, a small town in a delightful valley, four miles south-east of *Greiffenberg*. *Læbn*, or *Lahn*, a little town built in 1214, on the *Bober*, nine leagues west of *Javer*. Its castle on a lofty neighbouring hill was razed after the peace of *Westphalia*. *Bunzlau*, *Boleslavia*, a manufacturing town, founded in 1190, containing 3200 inhabitants, and famous for its fine earthen ware, 12 leagues north-west of *Javer*, in the northern part of the principality, on the *Bober* which traverses its fertile territory. In 1739 great part of this town was destroyed by fire. In its neighbourhood is a fountain of limpid and salubrious water, frequently celebrated by *Silesian* bards. The road between *Bunzlau* and *Kirschberg* is excellent, and exhibits a delightful interchange of hill and dale, with villages, country seats, and cultivated fields. *Naumburg* on the *Queiss* a small, walled town, built in 1202, and

noted for its earthen ware, on the border of Lusatia, 13 leagues west north-west of Javer. The village of *Klitschdorf* on the Queiss once formed a good fortress.

5. The principality of *Lignitz*, in  $51^{\circ} 15'$  N. latitude, is bounded by those of Glogau, Wolau, Breslaw, Schweidnitz, and Javer. It is an extensive and fertile territory, watered by the Oder, Katzbach, Neisse, &c. The most considerable hills are Spitzberg and Gratzberg. It is divided into three circles, containing five towns, 268 villages, and 82,729 inhabitants.

*Towns, &c.*—*Lignitz*, Lignicium, the capital of the principality, and one of the best towns in Silesia, containing 7000 inhabitants, is tolerably built and fortified, containing a palace environed by a distinct wall and moat, a military academy, other public buildings, and 5000 inhabitants, about 13 leagues west north-west of Breslaw. This town has a considerable trade in cloth and madder. It was taken by the Prussians in 1741. *Waldau*, one of the largest villages in the country, situate in Tranenthal, *i. e.* the valley of tears, near the capital. *Goldberg*, Aurimontium, a well built, manufacturing town, containing 6000 inhabitants, four leagues south-west of Lignitz, in an agreeable territory bathed by the Katzbach. Formerly a rich gold mine was worked in its neighbourhood. Thence in the road to Hersberg is Capallenberg, a high hill, from whose summit there is a delightful prospect. *Haynan*, or Hayn, Hainovia, a small, walled town, with a castle in ruins, four leagues northward of Goldberg, on the river Deichsa that runs south-east and falls into the Katzbach below Lignitz. This town has often suffered greatly by fire. *Luben*, a manufacturing town, with a palace in ruins, and large suburbs, five leagues north of Lignitz, in a stony but tolerably fertile plain, in the north-east corner of the principality. *Parchwitz*, a manufacturing town, with a suburb founded in 1280, on the Katzbach, between Lignitz and the Oder, three leagues north-east of the former. In 1683 great part of it was destroyed by fire.



6. The principality of *Wolau*, or *Wohlau*, in  $51^{\circ} 20'$  N. latitude, is bounded by those of *Glogau*, *Lignitz*, *Breslaw*, *Oels*, and by *Poland*. It contains some fertile districts; but the soil for the most part is dry, marshy, or overrun with woods and jungle. The *Oder* traverses this province, and is augmented by the *Katzbach* and other streams. It is divided into two circles, containing six towns, 203 villages, and 49,081 inhabitants. By the peace of 1742 it was ceded to the King of *Prussia*.

*Towns, &c.*—*Wolau*, the capital, is a walled town containing 1050 inhabitants, with a palace and two suburbs, environed with marshes and ponds, on the right hand of the *Oder*, eight leagues north north-west of *Breslaw*. In 1640 it was taken by the *Swedes*, in 1642 surprised by the imperialists, but soon retaken by the *Swedes*, and in 1644 recovered by the imperialists. In 1781 it was consumed by fire, but has been rebuilt. *Leubus*, *Lubens*, or *Luba*, a small market town, seven miles south-west of *Wolau*, on the *Oder*, above which is a village of the same name with a *Cistercian* abbey founded towards the middle of the eleventh century. *Winzig*, *Wincium*, a mean town on a sandy eminence, about 10 miles north of *Wolau*. In 1514 it was wholly destroyed by fire. *Herrenstadt*, *Kyriopolis*, a small town, in a fruitful plain between two branches of the *Bartsch*, three leagues north north-east of *Winzig*. In 1759 it was burnt by the *Austrians*. Its castle in the seventeenth century formed a good fortress and pass. *Rutzen*, an open, little town on the *Bartsch*, eight miles below, *i. e.* north-west of *Herrenstadt*, with a seat on a neighbouring eminence, and two mineral springs in the plain. *Steinau*, a small, walled town, with a suburb, in a fertile plain on the left bank of the *Oder*, near the mouth of the *Kaltenbach*, three leagues north-west of *Wolau*. In 1633 the imperialists having surprised the *Swedes* and *Saxons* encamped here, burnt the town, and the like misfortune has befallen it twice in succeeding wars. *Raudten*, an open, little town, twice destroyed by fire

in the last century, about 10 miles north-west of Steinau, at some distance from the Oder near the border of Glogau.

7. The principality of *Glogau*, in  $51^{\circ} 40'$  N. latitude, is bounded on the south and west by those of Wolau, Lignitz, Javer, and Sagan; on the north by Brandenburg; on the east by Poland; and is divided into six circles, containing 22 boroughs and market towns, and 171,256 inhabitants. The soil is fertile, producing abundance of corn and wine. There is a sufficiency of wood, and it is watered by the Oder, which receives the Bartsch and several small streams. The Bober in its course northward passes through the circle of Sprottau, which abounds in iron ore.

*Towns, &c.*—*Great Glogau*, the capital, is an handsome, well fortified town, containing a palace, other public buildings, and 8700 inhabitants, 20 leagues north north-west of Breslaw, in the south-east corner of the principality, originally situate on the right, but since the year 1110 on the left bank of the Oder. In 1741 the Prussians, having carried it by assault, strengthened its fortifications. In 1758 one-third part of it was destroyed by fire. *Polkwitz*, a small, tolerably built town, four leagues southward of the capital. *Schlawwa*, an open town, six leagues north of Glogau, on the border of a lake, few miles from the frontier of Poland. *Gurau* a small, trading town, on an eminence, seven leagues eastward of Glogau, in the south-east corner of the principality. In 1759 it was laid in ashes by the Russians. *Great Tschirne*, a manufacturing town with a castle, few miles northward of Gurau, near the border of Poland. *Kæben*, Cobena, a little town on the Oder, plundered by the Russians in 1759, 17 miles south-east of Glogau. *Sprottau*, a town environed by an old wall, with a castle in ruins, eight leagues west south-west of Glogau, in a marsh at the conflux of the Sprotte and Bober. *Primkenau*, Primislavia, an open, small, manufacturing town, few leagues south-west of Glogau. *Freystadt*, Eleutheropolis, a manufacturing town containing

containing 2600 inhabitants, with an old castle, in a populous valley, seven leagues north-west of the capital. *Neusalz*, an open, little town, 20 miles north north-west of Glogau, on the Oder. This place, formerly noted for refining salt, contains a manufacture of grindstones. In 1759 a considerable part of it was burnt by the Cossacks. *Neustædel*, an open and small town, four leagues north-west of Glogau, on the rivulet Weisfurt. In 1678 it was damaged by fire. *Grunberg*, Prasia Elysiorum, a manufacturing town containing 6000 inhabitants, 11 leagues north north-west of Glogau, and three west of the Oder. This place in 1627 was entirely destroyed by fire, but since rebuilt. *Wartenberg*, an open town that formerly belonged to the Jesuits at Glogau, about 10 miles northward of Freystadt, on the rivulet Ochel that falls into the Oder. In 1701 a great part of it was demolished by fire.

The circle of *Schwibus*, which forms a part of this principality, is separated from the northern boundary by the dutchy of Crossen. *Schwibus*, or Schwiebus, Suibusium, and Suebodinum, is a small, manufacturing town, containing 2300 inhabitants, with a castle, 17 leagues north north-west of Glogau, on the rivulet Schwemme that runs southward to the Oder. *Muhlbock* and *Liebenau* are towns of little note.

8. The principality of *Neysze*, improperly called Grotkau, is bounded by those of Munsterberg, Brieg, Oppeln, Jagerndorf, and by Moravia and the county of Glatz; lying in  $50^{\circ} 30'$  N. latitude; being one of the largest principalities in Silesia. The southern districts are covered with the Montes Sudetes, but northward the country is level and fertile. The most considerable river is the *Neysze*, that originates near the south border of Glatz. Traversing that country in a north-east course, it enters into the principality of Frankenstein, whence it runs south-east to the town of Neysze; and again changing its direction it proceeds north-east to the Oder, into which it falls above Brieg, having received many rivulets and brooks in its progress.

A portion of this principality belongs to Austria. The Prussian territory is divided into two circles, containing the following places of some note:—*Neysze*, or Neysse, Nissa, the capital of the whole principality, is a well built, strong town, with two suburbs, containing an episcopal palace, several churches and convents, &c. and 6000 inhabitants, 16 leagues south of Breslaw, on a stream of the same name that runs north north-east to the Oder. In 1642 it was taken by the Swedes, and in 1741 by the Prussians. On an adjacent hill Frederick III. erected a fort in 1743. *Ottmachau*, a small town and seat, on the Neysze, eight miles westward of the capital. *Patschkau*, a town containing two churches, eight miles above, *i. e.* south south-west of Ottmachau, on the Neysze. *Ziegenhals*, a town famous for its manufacture of beautiful glasses, four leagues south of Nissa, near the south border of the principality, on the Billau, a stream that runs northward to the Neysze. *Grotkau*, or Grottgau, a small, well built town, with a bishop's palace, on the left hand of the Neysze, six leagues northward of the capital. This place has often suffered by fire. A diet of princes was held here in 1524. *Wansen*, a market town, eight leagues north of Grotkau, on the Ohlau, environed by the principality of Brieg. Its environs produce considerable quantities of tobacco.

9. The principality of *Oels*, in  $51^{\circ} 12'$  N. latitude, is surrounded by those of Brieg, Breslaw, Wolau, Tracheberg, and by the lordships of Militisch and Wartenberg, on the right hand of the Oder. Its soil, watered by several small streams, is sandy and indifferently fertile. It is divided into two circles. *Oels*, Olsena, the capital, is a small town with large suburbs, containing 3200 inhabitants, five leagues east north-east of Breslaw, in a marshy territory, on the Oelse, a rivulet that runs westward to the Weyda. In 1634 it was burnt by the imperialists, and in 1730 great part of it was destroyed by fire. *Fredericksfeld*, called Hundsfeld till the year 1743, a small town, few miles east of Breslaw, near the conflux of the  
Oelse

Oelse and Weyda. In 1750, while the King of Prussia spent the night in this place, several houses were burnt, and among them the house in which the King lodged. Near the village of *Wildschutz*, not far from Fredericksfeld, several sepulchral urns in 1693 were discovered. *Bernstadt* or Beroldstadt, a little, walled town, with a palace, on the Weyda, about 10 miles south south-east of the capital. In 1659 it was totally destroyed by fire. *Juliusburg*, an open, little town, and seat, northward of Oels. *Medzibor*, or Mittelwald, an open town with a seat, six leagues north north-east of Oels, in a territory partly fertile and partly covered with forests. *Trebnitz*, a small, open town, with a Cistercian nunnery founded in 1203, five leagues north of Breslaw. *Stroppen*, four leagues north north-west, and *Zerkwitz*, north-east of Trebnitz, are two market towns of little note. *Constadt*, a small town, 11 leagues south-east of Oels, in a district separated from the principality by Namslau. *Juliusburg*, a small town, six leagues north-east of Breslaw.

10. The principality of *Sagan*, in  $51^{\circ} 33'$  N. latitude, and  $15^{\circ} 20'$  E. longitude, is bounded on the east by Glogau, and on the west by Lusatia. It abounds in forests and iron mines, and from south to north is traversed by the united streams of the Queiss and Bober. It contains four towns and 27,376 inhabitants.

*Sagan*, the capital, is a little, walled town, containing a ducal palace, an abbey and church of regular Augustines, and 3900 inhabitants, pleasantly situate on the Bober, 11 leagues west of Glogau. This place was almost deserted in 1746. *Priebus*, a little town, entirely destroyed by fire in 1612, but afterwards rebuilt, on the Neysze, seven leagues south-west of Sagan. *Naumburg*, an old, small, open town, on the Bober, 21 miles northward of the capital. Near it is a priory subject to Sagan abbey.

11. The principality of *Munsterberg*, in  $50^{\circ} 35'$  N. latitude, is bounded by those of Schweidnitz, Brieg, Neysze, and the county of Glatz.

Glatz. The west and south parts are hilly ; but the rest of the country is fertile, yielding all sorts of grain, flax, hemp, and wood. It is divided into two circles, containing three towns, 123 villages, and 50,562 inhabitants.

*Munsterberg*, or Sambice, the capital, is a small town, containing 2000 inhabitants, with an old ducal castle, 14 leagues south of Breslaw, on the Ohlau which rises near the south border of the principality, and runs north-east to the Oder. The cultivation of hops is one of the principal employments of its inhabitants. *Teppelwode*, or Toppilwoda, a market town on the rivulet Lau, and formerly noted for a hot spring. *Frankenstein*, a little town and palace, in a fruitful territory, on the Pausabach. This place, almost destroyed by fire in 1632, is famous for its gunpowder. The walls of a ruinous castle are extant. *Wartha*, an open, market town, beautifully situate in a deep valley between two ridges of steep hills near the Neysze, six leagues west of Munsterberg. On an adjoining eminence there is a chapel to which is a great resort at Whitsuntide. *Camenz*, originally a castle, but in the middle of the thirteenth century converted into a Cistercian abbey.

12. The principality of *Trachenberg*, in  $51^{\circ} 35'$  N. latitude, is bounded by those of Oels and Wolau, and by Poland. The soil is sandy, but tolerably fertile—producing grain, wood, and pastures. The river Bartsch, augmented by many rivulets, traverses this country, and enters into Wolau. *Trachenberg*, *Dracomontium*, the capital, is a small, open town, with a palace, on the Bartsch, nine leagues north of Breslaw. *Prausnitz*, a little, walled town, often damaged by fire, eight miles south of Trachenberg. *Powitzko* and *Great Strentz* are villages: the former of which is well built, and the latter contains a Carmelite convent.

13. The principality of *Carolath* is dispersed in the circles which compose the principality of Glogau. *Carolath*, or *Carlath*, is a little town, five leagues north-west of Glogau, near the right bank of the Oder, at the

foot of an eminence on which is seated a residentiary palace. *Benthen*, Bethania, a small town on the Oder, few miles above, *i. e.* south of Carolath. The gymnasium, founded here in 1609, does not exist.

*Lower Silesia* also contains three baronies and three free lordships.

The barony of *Wartenberg*, in  $51^{\circ} 15'$  N. latitude, lies between the principality of Oels and the confines of Poland. *Wartenberg*, formerly *Szychow*, the capital, is a small walled town, containing 1100 inhabitants, in an agreeable valley, 12 leagues north-east of Breslaw. The mansion house was finished in 1736. *Bralin*, a little open town and seat, eight miles east of Wartenberg, near the Polish frontier. The Weyda, which has its source in the village of Drotwitz, is the only river in the country.

The barony of *Militsch*, in  $51^{\circ} 30'$  N. latitude, 10 leagues north north-east of Breslaw, lies between the north border of Oels, and the frontier of Poland. Formerly of greater extent than at present, it abounds in forests. *Militsch*, Milicium, is a little walled town, with a residentiary palace and two suburbs, on the Bartsch, near several lakes.

The barony of *Goschutz*, formerly a portion of Wartenberg, is almost environed by the principality of Oels. *Goschutz* is a little open town and seat. *Festenberg*, a town with a seat, on the border of Wartenberg.

The free lordships are those of *Neuchlosz*, *Freyhan*, and *Sulau*; each of which contains several villages.

UPPER PRUSSIAN SILESIA comprehends two principalities, the circle of Leobuschutz, two baronies, and four free lordships.

1. The principality of *Oppeln*, in  $50^{\circ} 30'$  N. latitude, is bounded by those of Ratibor, Jagerndorf, Neysze, Brieg, and by Poland. It is the largest of all the principalities in Silesia, abounds in sandy tracts, extensive heaths and forests, and in no part is fertile. The river Oder, which flows from the principality of Ratibor, traverses this country, and is aug-

mented by many small streams. Oppeln is divided into eight circles, containing 28 towns, a considerable number of mean villages, and 189,222 inhabitants.

*Towns, &c.*—*Oppeln*, Oppolium, the capital, contains 2800 inhabitants, exclusive of the garrison on the Oder, 17 leagues south-east of Breslaw. The palace, separated from the town by a branch of the Oder, was destroyed by fire in 1737; and the fortifications lie in ruins. *Rosenberg*, or Olesno, a small walled town, containing a convent of regular Augustines, nine leagues north-east of the capital, not far from the border of Poland. *Landsberg*, or Gorzow, an open, little town, four leagues northward of Rosenberg. *Lublinitz*, Lubenski, an open town, 12 leagues eastward of Oppeln. *Great-Strelitz*, a small walled town, with a seat, six leagues south-east of the capital. In 1759 the greatest part of it was destroyed by fire. In its neighbourhood, in 1745, the Hungarian insurgents received a check from the Prussians. *Lesnitz*, a little town, three leagues south-west of Strelitz, near mount Annaberg, on which several pilgrimage chapels have been erected. *Tost*, or Toschek, a market town, five leagues eastward of Lesnitz, and three south-east of Strelitz. *Gleiwitz*, Gliwice, a little walled town, with a suburb, seven leagues south south-east of Strelitz, in the south-east corner of the principality. *Schlarwentitz*, and *Sossnizowitz*, inconsiderable towns in a circle that extends to the border of Ratibor. *Cosel*, or Kozele, a little town strongly fortified by the late King of Prussia, containing a palace, on the left hand on the Oder, eight leagues southward of Oppeln. In 1745 it was taken by the Hungarians, but soon after retaken by the Prussians: in 1758 it was long blockaded by the Austrians. *Ober*, or *Klein-Glogau*, a small walled town, containing a convent of minorites and a palace, four leagues west of Cosel. *Neustadt*, or Prudnik, a walled town, containing 3000 inhabitants, on the Prudnitz, 11 leagues south south-west of Oppeln. *Zulz*, or Biala, Cilicia, a small town environed by a wall, seven miles north



north north-east of Neustadt. *Steinau*, an open place on the Steina, about eight miles north of Neustadt, on the border of the Neysze. *Falkenberg*, or Niemodlin, Falcomontium, a little walled town on the Steina, five leagues west of Oppeln. In 1751 it suffered greatly by fire.

2. The principality of *Ratibor*, in 50° N. latitude, is bounded on the west by those of Troppau and Jagerndorf, on the north by that of Oppeln, and on other sides by different lordships. The soil in many parts is fertile, yielding wheat, rye, barley, fruits, and pastures. It is watered by the Oder and several small lakes.

*Ratibor*, or Rattibor, the capital, is a walled town, containing several religious houses, with an old palace on the opposite bank of the river, and about 4000 inhabitants, 30 leagues south south-east of Breslaw, on the Oder, which here becomes navigable. In 1745 the Prussians took this place by storm from the Hungarians. *Sorau*, or Zyori, a little, walled, and thinly inhabited town, eight leagues eastward of Ratibor. *Ribnik*, an open town, with an old castle, three leagues north-west of Sorau.

The circle of *Loebchutz*, composed of a part of the principalities of Troppau and Jagerndorf, with the district of Katscher, in 49° 50' and 50° N. latitude, lies in the south-west corner of Silesia. *Troppau*, Principatus Oppaviensis, abounds in grain, fruit, and pastures. *Jagerndorf*, Principatus Carnoviensis, consists likewise of a fertile soil, and contains many mineral springs. Both these principalities are watered by the Oppa, which from its source forms the common boundary of Prussia and Austria.

At the peace of Berlin in 1742, the Queen of Hungary and Bohemia ceded to the King of Prussia certain portions of the principalities of Troppau and Jagerndorf lying on this side the Oppa, together with the district of Katscher formerly belonging to Moravia.

The Prussian part of Troppau contains the following places:—*Hilfs-*

*chin*, or *Holtschin*, or *Hiecin*, a walled little town, four leagues south of Ratibor, on the left hand of the Oder. In 1745 the Hungarian insurgents were defeated here by the Prussians. *Benischau*, a small open town and mansion-house, few leagues eastward of Troppau. In its vicinity there was formerly a silver mine. *Kranowitz*, *Neukirch*, and *Troppowitz*, three open towns of little note. Many villages.

The Prussian part of Jagerndorf.—*Leobschutz* is a well built, walled town, in a fertile territory, six leagues north-west of Ratibor, and the same distance nearly south-west of Cosel. *Bauerwitz*, or *Pauerwitz*, and *Zauditz*, two little open towns, in a fertile district, between Leobschutz and Ratibor. Near the village of *Rosznitz*, in 1745, a smart encounter happened between the Prussian and Hungarian insurgents; and near *Toppau*, in the same year, the former defeated the latter with great slaughter.

The district of *Katscher*, about three leagues westward of Ratibor, contains a little open town of the same name and nine villages.

The barony of *Piesz*, lying between Ratibor and Poland, in 50° N. latitude, is diversified with heaths, forests, lakes and marshes. *Plesz*, *Pszczyna*, the capital, is a small, walled, trading town, containing 2300 inhabitants, with a palace, on the left hand of the Vistula, 12 leagues east of Ratibor. In 1745 a body of Hungarian insurgents were defeated near this place by the Prussian hussars. *Berun*, or *Bieron*, an open little town on the border of a lake. *Mislowitz*, a little town near the border of Poland, on the *Brzemsza*, that runs southward and falls into the Vistula, in 50° N. latitude nearly. Twenty-three villages are computed in this barony.

The barony of *Beuthen* is bounded on the west and north by the principality of *Oppeln*, and separated from Poland by the river *Brenice*, that falls into the *Brzemsza* near *Mislowitz*. *Beuthen*, or *Bithorn*, a walled town, containing a seat, a convent of Minorites, and 2000 inhabitants,

13 leagues north-east of Ratibor, few miles from the Polish frontier. In its neighbourhood there was anciently a rich silver mine. *Georgenberg* and *Tarnowitz* two inconsiderable places. Near the latter is a silver mine which formerly yielded gold. In this barony are 12 villages.

The lordship of *Loszlau*, almost environed by the principality of Ratibor, contains *Loszlau*, or Wodislau, a small open town, five leagues south-east of Ratibor, and few miles eastward of the confluence of the Elza and Oder.

The lordship of *Oderberg* is bounded by the principalities of Ratibor, Teschen, and Troppau. The Prussian part of it lies within the circle of Plesz, and contains several villages.

The county of *Glatz*, in  $50^{\circ} 20'$  N. latitude, lies between Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia, being on all sides bounded by ridges of hills which belong to the Sudet chain. Everywhere of difficult access, the entrance into it is a narrow, rugged, and dangerous path. Thirty-five miles from north to south, and 20–25 from west to east: this country is diversified with hills and dales, meadows and woods, fields and streams—interspersed with towns and villages. Indifferently fertile, it yields good pastures, and abounds in excellent quarries, mines, and mineral springs. In the southern districts the Neysze, Morel or Morawa, and Erlitz, have their sources. The first runs northward through the middle of the county; the second descends into Moravia, and the third into Bohemia. This county forms one circle, divided into six districts, containing 96,113 inhabitants. In the year 1561 Ferdinand King of Bohemia got possession of Glatz, which from that period continued annexed to the crown of Bohemia till 1742, when the King of Prussia made himself master of it. At the peace of Berlin it was ceded to him, his heirs, and descendants for ever.

*Towns, &c.*—*Glatz*, Kladzko, Glacium, the capital, is a tolerably built, well fortified, trading town, consisting of about 400 houses, with several

suburbs, defended by a strong fortress on a steep eminence, 19 leagues south south-west of Breslaw, on a declivity bathed by the Neysze. It has been pillaged and sacked by the Poles and Bohemians. *Landeck*, an open little town, whose inhabitants subsist chiefly by agriculture and brewing of beer, four leagues south-east of the capital. It is noted for its warm baths and mineral springs. *Wilhelmsthal*, or Neustadtel, a little town on the Biela, six leagues south-east of Glatz, in the south-east corner of the county. In its neighbourhood formerly was a silver mine. *Habekschwerdt*, formerly Bystrzice, a small, neat, walled town, nine miles south of the capital, at the conflux of the Weistritz and Neysze. Near it, at the village of *Plomnitz*, in 1745, a skirmish happened between the Prussian and Austrian forces. *Reinersz*, a small open town, noted for its woollen cloth, fine paper, and mineral spring, in a valley environed by high hills, four leagues westward of Glatz. On a neighbouring hill are the Seefelders, or lake fields, which are always under water without flood or ebb. *Lewin*, a little town in a valley, five leagues west of Glatz. On an adjacent hill formerly stood a castle. In those parts are several mineral springs. *Wunchelburg*, or Hradek, a little, walled, trading, and manufacturing town, 10 miles north-west of the capital. Few miles hence is Heuscheune, a high mountain with a wide chasm in the middle of it. The village of *Albendorf* is noted for its beautiful church, which contains a miraculous image frequented by pilgrims. At the village of *Niedersteine* in 1745 a skirmish happened between the Prussians and Austrians. *Neurode*, an inconsiderable place, in a district of the same name, nine miles north of Glatz. Its inhabitants subsist chiefly by the manufactures of cloth and snuff. In this county there are upwards of 200 villages.

## POMERANIA.

This province is bounded on the east by Pomerella, on the south by Poland and the Mark of Brandenburg, on the west by the dutchy of Mecklenburg, on the north by the Baltic sea; lying between  $53^{\circ}$  and  $54^{\circ} 53'$  N. latitude, and between  $13^{\circ}$  and  $18^{\circ} 5'$  E. longitude from Greenwich; being 240 miles from west to east, and 40–70 from north to south. Formerly it was of greater extent, comprehending part of Brandenburg and of Mecklenburg, and reaching eastward to the Vistula. In general the country is level, and indifferently fertile. The soil in many parts is sandy and barren; but it is well watered by rivers and lakes. Advantageously situate for a foreign trade, it has several good harbours on the Baltic, the principal of which is Stralsund.

The largest river in Pomerania is the *Oder*, or *Ader*. This river flows northward from the Mark of Brandenburg, and below Stettin, forms three lakes called Dammsche-see, Damanzke, and Pfaffenwasser; after which it discharges itself into the Gross-haff, a lake that issues into the Baltic by three mouths, *viz.* the Diveno, Swine, and Peene. The *Recknitz* is the boundary of Pomerania towards Mecklenburg. The *Peene* flows from Mecklenburg, passes through lake Cummero, receives several considerable streams in its progress eastward, below Anklam forms two lakes, and falls into the Baltic near Penemunde. The *Ucker* has its source in the Ucker-Mark, and its termination in the Gross-haff. The *Inna* rises in the border of the New-Mark near Reetz, and dividing into two branches which are reunited at Stargard, discharges itself into the Damm lake. The *Rega* originates in the New-Mark, runs northward, becomes navigable at Treptow, and falls into the Baltic near Fischerdorf-diep. The *Persante* issues out of lake Pakuvet near Stettin, on the confines of Ducal Prussia,

Prussia, runs north-west by Belgard and Corlin, and below Colberg forms a tolerable harbour called the Munde. An island in this river affords rich salt springs. The *Wipper* flows from the Gewippische, or Gewipp lake, in the county of Buto, and loses itself in the Baltic below Rugenwalde. The *Stolp* comes from a lake in Pomerella, and bathing the town of Holpe, falls into the Baltic below Stopelmunde. The *Lupo*, from a lake of the same name in Buto, runs northward to the Gard lake on the coast of the Baltic. The *Lebe* rises near Lauenburg, and after a short course forms a lake of the same name on the Baltic coast, near the north-east extremity of the province.

Pomerania, anciently inhabited by the Suevi and Vandales, and afterwards by the Slavi, received its present appellation in the beginning of the twelfth century. It is commonly divided into Anterior and Ulterior; but the line of separation has not been always the same. In the twelfth century the former was bounded by the Warno and the Persante, and the latter by the Persante and the Vistula: whereas the Oder is now considered as the common boundary of both. In the whole province are reckoned 70 towns and 500,000 inhabitants.

*Ulterior Pomerania*, divided into 14 circles, belongs entirely to the King of Prussia. The principal towns in those circles are as follows:—

*Grefenhagen*, a small, trading town, containing 2800 inhabitants, four leagues above, *i. e.* south of Stettin, on the right bank of the Oder. The circle of the same name contains about 40 villages.

*Pyritz*, Piriscum, a little town in a fruitful territory, five leagues south-east of Grefenhagen. This was the first place in those parts that embraced the Christian religion. *Satzig*, a small market town.

*Stargard*, the capital of Ulterior Pomerania, is a considerable, well built, manufacturing, and trading town, containing about 5000 inhabitants, six leagues eastward of Stettin, in a fertile plain watered by the Ihna that runs north-west to the Oder. Without the town a collegium

illustre

illustre was founded in 1631. *Jacobshagen*, a little, flourishing town, near Satzig, five leagues east of Stargard, on the border of a lake. *Zachan*, *Marienfries*, *Frederickswalde*, and *Massow*, places of little note.

*Neugarten*, a little town on a lake, in the circle of Daber, eight leagues north-east of Stettin.

*Stepenitz*, a small town in the circle of Flemming, 10 miles below Stettin, at the influx of the Oder into the Gross-haff.

*Regenwald*, a little town containing 2300 inhabitants, on the Rega, 12 leagues north north-east of Stargard. *Strammehl*, on a lake near the Rega, four leagues south-east of Regenwald; *Labes*, formerly Lobetze, near the Rega, southward of the two preceding towns, and *Wangerin*, are places of little estimation. *Camin*, a trading and flourishing town, near the influx of the Diveno, or eastern branch of the Oder into the Baltic, nine leagues north of Stettin.

*Plat*, a small town on the Rega, five miles north-west of Regenwald, and *Waldenburg* an old castle, lie in the circle of Osten.

*Grieffenberg*, a little, trading town, on the Rega, equidistant nearly from Trepto and Plat, six leagues east of Camin. *Treptow*, or New Trepto, a manufacturing town, near the mouth of the Rega, and eight leagues east of Camin. Its castle was formerly a convent, and its harbour was choked up with sand.

*Belgard*, formerly Bialygrad, or white castle, is a regular and well built town, advantageously situate for trade, on the Persante, six leagues inland from Colberg, 17 east of the mouth of the Diveno, and 15 north-east of Stargard. In 1677 it was entirely consumed by fire.

*New Stettin*, the capital of a circle of the same name, formerly a flourishing now a mean town, on lake Willem, 21 leagues east of Stargard. The inhabitants are employed in trade, agriculture, and breeding cattle. Without the town is a castle, and in the neighbourhood are several lakes. *Templeburg*, a small town, near the castle of Draheim. *Barwald*, *Carsenburg*, &c. market towns.

The circle of *Coszlin* comprehends the greater part of the bishoprick of Camin, founded in 1128. *Colberg*, formerly Colnbriech, Colobrega, a considerable, well fortified, manufacturing, trading, sea-port town, containing 5000 inhabitants, near the mouth of the Persante, 11 leagues north-east of Camin. Its harbour is defended by a fort. This town, enriched by its woollen and linen manufactures, its trade with Poland, and its numerous shipping, suffered greatly during the continental war in the middle of last century. *Coszlin*, formerly Cossalitz, a small, regularly, and well built town, containing 2500 inhabitants, on the Nisebeck, a stream that runs into the Jamund lake, about 12 miles north-east of Belgard, and eight from the Baltic coast. Conveniently situate for trade, it is environed partly by morasses and partly by a fertile territory. *Corlin*, a small, manufacturing town, with a seat, between Belgard and Colberg, on the Persante.

*Schlage*, or Schlawe, formerly Slawina, a small town on the Wipper, three leagues above, *i. e.* south-east of Rugenwalde, and seven north-east of Coszlin. This place in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries was a commandery of the order of Malta, and gives name to a circle. *Rugenwalde*, a well built, trading town, with a seat, near the mouth of the Wipper, 11 leagues north-east of Colberg, environed by the Rauherwalde. Near it stood the castle of Dirlo. *Zana*, formerly Zazina, a mean town behind the hill of Chollen, between Rugenwalde and Coszlin.

*Stolpe*, formerly Slup and Schupz, a tolerably built, trading town, on a river of the same name, about 25 miles east of Rugenwalde, and three from the sea-coast. At this place the river becomes navigable. *Stolpe-munde*, a market town, inhabited by fishermen and sailors, near the mouth of the Stolpe. *Schmolsin*, a small market town, six leagues eastward of Stolpe-munde, not far from the sea-coast, and near the hill of Revekuhl, formerly celebrated for pilgrimages.

*Rummelsburg,*



*Rummelsburg*, a small inland town on the Wipper, 14 leagues south south-east of Rugenwalde, in a circle of the same name.

The lordship of *Lauenburg* and *Buto*, in the eastern corner of Pomerania, formerly belonging to the crown of Poland, and in the year 1657 transferred to the house of Brandenburg, contains—*Lauenburg*, a market town on the lake of Lebe, five leagues from the sea-coast, and 14 east north-east of Stolpe; and *Buto*, a little town, in which is held a court for processes among the nobility, 11 leagues south-east of Stolpe, and as far south-west of Lauenburg.

The Prussian part of *Anterior Pomerania* is divided into five circles, containing the following places of some note:—

*Stettin*, or Old Stettin, Stetinum, is an ancient, well built, strongly fortified, populous, trading town, containing 18,000 inhabitants, on an eminence bathed by the Oder, which is here divided into four branches or channels, about 33 miles from the sea-coast, and 18 from the Grosshaff. This town contains a college of physicians, a chamber of commerce, a royal gymnasium, &c. Ships of good burden come up to the walls, and the river is navigable far above the town by small vessels. Its manufactures are in a flourishing state, its trade is considerable, and its commerce is not confined to the Baltic sea, but extends to Holland, England, France, Spain, Portugal, and Italy. *Pasewalk*, formerly *Pozdewolk*, or *Podizwolk*, a small, trading town, containing 3000 inhabitants, on the Ucker, 11 leagues westward of Stettin. In its neighbourhood are some iron works. *Damm*, an old and decayed town, containing 2900 inhabitants, almost opposite to Stettin, on the Plœne, which here falls into a lake of the same name, on the right hand of the Oder. *Garz*, formerly *Gardez*, a little town, containing 2100 inhabitants, on the Oder above Stettin. *Golnow*, an inconsiderable town, containing 2200 inhabitants, environed with a wall in 1190, four leagues north north-east of Stettin, on the Inha. *Penkum*, a little town on a lake traversed by

the Randow, 20 miles south-west of Stettin, on the left hand of the Oder.

*Anclam*, anciently Tancklim, is a small, slightly fortified, trading town, containing 3000 inhabitants, 15 leagues north north-west of Stettin, in a fertile tract watered by the Pœne or Peene, near the western extremity of Gross-haff. This town enjoys a good trade both by land and water, and has flourished under the Prussian government. *Uckermunde*, anciently Uchara and Uera, a little town on the Ucker which, below this place, enters the Gross-haff, 15 miles south-east of Anclam. *Stolp*, a country town on the Pœne, five miles above Anclam. *Torgelow*, a little, inland town, with a seat, on the Ucker.

*Demmin*, anciently Timin, an old, trading town, containing 2200 inhabitants, 10 leagues above, *i. e.* west of the mouth of the Pœne, at the conflux of this river with the Trebel and Tollensee, in a fertile territory, near the border of Mecklenburg. *Treptow*, formerly Tribetow, a mean place on the river Tollensee, nine leagues south-west of Anclam. *Jar-men*, a little town, north-west of Treptow, near the Pœne and lake Cummecrow, on the confines of Mecklenburg, 15 miles west north-west of Anclam.

*Usedom*, formerly Huznon, Uznam, Usedom, &c. an old, mean town, built on the ruins of Wircta, in an island of an irregular figure, bounded by the Baltic, Gross-haff, and the river Pœne, three leagues east north-east of Anclam. *Pœnemunder-Schanze*, a fort at the north extremity of Usedom island, which commands the mouth of the Pœne. *Swinemunde*, a new town which in 1775 contained 1000 inhabitants, situate on the eastern coast of Usedom island, near the mouth of the river Swine.

*Wollin* is an island opposite to Gross-haff, on the coast of the Baltic, to the eastward of Usedom, from which it is separated by the Swine. It is of an irregular figure, and liable to inundations. *Wollin*, a small, indifferently built town, on the site of the ancient Julin, which, in the middle

middle age, was a considerable and flourishing city. This town, seated on the eastern coast of the island, is joined by a bridge to Ulterior Pomerania. In 1720 it was ceded for ever to the King of Prussia.

SWEDISH POMERANIA comprehends the following territories :—

The island of *Rugen*, formerly *Roya* or *Royen*, in  $54^{\circ} 25'$  N. latitude, and  $13^{\circ} 45'$  E. longitude, lies in the Baltic, opposite to the coast of Swedish Pomerania, from which it is separated by a channel 2–3 miles in breadth. On all sides it is deeply indented by creeks and inlets of the sea. It is well inhabited, well cultivated, and fruitful in corn and pastures. No ground is left waste, and even the roads in some places are so narrow that scarcely a single carriage can find room. At an early period this was the chief residence of the *Rugii*, or *Rugi*, a tribe previously settled on the coast of Ulterior Pomerania. In the year 1168 Waldemar I. King of Denmark, subdued *Rugen*, demolished the temple of *Svantevits*, the god of war, and compelled the inhabitants to embrace Christianity. The princes of this territory remained vassals to the crown of Denmark until the year 1325, when it was incorporated with the Danish dominions. By the treaty of Westphalia, *Rugen* was annexed to the crown of Sweden as a particular principality.

This island is 35–40 miles from north to south, and 20–30 from west to east, containing 27 parishes divided into four districts called provostships, *viz.* *Bergen*, *Gingst*, *Porcitz*, and *Witto-jasmund*. The number of inhabitants is about 30,000, most of whom live in villages, and subsist by agriculture and fishery.

*Bergen*, formerly *Gera*, is a small, open town, containing about 1500 inhabitants, situate on an eminence in the middle of the island, the residence of a governor, the seat of the provincial court of justice, &c. *Putbus*, between *Bergen* and the south coast, the seat of counts descended from the ancient princes of *Rugen*. *Great Streso*, a village where in

1715 the allied troops landed. *Zirko*, the principal village, in a parish formerly called the county of Streye, or Streige. *Garz*, an inconsiderable market town, near the site of Charenz, an ancient fort demolished in 1169. The territory of *Wittow* is a fertile peninsula in the north corner of Rugen, containing *Alten-Kirchen*, a populous market town, and several villages. Here anciently stood the castle of Arcona, demolished by the King of Denmark in the twelfth century. *Jasmund* is a triangular peninsula in the north-east part of the island, which, to the northward, has a communication with Wittow by one narrow slip of land, and to the south is joined to the district of Bergen by another. The extreme point of this peninsula forms the promontory of Stubben-skammer, or Cammen, *i. e.* a rock, the highest part of which is called Konigstuhl, or the King's chair. To the southward is an abyss, environed by steep cliffs in the form of an amphitheatre, out of which a stream of water precipitates itself, and soon falls into the sea. *Tromper-wyck*, a large bay on the north-east coast, frequently destructive to vessels. The promontory of *Jasmund* is covered with the forest of Stubenitz, in the middle of which anciently stood the temple of Hertha. Near the site of this temple is the black lake, so called from the sable colour of its fish. *Monzkguth*, or Monkguth, formerly called Reddevitze, or Redeswitz, is a peninsula that forms the south-east corner of Rugen. The neck of this peninsula was, at one period, intersected by a deep canal. Rugen has no safe port; and the numerous shallows near its coast occasion many shipwrecks.

The island of *Ruen*, formerly more considerable than at present, lies between the south point of Monzkguth and the main land, and is joined by a bank of sand to the little island of Oye.

*Unmanz* is a small parish in an island of the same name.

The island of *Hiddenso*, or Hiddensee, on the west coast of Rugen, is a sandy territory, 10 miles long and two broad, indifferently cultivated, and thinly inhabited.

The country of *Stralsund*, in  $54^{\circ} 15'$  N. latitude, anciently called Pitne from the village of Pitne, or Putt, that still exists, lies in Anterior Pomerania, opposite to the south-west corner of the island of Rugen; containing *Stralsund*, in the middle age called Stralawe, Stralesund, Sunde, and Sundis, the capital of Swedish Pomerania, founded in 1209, a small, regularly built, well fortified town, surrounded by the sea, 130 miles north of Berlin. Here the states of the province hold their meetings. The harbour is shallow. The town in 1784 contained 11,000 inhabitants.

The principality of *Barth*, anciently Circipania, lies in the north-west corner of Swedish Pomerania; containing—*Barth*, in the middle age called Bart, Barda, and Bardum, a town with a castle, on a small bay, opposite to the island of Zingst, six leagues west of Stralsund; *Kenz*, a village near Barth, formerly celebrated for the pilgrimages made to it, and now for its mineral spring.

*Zingst*, a small island lying between the Baltic and the bay of Barth, is separated from Darz by the Prerow channel. This island was formerly intersected by a current called Strominke; but the mouth of this current being choked up with sand during an inundation in 1625, its waters ran off into the bay of Barth, and the two islands were united. The eastern part of the island belongs to Stralsund.

The peninsula of *Darz* is separated from Zingst by the Prerow channel, but is joined to the district of Wustro in Mecklenberg by a narrow strip of sand or gravel. It contains *Prerow*, *Born*, *Wyck*, *Blisenradt*, and other mean villages and hamlets.

*Damgard*, in the middle age Damgur and Damagora, is an open town on an eminence, with a castle, four leagues south-west of Barth, near Recknenitz, on the frontier of Mecklenburg. *Tribsees*, formerly Treboses, a little town and pass into Mecklenburg, about eight leagues south of Barth. *Grim*, Grimus, an inconsiderable town, in 1190 environed by a wall,

wall, four leagues eastward of Tribsees. *Franzburg*, a mean, manufacturing town, built in 1587, on the spot where formerly stood the opulent abbey of Niencamp, north-east of Tribsees, in the road to Stralsund. *Richtenberg*, a little town on the Trebel, near some lakes, between Grim and Barth, four leagues south-west of Stralsund.

*Gutzkow*, formerly Chozck, Chotzekow, and Guscow, is a small town fortified in the twelfth century, in a county of the same name, on the left bank of the Pœne, 10 leagues south south-east of Stralsund. *Loitz*, formerly Lusitz, a little town and castle, on the Pœne, 11 miles west, *i.e.* above Gutzkow. *Greifswalde*, formerly Wold and Gripeswald, a trading town built in 1233, near the Rick, a navigable river that discharges itself into a bay of the Baltic, where is a convenient harbour, seven leagues south south-east of Stralsund. This town containing 5000 inhabitants, situate in  $54^{\circ} 5' 9''$  N. latitude, has an university founded in 1456. Its environs are fertile. *Eldeno*, formerly Hylda, or Heldena, a considerable village, in which stood an abbey of Cistercian monks, founded before the year 1203. *Lassan*, or Lessan, a small town on a lake of the same name formed by the river Pœne, opposite to the western coast of Usedom island, 13 leagues south-east of Stralsund.

*Wolgast*, Walogast, Woligast, is a small, trading town, opposite to the north-west coast of the island of Usedom, seven miles north north-west of Lassan, on the Pœne, and few miles above the influx of this river into the Baltic. It was anciently a strong fortress, and the residence of the dukes of Pomerania of the Wolgast line. The harbour is safe, but of difficult entrance.

The following places, formerly belonging to the dutchy of Mecklenburg, were at the peace of Westphalia ceded to the crown of Sweden, *viz.* *Wismar*, or Wissemmer, an old, large, well built town, about 24 leagues north-east of Hamburg, situate among fens, on a bay of the Baltic. It was a Hanse town, and still enjoys a considerable trade: but

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its fortifications lie in ruins. *Walfisch* fort stood on an adjacent island. The island of *Poel*, an agreeable and tolerably inhabited territory, lies towards the mouth of the harbour of Wismar, about four miles from the town. The district of *Neukloster*, so called from an old convent, contains an extensive forest and several villages, eastward of Wismar, at some distance from the coast. *Warnemunde* fort and custom-house, 11 leagues north-east of Wismar, have been mortgaged to the Duke of Mecklenburg; but the town and port belong to Rostock.

Several Prussian territories in UPPER SAXONY remain to be described.

The county of *Wernigerode*, in  $51^{\circ} 55'$  N. latitude, is bounded by the principality of Halberstadt and the electoral country of Brunswick; being about 12 miles long, and eight in breadth.

One part of this country is hilly, and the other level but indifferently fertile. The hills form a kind of amphitheatre, and the most distinguished of them is Blocksberg, a lofty mountain that abounds in marle, clay for bricks, free-stone, lead, and iron. The Ilse rises near the foot of Blocksberg, and descends by a winding course into the Isenthal. The source of the Kalte Bude is in the west side of the same mountain, whence it hastens to form the common boundary of this county and the electorate of Hanover.

*Wernigerode* is a trading town, consisting of three parts, *viz.* Altstadt, Neustadt, and Naschenrade, situate near the influx of the rivulet Zillicherbach into the Holzemme or Holcheim, at the foot of a hill on which stands an elegant seat belonging to the count, about 37 leagues south-west of Berlin. In 1751 a considerable part of this town was destroyed by fire: but the houses have been rebuilt of stone. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture, brewing, and the manufacture of cloth. *Wasserleben*, one of the largest villages in the county, on the Ilse. *Drubeck*,

an handsome village, noted for an ancient foundation consisting of an abness and five canoneses; and near it, in Sandthal, lies the source of the Ramelbach. *Iseburg*, formerly a walled town, now a large, open village, on the Ilse, with a castle on an eminence. It contains several iron works. *Stapelburg*, a village with a seat, on a branch of the river Ecker. On a neighbouring eminence are the ruins of a fort of the same name.

The county of *Hohnstein*, in  $51^{\circ} 30'$  N. latitude, lies in Thuringia, bounded by the principality of Schwartzburg, Fischfeld, the duchy of Brunswick, and the principality of Stolberg. Some tracts are hilly and covered with forests; but the soil in general is fertile and well cultivated. It is watered by the Wipper and other streams, which run south-east to augment the Unstrutt. The district of the same name contains the ruins of an ancient castle; *Neustadt*, a little, market town, eight leagues south of Wernigerode; and several villages, belonging to the Counts of Stolberg-Stolberg. The district of *Ilefeld*, formed out of a convent of Præmonstratensian monks founded in 1190, belongs to the elector of Brunswick-Luneburg. It contains a borough of the same name, bathed by the Behre, in a pleasant territory environed by hills. The lordships of *Lora* and *Klettenberg* belong to the King of Prussia, and are incorporated with the principality of Halberstadt. In the former is situate the little, open, populous, trading town of *Bieicherode*: and the latter contains *Elrich*, the capital of the whole county, a small, manufacturing town, bathed by the Zerge, about 70 miles north-west of Leipsick; *Sachsa*, a small town on the forest of Harze, near which are some quarries of marble; *Benneckenstein*, a little town in the forest of Harze, four leagues south of Wernigerode; the village and ruined castle of *Klettenberg*, &c. The market town of *Great Bodungen*, on the Bode, lies in a district of the same name, held by the princes of Schwarzburg-Sondershausen as a fief of Saxony.

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The imperial temporal abbey of *Quedlingburg*, founded about the year 935, six leagues south-east of Wernigerode, is subject to the jurisdiction of the elector of Brandenburg. The territory belonging to it lies between the principalities of Mansfeld and Halberstadt, containing a considerable town of the same name, on the Bode; *Ditfurt*, a market town; several villages, and the forest of Ramberg.

The county of *Mansfeld*, in  $51^{\circ} 40'$  N. latitude, and  $11^{\circ} 40'$  E. longitude, is bounded by the principalities of Halberstadt and Anhalt, the dutchy of Magdeburg, the county of Stolberg, &c.; being 30 miles in length and 20 in breadth. It is in general hilly, but tolerably fertile—yielding grain, pastures, and extensive forests. Among its natural products is slate remarkable for impressions of all kinds of animals, especially of fishes. It contains several lakes, some of which are salt and others fresh. The river Saale is the northern boundary of this county: and the Wipper, having traversed a part of it, passes into Anhalt.

The territory, under the sovereignty of Magdeburg and Brandenburg, constitutes about two-fifths of the whole county, and contains 3689 huffs of land, each of thirty furlongs, and divided into 39 parishes.

*Mansfeld* a small town at the foot of a rock, on which stands a ruinous castle, six leagues south-east of Quedlingburg, and 11 north-west of Leipsick. *Gerbstadt*, a little town, eight miles north-east of Mansfeld, in the district of Friedeburg. The districts of *Hoizelle*, *Helſia*, and *Hedersleben*, were formed out of nunneries of the same names. The lordship of *Schraplau*, whose castle lies in ruins, is noted for its curious stones and fossils. *Leimbach*, a small town on the Wipper, above Mansfeld. *Great Oerner*, a market town on the Wipper, two miles above Leimbach. *Seeburg*, a market town near a lake, four leagues south south-east of Mansfeld, in the south-east corner of the county. Other lordships and districts, containing nothing remarkable, merit no description.

Three-fifths of the county of Mansfeld are under the sovereignty of

Saxony, and divided into 26 parishes. The forests are said to contain 40,000 acres.

*Eiszleben*, the capital, is a small trading town and thoroughfare, containing three parish churches and 4500 inhabitants, three leagues south south-east of Mansfeld. It was the birth-place of Martin Luther, and is noted for great quantities of beer made and exported. In its neighbourhood were silver mines. *Hettstadt*, or Heckstedt, a little town peopled with miners, on the Wipper, four miles north of Mansfeld and Leimbach. A great fire happened here in 1511, and in 1698 the town was wholly burnt down. The village of *Bornstedt* is inconsiderable, and its castle lies in ruins. *Wippa*, a small town with a ruinous castle, on the Wipper, about eight miles westward of Mansfeld. *Leinungen*, a village in a district which belongs to the house of Eberstein. *Artern*, a little town and castle, on the Unstrutt, in a fertile district detached from the rest of the county. The lordship of *Vockstedt*, or Voigstadt, in Rieth, belongs to the Averbach family; and its village of the same name is bathed by the Little Helme.

The *Electorate of Saxony* comprehends the dutchy of the same name, the greatest part of the margravate of Misnia, a portion of Voigtland, the northern part of the landgravate of Thuringia, Lusace, and part of the county of Henneburg. The last of these domains belongs to the circle of Franconia, and has been already described. This electorate, divided into seven circles and two bishopricks, contains upwards of 2000 lordships, 230 towns, and 5000 villages.

Saxony, one of the richest countries in Germany, abounds in grain, fruit, mines, quarries, and precious stones. Many of its inhabitants are employed in manufactures of gold, silver, iron, porcelain, silk, linen, cotton, and wool. But the populousness of this country exposes the inhabitants to distress in times of scarcity, as the land does not produce grain sufficient for home consumption. The *Elbe*, which is the principal  
river

river in the electorate, greatly promotes its trade. The *Black Elster* descends from Lusace, runs through the Misnian and Electoral circles, and falls into the Elbe near Elster. The *Mulda*, or Mulde, rises on the border of Bohemia, traverses the circle of Leipsick from south to north, and loses itself in the Elbe below Dessau, in Anhalt. The source of the *Saale* is in Fichtelberg, a ridge of hills in the principality of Culmbach, Franconia; the direction of its course is almost parallel to that of the Mulde, and its termination in the Elbe on the frontier of Lower Saxony.

The circles into which this electorate is divided are as follows, *viz.*—

The *Electoral circle*, or dutchy of Saxony, in 51° 50' N. latitude, bounded by the Mark of Brandenburg, Lusace, Misnia, Leipsick, Thuringia, and Anhalt. This circle, indifferently fertile, and watered by the Black Elster, the Mulde, and the Elbe, is divided into 11 præfecturates, or districts, containing (in 1755) 156 parishes, 164 lordships, 27 towns, 466 villages, and 120,700 inhabitants.

*Towns, &c.*—*Wittenberg*, Witteberga, or Leucorea, the capital, is an oblong, fortified town, consisting principally of one street, containing 7000 inhabitants, defended by a castle, 18 leagues south south-west of Berlin, on the right hand of the Elbe, between the influx of the Black Elster and the Mulde. The university was founded in 1502; and in 1517 the reformation here took its rise by means of the celebrated Martin Luther. This place is noted for the manufacture of course woollen cloth. A pleasant country extends thence southward to Leipsick. *Kemberg*, Cameracum, a small town with a citadel, three leagues south of Wittenberg, and about as far west of the Elbe. *Grafenhaynichen*, a little town and citadel, two and a half leagues south-west of Kemberg. *Belzig*, a small town with a citadel, on the Welse, in the north corner of the dutchy, eight leagues north north-west of Wittenberg: its environs are fertile. *Gommern*, a little town and citadel, on the right hand of the Elbe, near the frontier of Lower Saxony. *Seyda*, anciently Sidau, an  
inconsiderable

inconsiderable town, about nine miles eastward of Wittenberg. *Anna-burg*, formerly Lochau, a market town and castle, south-east of the capital, on a canal lying between the Elster and the Elbe. *Schweinitz*, a little town on the Elster, above the termination of the new canal, five leagues south-east of Wittenberg. *Jessen*, an inconsiderable place on the Elster, near mount Gohrenberg, four leagues south-east of the capital. *Herzberg*, a small, trading town, four leagues south-east of Schweinitz, on the Elster. *Prettin*, or Brettin, on the Elbe, below Torgau, and seven leagues south south-east of Wittenberg; *Pretsch*, a town and seat, on the left hand of the Elbe, two leagues below Prettin; *Schlieben*, 16 miles south-east of Schweinitz; *Sonnevalde*, four leagues south-east of Schlieben, in Lusätia; *Liebenwerda*, in the south-east corner of the dutchy, 13 leagues south-east of Wittenberg; *Bitterfeld* on the Mulde, about 16 miles south of its influx into the Elbe; and *Baruth* on the Goila, six leagues north-east of the capital, in the north-east corner of the dutchy; are towns of little note.

The circle of *Thuringia*, in  $51^{\circ} 15'$  N. latitude, and  $10^{\circ} 50'$  E. longitude, forms the north part of the landgravate of that name, and abounds in grain, pastures, and woods. Modern Thuringia is only a portion of the country anciently so called, which the Franks and Saxons subdued in the sixth century. Divided into 13 præfecturates, or bailiwicks, this circle contains 315 parishes, 174 noble estates, 520 towns and villages, and 158,000 inhabitants.

*Tenstadt* is a small town, walled in 1449, about 34 leagues south-west of Wittenberg, 47 south-west of Berlin, and 20 south-west of Leipsick, between Langensalza and Weissensee, in the western corner of the circle, on the left hand of the Unstrutt. *Pforte*, or Shulpforte, a market town, containing a provincial school, a league above Naumburg, on the Saale. *Tautenburg*, a village with a castle on a hill, few miles from Caumburg. *Weissenfels*, Leucopetra, a well built town composed of 630 houses, with

a fine citadel on a white rock, bathed by the Saale, between Naumburg and Hall. *Freyburg*, a market town with an old castle on a hill, seven miles westward of Weissenfels, and 42 east of Tenstadt, on the Unstrutt. *Muebeln*, or Michelda, on the Geissel, seven miles northward of Freyburg; *Laucha* and *Nebra*, on the Unstrutt, are inconsiderable places. *Rosbach*, a village on the Geissel, near which the King of Prussia in 1757 gained a victory over a powerful army of French and imperialists, six miles northward of Freyburg, at some distance from the conflux of the Saale and Unstrutt. *Eckartsberga*, a little, open town, with a ruinous mountain citadel, 10 miles west of Naumburg. *Wiehe*, a market town, in a district of the same name, near the Unstrutt, five leagues west north-west of Freyburg. *Sangerhausen*, a town containing 4500 inhabitants, with an old castle, near the Harzwald, 10 leagues westward of Hall, and as far north north-west of Naumburg. *Walhausen*, anciently an imperial town, now a mean borough, with a castle. *Sachsenburg*, a village near mount Finn, bathed by the Unstrutt, seven leagues north-east of Tenstadt. *Weissensee*, a small town, in the centre of Thuringia, near what formerly constituted an inland lake, drained in 1705. *Kindelbruck*, a little town walled in 1571, on the Wipper. *Langensalza*, the capital of Electoral Saxon Thuringia, a manufacturing, trading town, containing 6000 inhabitants, in a pleasant and fruitful territory watered by the Salza, in the western corner of the circle. *Thamsbruck*, or Thomasbruck, a town consisting of 200 houses, on the Unstrutt. *Wendelstein*, a ruinous castle on a hill bathed by the Unstrutt. *Rossel*, a market town on the Unstrutt, at the entrance into a plain. *Sittichenbach*, a village in a territory formerly belonging to a Cistercian abbey founded in 1141.—*N. B.* The principality of Querfurt, and a part of the county of Mansfeld, belong to this circle, but are elsewhere described.

The margravate of *Misnia*, or Meissen, is bounded on the north, east, and south by the dutchy of Saxony, Lusace, and Bohemia; extending westward

westward to the Mulde, and in some parts beyond that river. It comprehends the circles of Misnia, Leipsick, Erzgeburg, Voigtland, and Neustadt, together with the bishopricks of Wurzen, Merseburg, and Naumburg-Zeitz.

The circle of *Misnia*, in  $51^{\circ} 15'$  N. latitude, and  $13^{\circ} 15'$  E. longitude, is bounded by Saxony, Lusace, Bohemia, the circles of Erzgeburg and Leipsick. Traversed by the Elbe from south-east to north-west, it contains 39 towns, about 1200 villages, and upwards of 300,000 inhabitants.

*Towns, &c.*—*Meissen*, Misena, is a tolerably built, manufacturing town, containing 4500 inhabitants, founded in the year 930, partly on a rising ground and partly in a valley, on the Elbe, at the influx of the rivulets Triebisch and Meise, 18 leagues south south-east of Wittenberg, and four north-west of Dresden. This place is noted for its fine manufactures of porcelain called Dresden china: and its environs are covered with vineyards. The country between Meissen and Dresden is a delightful mixture of corn fields, gardens, and pastures. Some of the houses along the banks of the Elbe are built on rocks which rise perpendicularly from the river, and form an agreeable and romantic scene. *Lommatzsch*, or Lumtzsch, a little town on the Jahne, eight miles north-west of Meissen, on the left hand of the Elbe. *Scharffenberg*, a mountain citadel on the Elbe, and formerly an important fortress. In its neighbourhood was a rich mine of silver.

*Dresden*, the capital of Saxony, the residence of the elector, and one of the handsomest cities in Germany, is situate on both sides of the Elbe, at the influx of the Weisseritz, 12 miles south-east of Meissen, and about 58 east south-east of Leipsick. It is divided into the old and new towns, which are strongly fortified, but commanded on every side by hills. The houses are regularly built of square free-stone; the spires are covered with blue or green tiles; and many of the public edifices are elegant.

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The green-room in the electoral palace is famous for a valuable collection of curiosities, as gems, precious stones, gold and silver utensils, clocks; statues, paintings, porcelain, &c. The principal church is that of the Holy Cross, which is a superb structure, and whose steeple is so strong that cannon may be planted thereon. This city contains 50,000 inhabitants. The elector's stables, the arsenal, the garden, the palaces of Japan and of Holland, the mint, the green magazine, the elector's library, the great garden without the walls, the bridge over the Elbe, &c. attract the notice of travellers. The trade of Dresden is inconsiderable; but in the city and its neighbourhood many excellent manufactures are carried on. The city was taken by the King of Prussia in 1756; but retaken in 1759. Hence to Leipsick the road lies through Meissen, Wermsdorf, &c.; and near Leipsick the country is champaign and well cultivated. Several miles from Dresden, on the other side of the Elbe, is the royal palace of Pilsnitz.

*Dippoldiswalda*, a little town, five leagues south of the capital. *Pirna*, a small, trading town, on the Elbe, at the influx of the Gottleube, four leagues above, *i. e.* south-east of Dresden, near Sonnenstein a fortress on a rock. Between this place and Konigstein, a Saxon army in 1756 was compelled by the Prussians to surrender prisoners of war. *Konigstein*, an inconsiderable, manufacturing town, on the Elbe above Pirna, seven leagues south-east of Dresden, and three from the frontier of Bohemia. Near the town on a rock stands a strong fortress of considerable extent, and always stocked with provisions sufficient to last many years. *Dobua*, a small, open town, with a citadel on an eminence, four miles west of Pirna, on the Muglitz. *Gottleube*, a mine town among the mountains, three leagues south of Pirna, near the confines of Bohemia. *Liebstadt*, a little town, in a pleasant valley, five miles westward of Gottleube. *Maxen*, a village in the district of Pirna, where the Prussians were defeated. *Larwenstein*, an inconsiderable town, formerly noted for a rich tin and iron mine,

between Liebstadt and the Bohemian frontier, 20 miles south of Dresden. *New Geysing*, a mine town, in a valley among mountains. *Hohenstein*, a small, manufacturing town, with an old castle, three leagues eastward of Pirna, near the border of Bohemia. *Neustadt*, near Hohenstein; *Sebnitz*, in a hilly district; and *Schandau*, on the Elbe; are little manufacturing towns, near the south-east boundary of the circle.

*Bischofswerda*, *Episcopi Insula*, a small town in an island formed by several ponds, near the Wesenitz, about 20 miles east of the capital. *Stolpen*, a small town on the Wesenitz, two leagues below, *i. e.* south-west of Bischofswerda. On a neighbouring hill stands a citadel, whose fortifications were demolished by the Prussians in 1756. *Radeberg*, a little town on the Roder, six miles north-east of the capital. Two miles from Radeberg the Augustusbrun, a mineral spring, was discovered in 1717. *Hayn*, or *Grossenhayn*, a regularly built, manufacturing town, containing 4000 inhabitants, nine miles northward of Meissen, on the Roder, below the fine citadel of Moritzburg and the market town of Eisenberg. *Ortrand*, a little town on the Pulsnitz, four leagues north of Moritzburg, and seven north of Dresden, near the border of Lusace. *Elsterwerda*, a town on the Black Elster, below the influx of the Pulsnitz, 10 miles north-west of Ortrand. *Zeithayn*, a village, famous for the pleasure camp made here by Augustus II. in 1730, seven leagues northward of Meissen, on the right hand of the Elbe. On the spot used for the camp six pyramids have been erected. *Muhlberg*, a small town with a citadel on the Elbe, 10 leagues north north-west of Dresden. Not far from this place, on the heath of Lochau, the elector of Saxony was defeated and made prisoner by Charles V. in 1547. *Torgau*, a well built and fortified town, containing 4000 inhabitants, defended by a strong citadel, about 10 miles below Muhlberg, on the Elbe. *Schilda*, an open town, three leagues southward of Torgau, not far distant from the border of Leipsick. *Belgern*, one of the oldest towns, in Meissen, on the Elbe,  
between



between Muhlberg and Torgau. *Oschatz*, anciently *Ozzek*, an old and decayed town, in a fruitful spot, six leagues north-west of Meissen, and three from the Elbe.

The circle of *Leipsick*, including the foundation, sometimes called the bishoprick of Wurzen, is bounded by the circles of Misnia and Erzgebürg, the bishopricks of Merseburg and Naumburg-Zietz, also by the Electoral and Thuringian circles, in  $51^{\circ} 15'$  N. latitude; containing 14 bailiwicks, 31 towns, upwards of 880 villages, and 239,000 inhabitants.

*Leipsick*, or Leipzig, formerly Lipzk, Lipsia, is a well built, trading town, 8954 paces in circuit, with large suburbs, containing an exchange, stadthouse, town library, a famous university founded in 1409, two literary societies, and 33,000 inhabitants, on the Pleiss, at the influx of the Elster, 58 miles north-west of Dresden. This city is the centre of the book trade of all Germany, and of the wool trade of Saxony. Its university is now eclipsed by being in the neighbourhood of Hall, where the expence of living is not so great. All sorts of manufactures are carried on in Leipsick—gold, silver, silk, woollen, and linen yarn, being worked into all kinds of stuffs, velvets, cloths, and linens. Its three annual fairs are resorted to by foreign merchants. In its neighbourhood, during the thirty years war, the imperialists were twice defeated by the Swedes, *viz.* in 1631 and 1642. In the year 1745 it was taken by the Prussians, but restored at the peace of Dresden. In 1756 it was again taken by the Prussians; in 1759 it capitulated to the imperial troops, but soon after was retaken by the Prussians, who kept possession of it till the peace of Hubertsberg. In *Ranstadt*, few miles west of Leipsick, Charles XII. of Sweden had his head-quarters almost a whole year. *Delitzsch*, *Delicium*, a manufacturing town containing 3000 inhabitants, with a citadel, about 17 miles north of the capital. *Landsberg*, a little town north-west of Delitzsch, near a hill on which a citadel formerly stood. *Zorwig*, commonly called *Klein*, or *Zipperzerbst*, a town consisting of

about 460 houses, with a castle, eight leagues north north-west of the capital, in the north corner of the circle. *Duben*, a small, manufacturing town, on the Mulda, in the north-east corner of the circle, near a forest of the same name, also called the heath of Tornau. *Eulenburg*, formerly Ileburg, a town containing 3000 inhabitants, with an old castle on an eminence, between two arms of the Mulda, five leagues north-east of the capital. *Grimma*, a manufacturing town containing 3500 inhabitants, five leagues south-east of the capital, on the Mulda. *Mutschén*, a small town on the right hand of the Mulda, seven leagues south-east of the capital, near the border of Meissen. In its vicinity is a crystal mine. *Hubersberg*, an elegant villa built by Augustus III. in an agreeable territory, some miles northward of Mutchén. Here a treaty of peace was concluded between the Kings of Prussia and Poland and Empress of Hungary. *Leisnig*, Leisnicium, a manufacturing town, eight miles south of Mutchén, on the Freyberg-Mulda. *Rochlitz*, a manufacturing town containing 400 houses, with a castle on a rock, four miles south of Colditz, bathed by a river. *Waldbeim*, a small, manufacturing town, eight miles south-east of Colditz, on the Zschopa, near the border of Meissen. *Colditz*, a small town, peopled for the most part by linen weavers, near the Mulda, seven leagues south-east of the capital. The four last mentioned towns lie in the south corner of the circle. *Borna*, a small, manufacturing town, on an island formed by the Wiehra and Pleiss, in a fertile territory, four leagues westward of Colditz. *Frohburg*, a small town noted for its pottery ware, on the Wiehra, five miles above, *i. e.* south south-east of Borna. *Pegau* and *Groitsch* are small towns, pleasantly situate near the Elster. The ancient Counts of Groitsch are famous in history. *Wurzen*, a manufacturing town with considerable suburbs, containing 3600 inhabitants, on the Mulda, six leagues eastward of the capital, and noted for its excellent beer. The castle stands at the Eulenburg gate.

The

The circle of *Erzgebürg*, in 50° 40' N. latitude, and 13° 10' E. longitude, is bounded by those of Voigtland, Neustadt, Leipsick, Misnia, the principality of Altenburg, the county of Reussen and Bohemia. Indifferently fertile, it abounds in mines and is watered by the Mulda. The 13 bailiwicks into which it is divided contain 263 noble estates, 64 towns, upwards of 700 villages, and 515,000 inhabitants.

*Towns, &c.*—*Freyberg*, the capital, and the principal mine town in Saxony, founded in 1175, is environed by a double wall 19000 feet in circuit, and defended by a citadel, seven leagues south south-west of Dresden, at the conflux of a branch of the Mulda and the Lusitz or Munzbach. Of a circular form, it contains an electoral palace, a handsome market place, several public buildings, and 10,000 inhabitants. In the year 1764 by a dreadful fire, 124 dwelling houses, besides public edifices, were destroyed. In its neighbourhood are silver, copper, and lead mines, one of which is upwards of 200 English fathoms deep. The environs are hilly, but tolerably fertile. *Haynichen*, on the Strignitz, *Sayda*, and *Brand*, are small towns in the district of Freyberg. *Grunthal*, a mine town near Sayda, among the mountains, on the border of Bohemia. *Augustusburg*, an electoral citadel, on the summit of a hill, four leagues south-west of the capital. Here is a well about 600 feet in depth. At the foot of the hill lies *Schellenberg*, a small town on the Tschopa, a stream that runs northward to the Freyberg-Mulda. *Chemnitz* or *Kemnitz*, formerly a considerable, now a reduced manufacturing town, containing 10,600 inhabitants, on a river of the same name, 10 miles west of Augustusburg. In its neighbourhood are rich mines of lead and tin. *Frankenburg*, a manufacturing town, containing 2000 inhabitants, seven miles north of Augustusburg, on the Tschopa. *Nossen*, a small manufacturing town, with a castle on a steep rock, bathed by the Mulda, three leagues below, *i. e.* north of Freyberg. *Marbach*, a large and handsome village, consisting of three parts, in the north-east corner

corner of the circle. *Frauenstein*, a market town, above which a castle formerly stood, four leagues south south-east of Freyberg. *Altenburg*, a mine town of 200 houses, partly on an acclivity, near the source of the Weistriz, and border of Bohemia, seven leagues south-east of the capital. *Glasshutzen*, a little town on the Moglitz, in the midst of eminences and hills, few leagues north of Altenberg. In its environs were mines of iron and silver, with abundance of rich glass ore. *Lauterstein*, a castle at the conflux of the red and black water, demolished in the year 1639. *Zæblitz*, a small manufacturing and trading town, near Lauterstein, few miles west of Grunthal, and 17 south-west of Frauenstein. *Wolkenstein*, a market town, with a castle on a rock, bathed by the Tschopa, 12 miles south of Augustusburg, and 24 south-west of Freyberg. In its neighbourhood are hot baths, environed with plains, meadows, rivulets, pools, forests, and mines. *Marienberg*, a small, regularly built mine town, in a pleasant spot among the hills, few miles east of Wolkenstein. Its silver mines were formerly productive. *St Annaberg*, a small mine town, three leagues southward of Wolkenstein. Here considerable quantities of lace work are made. Few miles hence lies *Schreckenbergl*, in which are some rich silver mines. *Gostadt* or *Iosephstadt*; *Bucholsz* or *Catherincenburg*; *Geyer*; *Irbersdorf*; *Thum*, &c. are little towns, near some of which are mines of silver and tin. *Stolberg*, a small town peopled with clothiers, four leagues north-west of Wolkenstein, in the road to Zwickau. *Schwarzenberg*, an old and small town, with a castle on a rock, bathed by the black water, five leagues south of Stolberg. There are lead and tin mines in its neighbourhood. *Schneeberg*, a mine town, on an eminence surrounded by hills, in the district of Schwarzenberg, on the left hand of the Mulda. Here thread, silk, old and silver lace are manufactured. The circumjacent territory is famous for its silver mines. *Neustadt*, a mine town near Schneeberg, in a valley between the mountains of Geberg and Scheibenberg. *Lybenstock*, a mine town

on the Dorfbach, a mile above its influx into the Mulda, and nine miles south-west of Schwarzenburg. *Wiesenburg*, a castle on the Mulda, below, *i. e.* north-west of Schwarzenburg. *Kirchberg*, a manufacturing town, containing 1100 inhabitants, in the district of Wiesenburg. *Zwickau* or *Zwickowe*, Cygnavia, a manufacturing and trading town, containing 6000 inhabitants, with a castle, on the Mulda, about 40 miles west south-west of Freyberg. *Grimmitschau*, a little manufacturing town, on the Pleiss, nine miles northward of Zwickau. *Wildenfels*, a small town, with a castle on an eminence, 15 leagues west south-west of Freyberg, in a district which was a state of the empire till the year 1600.

The circle of *Voigtland*, in  $50^{\circ} 20'$  N. latitude, and  $12^{\circ} 20'$  E. longitude, is bounded on the west, north, and east by the county of Reussen, and circle of Erzgebürg, and on the south by Bohemia and Franconia. It comprehends that part of Voigtland which belongs to the elector of Saxony, and is divided into three præfecturates, containing 16 towns, upwards of 300 villages, and 93,000 inhabitants.

*Voigtsberg* is a gothic castle on a hill, at the foot of which lies *Oelsnitz*, a town with two suburbs, containing 2600 inhabitants, five miles south of Plauen, on the Elster, in the south part of the circle. *Adorf*, an inconsiderable town bathed by the Elster, seven miles south of Oelsnitz. *Newkirchen*, Neofanum, and *Schoneck*, are inconsiderable towns, in the district of Voigtsberg, the first of which is peopled with violin-makers and miners. *Plauen*, the capital, is a small manufacturing town, containing 5600 inhabitants, with an old castle on the Elster, 26 leagues south-west of Dresden. In its neighbourhood are the ruins of Dobenau castle, to which a considerable territory formerly belonged. *Reichenbach*, a manufacturing town, containing 3800 inhabitants, on a rivulet 10 miles north of Plauen, near the north border of the circle. *Lengenfeld*, or *Langefeld*, a little manufacturing town near Reichenbach. *Dreyen*,  
and

and *Auerbach*, on the right hand of the Elster ; *Mubltruf*, and *Pausa*, in the north-west corner of the circle ; are places of little note.

The circle of *Neustadt*, in  $50^{\circ} 40'$  N. latitude, and  $11^{\circ} 50'$  E. longitude, is bounded by the principalities of Saalfeld and Altenburg, the circle of Erzgebürg, and the county of Reussen. Watered by the Elster and the Saale, it is divided into three præfecturates, containing nine towns, and 230 villages. In this circle are computed 36,643 inhabitants.

*Arnshaug*, an old castle and hamlet on an eminence, in the interior part of the circle. *Neustadt*, on the Orla, the capital, is a small town, containing 3200 inhabitants, with a castle, northward of Arnshaug, and 16 leagues south south-west of Leipsick. *Triptis*, *Auma*, *Braunsdorf*, north-east of Arnshaug ; *Weyda*, a town containing 2200 inhabitants, near the influx of a stream of the same name into the Elster ; *Berga* on the Elster, south-east of Weyda ; *Ziegeuruck* on the Saale, four leagues south of Neustadt, at the south extremity of the circle ; are small market towns.

The foundation or dutchy of *Merseburg*, in  $51^{\circ} 25'$  N. latitude, and  $12^{\circ} 0'$  E. longitude, is bounded by the circles of Leipsick, and Thuringia, the principality of Querturt, and dutchy of Magdeburg. Watered by the Saale, Elster, and several inconsiderable streams, the soil of this country is fertile and well cultivated. In the whole foundation are reckoned four bailiwicks, seven towns, upwards of 210 villages, and, including Naumburg and Zetz, 90,000 inhabitants.

*Merseburg*, Martisburgum, the capital, is a small trading town, containing a palace, cathedral, and 4480 inhabitants, four leagues north-west of Leipsick, in an agreeable territory, on the Saale, few miles above the influx of the Elster. It has two suburbs called Altenburg and Neumarkt. *Lutzen*, a little town with a castle, three leagues south of the capital, between the Saale and the Elster. In its neighbourhood in 1632, happened the famous battle between the Swedes and Imperialists, in which

Gustavus

Gustavus Adolphus perished. *Zwenka*, a small town and citadel on the Elster, in the south-east corner of the country, six miles south of Leipsick. *Schkeuditz*, a little town and seat bathed by the Elster, between Merseburg and Leipsick. *Breitenfeldt*, a village remarkable for two victories gained by the Swedes in its vicinity. *Lauchstadt*, a small town, noted for its mineral and hot baths, five miles north-west of the capital.

The foundation or secularized bishoprick of *Naumburg*, is composed of two small territories, the one of which, in  $51^{\circ} 15'$  N. latitude, is surrounded by the circle of Thuringia; and the other, in  $51^{\circ}$  N. longitude, by the circles of Thuringia and Leipsick, the principality of Altenburg, and the lordship of Gera: the former being watered by the Saale, and the latter by the Elster. The whole foundation, divided into three bailiwicks, contains four towns, upwards of 140 villages, 39,675 inhabitants.

*Naumburg*, formerly a bishop's see, is a small town, containing 9500 inhabitants, with a castle in a fertile and pleasant tract, seven leagues south-west of Leipsick, near the conflux of the Saale and Unstrutt. This place has frequently sustained great damage by fire. *Zeitz*, Ciza, a manufacturing town, containing 7000 inhabitants, with an old castle, nine leagues south south-west of Leipsick, on the Elster. *Haynsburg* and *Crossen* on the Elster, and *Regis* on the Pleiss, are market towns which merit no description.

The county of *Barby*, in  $52^{\circ}$  N. latitude, and  $12^{\circ}$  E. longitude, lies between the dutchy of Magdeburg, and the principality of Anhalt. Traversed by the Elbe, which here receives the Saale, it contains a small town of the same name, with an old castle, near the conflux of the Saale and Elbe, and several villages. The barony of Barby was, by the Emperour Maximilian I. erected into a principality of the empire. But in 1659, the reigning family became extinct, and its estates were dis-

membered. The proper county of Barby passed to the electoral house of Saxony. It lies 17 leagues north north-west of Leipsick.

The principality of *Querfurt* is composed of several districts, which are not contiguous; *Querfurt* and *Heldrungen* lying in Thuringia; and *Juterbock* and *Dahme*, between the electoral circle, the Mark of Brandenburg, and Lower Lusace.

*Querfurt*, a town containing 3000 inhabitants, with an old castle on an eminence, is situate on the rivulet *Weite*, 12 leagues west of Leipsick. *Heldrungen*, a little town on the *Unstrutt*. Its castle and fortifications were demolished in 1645. *Juterbock*, a market town on the *Angerbach*, five leagues north-east of *Wittenberg*. In the year 1537, the Elector of Saxony had a conference at this place with *Joachim II.* In 1611 there was likewise a congress held here by several princes, relative to the succession of *Juliers*: and in 1644 a battle was fought in its neighbourhood between the Swedes and Imperialists. *Dahme*, a little town and seat, five leagues eastward of *Schweinitz*.

The county of *Stolberg*, in  $51^{\circ} 40'$  N. latitude, and  $11^{\circ} 15'$  E. longitude, is bounded on the west by *Hohenstein*, on the north by *Anhalt*, on the east by *Mansfeld*, and on the south by *Schwartzburg*: its greatest length being 24 miles, and its breadth three, exclusive of *Heeringen* and *Kelbra*. In some parts tolerably fertile in grain and pasture, it abounds in forests, and excellent mines of copper and silver. *Stolberg*, formerly *Stalberg*, the residence of the Counts, is a small town seated in a narrow deep valley watered by the *Harz*, above which stands the palace, about 24 miles west south-west of *Mansfeld*, and 56 north-west of *Leipsick*. *Rossla*, a village with a seat on the *Holm*, in the south-east corner of the county. A considerable part of this village was burnt in 1683. *Questenberg*, a village near the ruins of a castle of the same name. The districts of *Wolfsberg*, *Ebersburg*, and *Berenrode*, contain several villages with some castles in ruins.

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The principality of *Weimar*, in  $51^{\circ}$  N. latitude, and  $11^{\circ} 20'$  E. longitude, of an irregular form, and deeply indented by other countries, is bounded by the circle of Thuringia, the principalities of Altenburg, Schwartzburg, Gotha and Eisenach: its greatest extent from north to south being 30, and from west to east 25--35 miles. Traversed by the Ilm that runs northward to augment the Saale, the country is hilly and wooded, and indifferently fruitful in grain. It contains 17 towns, and 61,000 inhabitants.

*Weimar*, the capital, is a neatly built town, with two castles, containing 7500 inhabitants, 16 leagues south-west of Leipsick, in a fertile valley watered by the Ilm. The new palace, called Wilkensburg, contains a valuable library and museum. A drawing academy was established here in 1778. *Buttstatt*, or Buttolstet, a small town on the Losse, formerly noted for its fairs, about nine miles north of the capital. *Kapellendorf*, *Berka* on the Ilm, *Tannroda* above Berka, and *Raspenburg* on Losse, are small market towns. Near Raspenburg are the ruins of a castle, and a mineral spring. *Oldisleben*, a well built market town, on an eminence bathed by the Unstrutt. *Sulza*, a little town on the Ilm, not far above its influx into the Saale, five leagues north-east of Weimar. *Dornburg*, a town and castle on a rocky hill bathed by the Saale, five leagues eastward of the capital. *Burgelin*, a small walled town, consisting of 400 houses, with a castle and suburbs, on the rivulet Geissa, in the south-east corner of the principality. *New-Mark* lies north north-west, and *Apolda*, or Apolda, containing 4000 inhabitants, north-east of the capital.

The principality of *Eisenach* is composed of several detached districts, the most considerable of which lies between Saxe-Gotha and Hesse. A small portion is watered by the Saale, and a smaller by the Gera. The country in general is mountainous and woody, but it contains mines of copper, iron, alum and vitriol, with some salt springs.

*Eisenach*, the capital, and formerly a considerable town, at present scarcely contains 6000 inhabitants, 14 leagues west of Weimar, on the Nesse at the influx of the Hœrsel, near the western boundary of Upper Saxony, in  $51^{\circ}$  N. latitude nearly. *Wartburg*, or *Wartenburg*, an old castle on a hill, near the capital. Here Luther suffered eleven months confinement. *Ruhla*, a village famed for its knives and chalybeat water. *Kreutzburg*, a town and thoroughfare from Thuringia to Hesse-Cassel, seven miles north of the capital, near the Werra. *Gerstungen* and *Berka* on the Werra, *Great-Rudestett* on the Werra, and *Ringleben* on the Gera, are places of little note. *Mittelhausen*, a village on the Gera, where the supreme tribunal of Thuringia was anciently held. *Jena*, a considerable, well built, walled town, with large suburbs, three leagues south south-east of Weimar, and 16 south-west of Leipsick, in a pleasant valley watered by the Saale, and bounded by hills. This place contains a ducal palace, a celebrated university founded in 1548, two literary societies, and 4400 inhabitants. In the district of Jena are situate *Lo-beda*, *Burgau* near the Saale, *Wolnitz*, a village at the entrance into a narrow deep valley, and other places of little estimation. *Alstett*, or *Altstadt*, an old and inconsiderable town, with a castle, in a district of the same name, on the west border of *Querfurt*.

The principality of *Gotha*, in  $50^{\circ} 50'$  N. latitude, and  $10^{\circ} 35'$  E. longitude, is bounded on the south and west by the county of *Henneberg*, and principality of *Eisenach*, on the north by the circle of *Thuringia*, on the east by the principalities of *Weimar* and *Schwartzburg*. The country abounds in grain and fruit. The southern division is covered with a part of the forests of *Thuringia*, and contains mines of iron. The rivers *Leine*, *Apfelstatt*, and *Nesse*, have their sources in this principality. Divided into 12 districts, it contains 124 parishes, 12 towns, 18,000 houses, and 80,000 inhabitants.

*Towns, &c.*—*Gotha*, the capital, one of the handsomest towns in  
Thuringia,

Thuringia, and a thoroughfare between Leipsick and Upper Germany, is situate on a declivity of a hill bathed by the Leine, nine leagues west south-west of Weimar. Within and without the gates are computed upwards of 1300 houses. Many of the inhabitants are employed in various arts and woollen manufactures. On a hill above the town, stands the ducal residence called *Friedenstein*, containing an arsenal, a valuable library, a fine museum of natural curiosities, and one of the rarest cabinets of medals in Europe. *Tenneberg*, an old castle on Mount Emsenberg, reckoned the highest hill in Thuringia, whence is an extensive and delightful view. *Waltershausen*, a little, manufacturing town, containing 2000 inhabitants, below Tenneberg, south-west of the capital. *Fredrickswerth*, a small, regularly built town, containing 17,000 inhabitants, with a seat. *Reinardsbrunn*, a market town, not far from the western boundary. *Blasu-Zella*, a little town containing 1050 inhabitants, and noted for its foundery of fire arms, in the forest of Thuringia, near the south border of the principality. *Wachsenburg*, a castle on a hill, in a district of the same name. *Ichtershausen*, formerly Lankwig, a little town and seat, on the Gera, eastward of Gotha. *Great Rorner*, a market town consisting of more than 200 houses, in the district of Volkerode. *Kranickfeld*, a town with a seat, containing 1300 inhabitants, on the left hand of the Ilm, partly in this principality and partly in that of Saxe-Altenburg. *Obrdruf*, an old town containing 4000 inhabitants, in a plain, three leagues south south-east of Gotha, on the rivulet Ohr; and *Weckmar*, a considerable market town; lie in that part of the county of Gleichen which is subject to the sovereignty of Saxe-Gotha, on the borders of Henneberg, Erfurt, and Schwartzburg, south-east of the capital. The lower county of Gleichen is elsewhere described.

The principality of *Coburg*, in  $50^{\circ} 15'$  N. latitude, and  $11^{\circ}$  E. longitude, lies in Franconia, being bounded on the north by the county of Schwartzburg, on the east by the diocese of Bamberg, on the south by that

that of Wurtzburg, on the west by the county of Henneberg. The soil in many parts is fruitful, and the vallies, watered by the Itsch and Werra, yield excellent pastures. The *Its*, or Itsch, rises in the forest of Thuringia, traverses the country from north to south, and falls into the Mayne. The source of the *Werra* is in the district of Eisfeld, whence this river runs westward into Henneberg. There are silver, copper, and iron mines, with pit-coal, alabaster, and marble. The usual exports are wool, sheep, and black cattle.

This principality, divided among several families of the house of Saxony, contains 48 noblemens seats, 17 towns, 333 villages, 118 churches and chapels, and 65,500 inhabitants.

The house of *Saxe-Saalfeld* occupies the district of *Coburg*. Its capital of the same name is a walled town and ducal residence, containing 7000 inhabitants, defended by a fort on a steep hill, in a valley watered by the Itsch, 18 leagues southward of Gotha and Weimar. The gymnasium Casmirianum, in Coburg, was founded in the beginning of the seventeenth century. *Neustadt-an der-Heyde* on the *Rote*, *Rodach* on a stream of the same name, and *Steinheid* on Our Lady's Hill, are towns of little note.

The portion of *Saxe-Meinungen* is divided into three districts, containing—*Schalkau*, or Schalken, a market town, three leagues north of Coburg, near the source of the Itsch and north border of the principality. *Schaumberg*, a ruined castle on a hill, near Schalkau. *Sonneberg*, a little trading town, near the Itsch, four leagues north north-east of the capital. *Murschnitz*, *Judenbach*, and *Neubausz*, three small towns on three eminences. The pass of Coburg lies in a ridge of hills on the frontier of the diocese of Bamberg.

The house of *Saxe-Gotba* possesses two demesnes in the territory of *Coburg-Saalfeld*.

To the family of *Saxe-Hildburghausen* belong six districts, containing  
the

the following small towns and upwards of 100 villages:—*Hildburghausen*, a regularly and handsomely built town, containing 3000 inhabitants, six leagues north north-west of Coburg, on the Werra, in the south-west corner of the principality, near the border of Henneberg. The ducal palace is a large and regular structure, with spacious gardens. *Eisfeld*, formerly Asifeld, a town and palace, on the Werra, about six miles east south-east of Hildburghausen. *Heldburg*, a small town with an old castle, on the river Kreck, in the south-west part of the principality, 11 miles west north-west of Coburg. *Ummerstadt*, a little town on the Rodach, three leagues westward of Coburg. *Lindenau*, a large village, in which a salt work has been erected. *Königsberg*, a town with a castle on the declivity of a hill. The district of *Sonnenfeld* contains *Huffstaden*, a market town, and 21 villages.

The principality of *Altenburg*, in  $50^{\circ} 55'$  N. latitude, and  $12^{\circ} 25'$  E. longitude, a portion of ancient Osterland, is bounded by Weimar, Naumburg, Leipsick, Erzgebirg, Neustadt, and Schwartzburg. It is divided into two parts by the lordship of Gera, which belongs to Count Reussen. Watered by the Pleiss, the Orla, the Roda, and the Saale, this country is fruitful in corn and pastures: and its mines yield copper, iron, cobalt, vitriol, and other minerals. The whole principality contains 13 towns, 608 villages and hamlets, and upwards of 78,000 inhabitants.

*Altenburg*, formerly Plisne, the capital of the principality, is a considerable town containing 8000 inhabitants, on an uneven spot of ground which forms the summit of an eminence bathed by the Pleiss, with a large old castle on a rock, eight leagues south of Leipsick, near the eastern border of the principality, in  $51^{\circ}$  N. latitude nearly. The gymnasium illustre was founded in 1703. *Lucca*, a small manufacturing town on the Schnaud, nine miles north of the capital, in the north-east corner of the country. *Schmollen*, an inconsiderable town on the Sprotta, seven miles south south-west of the capital. *Gosznitz*, a market town on the Pleiss,

Pleiss, about 10 miles south of Altenburg, in the south-east corner of the principality. *Meuselwitz*, formerly *Musselbusz*, a market town of 250 houses, with a palace and fine gardens, on the Schnaud. *Ronneburg*, a manufacturing town containing 5000 inhabitants, with a seat; and near it is a mineral spring. *Eisenberg*, a little town and seat, westward of the capital, near the Elster. *Camburg*, a small town, formerly the capital of a county, on the Saale, four leagues southward of Naumburg. *Roda*, a manufacturing town on a small stream of the same name that runs westward to the Saale. *Orlamunda*, a little town on an eminence bathed by the Saale, near the influx of the Orla. *Kabla* on the Saale, below, *i. e.* north of Orlamunda, environed by hills. *Leuchtenberg*, an old castle converted into an hospital, on a hill opposite to Kahla, on the right hand of the Saale, near the populous village of *Drackendorf*.

The district belonging to *Saxe-Saalfeld*, in  $50^{\circ} 30'$  N. latitude, and  $11^{\circ} 45'$  E. longitude, lying between Neustadt and Schwartzburg, is divided into three bailiwicks, containing 57,000 inhabitants. *Saalfeld*, a neat, well built, manufacturing town, pleasantly situate on the Saale, amidst hills and meadows, with a castle on a neighbouring eminence, where formerly stood the Benedictine abbey of St Peter, otherwise called Saalfeld abbey, 20 leagues south south-west of Leipsick. *Posneck*, or Posnig, formerly *Pesnitz*, a small flourishing town inhabited by tradesmen and manufacturers, seven miles north-east of Saalfeld. *Grafenthal*, Vallis Comitum, a little town in a deep valley watered by the Zepten, in the south-west corner of the country, three leagues south of Saalfeld, in the road to Coburg. On a neighbouring hill are the ruins of the castle of Wespenstein. *Lebstein*, a market town, near an excellent quarry of slate, eastward of Grafenthal, on the border of Reussen.

The territory of the Counts of *Hatzfeld*, consists of a part of the county of Gleichen, a portion of the lordship of *Kranichfeld*, and the lordship of *Blankenbagn*. The first of these contains *Wanderslaben* on the rivulet

Apfelstett, together with the ruins of Gleichen castle. To the second belongs a part of the town of *Kranichfeld*, six leagues north north-west of Saalfeld, on the east bank of the Ilm, with several villages. The principal town in the third is situate between the Ilm and the Saale, few leagues southward of Weimar.

The principality of *Anbalt*, so called from a castle whose ruins are to be seen on a steep hill near Hartzgerode, was anciently inhabited by the Venedi, or Wendi. Lying in  $51^{\circ} 50'$  N. latitude, it is bounded by the Mark of Brandenburg, the electorate of Saxony, the margravate of Meissen, the county of Mansfeld, the dutchy of Brunswick, and the Prussian territories; being 60–70 miles from west to east, and 12–18 from north to south.

Some parts of the country are fertile, others are sandy and barren, or covered with woods. The north-east districts are watered by the Elbe, which receives the Mulda below Dessau: and the Saale traverses the middle of the principality from south to north, losing itself in the Elbe on the confines of Lower Saxony. The mines yield lead, copper, silver, iron, coal, sulphur, alum, vitriol, saltpetre, and other minerals.

The whole principality, occupied by four branches of the house of Anhalt, contains about 100,000 inhabitants.

In *Anbalt-Dessau* are eight market towns, and 37,800 inhabitants.

*Dessau*, the residence of the prince, is a walled town with considerable suburbs, containing 8000 inhabitants, situate in an agreeable plain watered by the Mulda near its influx into the Elbe, 13 leagues north of Leipsick. It consists of Dessau properly so called, of Neustadt on the north side, of a suburb called the Sand, another before the Muldegate, and Watertown on the other side of the Mulda. Here are several manufactures of cloth, stockings, and hats. *Oranienbaum*, a little, regularly built, handsome town, with an elegant seat, in a pleasant tract, three leagues south-east of the capital, near the border of the dutchy of Saxony. In 1686 the

Princess of Orange built a handsome villa here, with a fine garden. *Ragun*, a mean open town, pleasantly situate on an island in the Mulda. *Jesnitz*, also called New Jesnitz, an open town with two suburbs, on the Mulda, above Ragun. *Worlitz*, a country town and seat, 10 miles eastward of the capital. In 1725 it was destroyed by fire. *Gropzigh*, a small town and castle on the Fuhn, south-west of the capital, on the border of Magdeburg. *Freckeleben*, a large old palace fortified with walls and towers of extraordinary thickness, west of the Saale. *Great Alsleben*, a little town and seat, in a district of the same name.

*Anhalt Bernburg* contains nine bailiwicks, seven towns, and 30,000 inhabitants.

*Bernburg*, Bernburgum, Arctopolis, Ursopolis, the capital and prince's residence, is a town consisting of three parts, *viz.* the old and new town and Vordenburg, containing 4000 inhabitants, in the middle of the principality, on the Saale, or Sala, 20 miles west of Dessau. On the land side it is environed by a wall and moat. The castle, formerly a celebrated fortress, stands on a high rock bathed on the south side by the river. *Ballenstadt*, a little town containing 1800 inhabitants, in a valley traversed by the Getel, seven leagues west of Bernburg. Its castle of the same name, seated on a rock in the neighbourhood, was originally a block-house built of large beams. About the year 940 a college was erected here, which in 1110 was converted into a Benedictine convent, and afterwards into a castle. *Hartzgerode*, a town containing 2800 inhabitants, environed by a wall built of marble, at the entrance into the forest of Hartz, nine leagues west south-west of Bernburg. Its castle was completed in 1552. *Wilhelmsbof*, an elegant villa consisting of two stories, completed in 1582, in the forest of Hartz. *Guntersberg*, a small and formerly a walled town, with a castle on a neighbouring eminence, seven miles west of Hartzgerode, in the south-west corner of the principality. At *Hazerholz*, near Guntersberg, the territories of Brunswick, Anhalt,



Anhalt, and Stolberg terminate in a point. *Hoym*, a little town and castle, north of Ballenstadt, and six leagues west of Bernburg, on the river Solke. *Frose*, a royal villa, in a pleasant and fertile tract, formerly covered by the Aschersleben lake, which was about seven miles in length and three in breadth. *Gerurode*, a market town containing 1200 inhabitants, with an abbey for ladies, between Hoym and Guntersberg, on the frontier of Lower Saxony.

*Anhalt Cothen* contains 70 market towns and villages, and 23,300 inhabitants.

*Cothen*, Cothenæ, a thriving town on the Zittau, containing 5000 inhabitants, about 13 miles south-west of Dessau. Here gold and silver manufactures are established. The ancient palace lies in the old part of the town, and a modern one has been erected in Wallsztrase. *Nienburg*, a little town on the Saale, four miles below Bernburg, near the border of Lower Saxony. It contains a palace erected out of a convent of monks: and in it formerly stood a castle mentioned in a record in 975.

The territory of *Anhalt-Zerbst* contains seven bailiwicks, 76 market towns and villages, and 20,800 inhabitants. It forms the north-east part of the principality, on the right hand of the Elbe.

*Zerbst*, Servesta, an old and tolerably built town, containing upwards of 6000 inhabitants, formerly noted for its excellent beer, and for its manufactures of gold and silver, in a sandy plain watered by the rivulet Nutte, four leagues northward of Dessau. Its castle is a residence of the prince, and its university was founded in 1582. *Ankun*, a market town near Zerbst. *Dornburg*, a village, four leagues north-west of Zerbst, on the Elbe. Its castle was entirely consumed by fire in 1750: but it has been replaced by a more elegant structure. *Rosslau*, a little town with an old castle, nine miles southward of Zerbst, at the confluence of a stream of the same name and the Elbe, opposite nearly to the influx of the Mulda. *Coszewick*, a market town containing 1800 inhabitants, on

an eminence bathed by the Elbe, near the eastern boundary, about 10 miles below, *i. e.* west of Wittenberg, and as far above Dessau. A seat in its neighbourhood is the residence of some of the family of Anhalt-Zerbst. The territories of the abbies of *Gernrode* and *Walkenried* belong to the house of Anhalt. The abbey of *Gernrode*, founded in 960, was a convent for ladies; and that of *Walkenried*, founded in 1127, lies in the lordship of Klettenberg.

The principality of *Schwartzburg*, or Schwarzburg, in the south-west corner of the circle, consists of two parts, separated one from another by an intermediate space of 25 miles. The southern or upper part, watered by the Ilm, Saale, Gera, and Schwartz, is bounded by the principalities of Saxe-Gotha, Coburg, Altenburg, and the territory of Erfurt: the lower part is bounded by the counties of Hohenstein and Stolberg, the circle of Thuringia, and Lower Saxony; and is traversed by the Helm, the Wipper, and the Helbe. Each division is diversified by forests and fertile tracts. There are some mines of silver and copper.

In this principality are computed 22 towns, 15 castles and seats, and 100,000 inhabitants.

In *Schwartzburg-Sonderhausen* are the following places of some note: *Arnstadt* a tolerably built town, with an old castle, and a palace erected in 1732, 22 leagues south-west of Leipsick, near the border of Saxe-Gotha, on the Gera, which above this place divides into two branches. On this river are some brass and iron works; and near the town is a house for making saltpetre. *Plauen*, a little town, formerly containing salt works, on the Gra, four miles above, *i. e.* south of Arnstadt. In 1640 it was set on fire by the Swedes. The magnificent palace of *Augustenburg*, founded in 1700, is situate in the fertile and agreeable territory of Kefernburg, below the ruins of Kefernburg castle: and near it is *Dorotheen-Thal*, a village where fine porcelain is manufactured. *Gebren*, a market town with a seat, near the forest of Thuringia. In the district

district of Gehren are several iron works and sawing-mills. *Langenwiesen*, a large market town on the Ilm, frequently damaged by fire. *Breitenbach*, a considerable market town, with a palace belonging to the prince, on a stream of the same name, pleasantly situate among woods, fields, hills, and vallies. In its neighbourhood are mines of sulphur, alum, and vitriol. *Keula* a town, consisting of about 300 houses, with a seat. Near this place begins the forest of *Haynleede*, *Hainlute*, or *Hageleite*, which extends about 30 miles to *Sachsenburg*, being in reality a part of the forest of *Hartz* though now separated from it by a tract of arable land. In that district are several considerable villages. *Sondershausen*, a small town at the conflux of the *Wipper* and *Beber*. On an eminence without the town, there is a palace with a fine garden. At some distance lies the valley of *Hunnenthal*, famous for a defeat of the *Hunns*. *Klingen*, an old market town, with a seat on the *Helbe*. *Greussen*, a tolerably built town, in a fertile territory watered by the *Helbe*, about 10 miles south of *Sondershausen*. Since the great fire in 1687, this town has been rebuilt on a regular plan. *Ebeleben*, a market town on the *Helbe*, in the interior part of *Lower Schwartzburg*. *Great-Ebrich*, a town which formerly contained two castles on the *Helm*, north of *Sondershausen*, near the border of *Lower Saxony*.

*Schwartzburg-Rudolstadt* contains the following places. *Rudolstadt* a town containing 4100 inhabitants, with a castle on a neighbouring eminence bathed by the *Saale*, seven leagues south-east of *Arnstadt*, in the south-east corner of *Upper Schwartzburg*. A seminary of divines was established here in 1745. In 1573 and 1735, the castle was destroyed by fire, but has been rebuilt. *Blankenberg*, a little town at the foot of a hill, with a castle, four miles south-west of *Rudolstadt* on the *Rinne*, which below this place falls into the *Schwartza*. At no great distance the castle of *Greiffenstein* lies in ruins. *Schwartzburg*, a castle on a rock bathed by the *Schwartza*, northward of *Rudolstadt*. In its neighbourhood

bourhood are mines of silver and copper. *Königssee*, a town of 300 houses on the Rinne, four miles from Schwartzburg, and seven west of Rudolstadt. *Könitz*, a village and seat on the right hand of the Saale, near some silver and copper mines. *Leutenberg*, a mean town with a seat on the Sorbitz, surrounded by eleven eminences. There are several mines in its vicinity. *Ehrenstein*, an old castle on an eminence, in the interior part of the upper principality, between Renda and Iln. The adjacent territory is planted with villages. *Iln*, a small town with a seat, on a river of the same name, near the center of Upper Schwartzburg, eight miles south-east of Arnstadt. *Frankenhausen*, an old and flourishing town, containing two churches within, and two without its walls, in a fertile tract, on the side of a hill bathed by a branch of the Wipper, 50 miles west of Leipsick. Its salt works are among the most ancient and noted in Germany. In 1689 great part of the town was destroyed by fire. At some distance is red and white alabaster. The district of Frankenhausen is bounded on the east by the Hainlette, and on the west by the mountains of Finn. In the district of Strauszberg, formerly stood a castle of the same name now in ruins, together with the castle of Kirchberg, and that of Altenburg. *Heeringen*, a market town on the Helm, in the Golden Meadow. *Kalbra*, a little town on the Helm, near which there was formerly a palace of the Saxon Emperors, called Dullede, or Tilleda, five miles north of Frankenhausen. To the southward of Kalbra, Rotenberg castle lies in ruins, whence there is a prospect of the forest of Hartz, and the Golden Valley, from Nordhausen to Sangerhausen. A league from Rotenberg, is the ruined castle of Kyffhausen, once an imperial palace.

The territories of the Count of *Reussen* comprehend the lordships of Gera, Greitz, Schleitz, and Lobenstein, lying in Voigtland, in 50° 30' N. latitude, bounded by Saalfeld, Neustadt, Aitenburg, Erzgebirg, Voigtland and Franconia. The hills are clothed with forests; the charming country

country is fertile, and the vallies yield excellent pastures. There are mines of silver, copper, lead, iron, alum and other minerals. The principal rivers are the Elster, which rises in the circle of Voigtland, and traverses the lordships of Greitz and Gera ; and the Saale that waters the western part of the county.

These territories contain 75 noble manors, 38 domain estates, 22 towns, 231 villages, and 78,000 inhabitants.

*Greitz*, or Chrewitz, is an old manufacturing town of 560 houses, in a valley environed by hills and forests, 50 miles south of Leipsick, at the influx of the Grœslitz into the Elster, with two castles, one of which is adjacent to the town, and the other on a rocky eminence. *Zeulenroda*, a manufacturing town, consisting of 400 houses, three leagues west of Greitz, on an eminence, in a hilly tract. *Moschblitz*, a market town, and *Burg*, formerly a fortress, now a castle on a steep rock, are situate in the lordship of Burg, which abounds in iron mines. *Gera*, a considerable, well built, manufacturing town, vulgarly called Little Leipsick, containing 8500 inhabitants, with a house belonging to the count in the market place, in an agreeable valley watered by the Elster, about 21 miles below, *i. e.* north of Greitz. The district of Gera, environed by the principality of Altenburg, contains *Langenberg*, a small town on the declivity of a hill, and 78 villages, the most considerable of which is Kostritz on the Elster. *Saalburg*, a little well built town, on an eminence bathed by the Saale, 10 leagues south south-west of Gera, and four south-west of Greitz, in the south-west corner of the Reussen territories. In 1640 this town was destroyed by the Swedes. *Schleitz*, properly Schlewitz, a town containing 3300 inhabitants in Weisenthal, at the foot of a hill by which it is almost environed, with a seat on a neighbouring eminence, about five miles north of Saalburg. This place suffered considerably by fire in 1689. Its woollen manufactures constitute the principal branch of trade. *Tanna* and *Gorgwitz*, small towns, with several villages, lie in the district

trict of Schleitz. *Lobenstein*, a town of 420 houses, with a seat belonging to the count, on the Lemnitz, six miles south of Saalburg, near the border of Franconia. Great part of this town in 1732 was destroyed by fire. *Ebersdorf*, a large village, containing several houses, belonging to Moravians, and 800 inhabitants. *Hirschberg*, a small manufacturing town, in 1750 damaged by fire, among the hills, few leagues south south-east of Saalburg, near the border of Franconia. Here is a mansion house belonging to the count.

The territories of Count *Schonburg*, in 50° 45' N. latitude, are bounded by Reussen, Altenburg, Meissen, Erzgebirg and Voigtland. They are composed of extensive forests, and fertile tracts, watered by the Mulda, containing 14 towns, in which all sorts of manufactures flourish. *Waldenburg*, a town of 300 houses, containing a mansion house of the count, and noted for its excellent earthen ware, is situate on an island in the Mulda, five leagues below, *i. e.* north-east of Zwickaw, and 11 southward of Leipsick. In 1717 it suffered greatly by fire. *Hartenstein*, a market town, consisting of 120 houses, with a residence of the count, on the right hand of the Mulda, between Stolberg and Weissenburg. *Stein*, a castle on an eminence bathed by the Mulda. *Losznitz*, a town of 480 houses, among the hills, four leagues south-east of Zwickaw. This place carries on a considerable trade in cloth. *Lichtenstein*, a market town of 335 houses, seven miles north-east of Zwickaw, on the right hand of the Mulda, with a palace on a neighbouring hill.

*Glauchau*, formerly Cluchowe, a manufacturing town of 600 houses, many of which in 1712 were destroyed by fire, on the Mulde, three leagues north north-east of Zwickaw. *Merana*, or Meher, on an eminence; *Hohenstein* and *Ernstthal*, founded in 1718; lie in the lordship of Glauchau. *Remissau*, or Remsa, a village with a seat, below Glauchau on the Mulda. *Pemgh*, a town of 270 houses, with a seat, four leagues north-east of Glauchau on the Mulda, is noted for its woollen stuffs,

stuffs and earthen ware. *Rochsburg*, a small town and castle on the Mulda, below Penigh. *Lunzenau*, a mean town, was formerly a village called Muhlhausen. *Burgstadt*, a small manufacturing town, few miles south-east of Penigh. *Wechselburg*, a town of 120 houses, with a seat an eminence, bathed by the Mulda below Lunzenau, in the north corner of the country, eight leagues south south-east of Leipsick.

#### THE CIRCLE OF LOWER SAXONY.

*Lower Saxony* is bounded on the north by the dutchy of Sleswick and the Baltic Sea, on the east by Upper Saxony, on the south by Upper Saxony and the Rhine, on the west by Westphalia and the German Ocean; lying between  $51^{\circ} 30'$ , and  $54^{\circ} 40'$  N. latitude, and between  $8^{\circ} 20'$ , and  $14^{\circ} 40'$  east longitude from Greenwich; being 200 miles from north to south, and 130–200 from west to east; containing 2,100,000 inhabitants. The Weser, with some variation, forms the western boundary; and the Elbe, augmented by the Mulda, the Saale and the Havel, traverses the circle from south-east to north-west. The courses of those two rivers are nearly parallel to one another.

The territories of the electoral house of *Brunswick-Luneburg*, for most part belonging to this circle, contain 107 bailiwicks, 785 parish churches, 110 towns, 376 villages and hamlets, 120,000 hearths, and upwards of 750,000 inhabitants. The soil of those territories in general is fertile—yielding wheat, barley, rye, oats, pease, flux, hemp, and tobacco. The woods afford good pastures, with honey and wax. In several districts are slate, limestone, marble, and other quarries; also turf, coal, salt springs, iron, copper, lead, and other minerals. The principal manufactures are linen, cotton, laces, starch and powder, woollen stuffs, glass-houses, tobacco, works in iron, copper, brass, &c.

The illustrious family, lately in possession of those territories, was descended from Margrave Azo, who, in the eleventh century, was proprietor of the Milanese, Genoa, and a part of Lombardy. His wife Cunigunda was heiress of the Welfo estates in Alemannia and Bavaria. He was succeeded by Welfo the Fat, who married Matilda the marchioness of Tuscany. This prince dying without issue, his Italian estates, together with the dutchy of Bavaria, devolved to his brother Henry the Black, who, with his wife Wulfhilda, daughter to Magnus Duke of Saxony, obtained the county of Luneburg. Henry his son, surnamed the Proud, by his marriage with Gertrude, daughter to the Emperor Lotharius II. obtained the Dutchy of Saxony, with the hereditary lands of Brunswick, Nordheim, and Supplingenburg. His son, Henry the Lyon, reduced the Slavi on the coast of the Baltic : so that his extensive dominions reached from the Rhine to the Vistula. But in the year 1179, the emperor, jealous of his power, put him under the ban, and deprived him of all his possessions in Italy and Swabia, as also of the dutchies of Saxony and Bavaria. He was permitted to retain Luneburg, some lordships, and his Slavian conquests ; but a considerable proportion of these territories has been lost by his descendants. Otho his son, in 1209, arrived at the imperial dignity, and was crowned by Innocent III. In process of time, this family divided into several branches, two of which now exist, viz. those of Woifenbittel and Zell. The former was founded by Henry, and the latter by William, sons of Duke Ernest, who introduced the reformed faith into his dominions. Ernest Augustus his grand nephew, established the right of primogeniture in the Wilhelmin line. In the year 1714, George Lewis his son, was raised to the throne of Great Britain, and added to his German domains the dutchy of Bremen and the principality of Verden.

The dutchy of *Bremen*, lying between  $53^{\circ} 6'$ , and  $54^{\circ}$  N. latitude, in  $9^{\circ}$  E. longitude, is bounded by Holstein, Luneburg, Verden and Westphalia.



Westphalia. On the north-west, it is separated by Hadeln and Ritzebuttel from the German Ocean. Its greatest extent from north to south is 65–70, and from west to east, 45–50 miles. The face of this country is entirely level, and watered by many streams, which discharge themselves into the Elbe and the Weser, by which the greatest part of it is environed. The Marschland, *viz.* low country on the rivers Oster, Weser, and Elb, is exceeding fertile, but liable to be inundated. The Geestland, *i. e.* high country, contains some fruitful tracts; and the heaths are covered with sheep. On the moors there is plenty of turf, which is used in brick-kilns and glass-houses, and for fuel.

The dutchy of Bremen was originally formed out of an archbishoprick. At the peace of Westphalia in 1648, it became a dutchy and fief of the empire. By the treaty of Osnabruck, it was ceded to the crown of Sweden; but, in the year 1719, by the peace of Stockholm, it was transferred to the Elector of Brunswick, who, in 1732, obtained the emperor's investiture for Bremen and Verden. In the whole dutchy, there are but two cities, 12 market towns, and 167,149 inhabitants. The number of taxable hearths is 22,276. The established religion is Lutheranism: there are 118 Lutheran churches, the supreme inspection of which is vested in a general superintendant.

*Towns, &c.*—*Stade* is a town, built in the beginning of the eleventh century, containing 5000 inhabitants, eight leagues west of Hamburg, on the river Schwinge, a mile above its influx into the Elbe. The trade of this place has greatly declined. In 1626 it was taken by Tilly; in 1632 besieged by the Swedes, and taken by them in 1645; in 1659 almost destroyed by fire; in 1712 taken by the Danes; in 1757 it was fortified at considerable expence; but in 1780, its fortifications were demolished. *Buxtehude*, formerly a considerable, now a tolerably built town, containing 1800 inhabitants, four leagues east south-east of Stade, on the Este near its influx into the Elbe. In 1682 the fortifications of this

place were razed. Its environs are fertile, but to the southward, the country is fertile and thinly inhabited. *Zeven*, or Kloster-Seven, a small market town, in a marshy district, eight leagues south south-west of Buxtehude. *Bremervorde*, an inconsiderable borough, near the centre of the dutchy, four leagues south south-west of Stade. Here an archiepiscopal palace formerly stood, which was demolished in 1682. *Ottersberg*, a market town, four leagues eastward of Bremen, in the south corner of the dutchy, on the Wumme. In an island formed by this river, there was a fort in a state of defence in 1676, but no vestige of it remains. The adjacent country abounds in canals. *Ostersholz*, a market town, formerly containing a Benedictine convent, north-west of Ottersberg, in a district consisting of meadows and heathy tracts, about three leagues north of Bremen. *Lilienthal*, a village in a small district, frequently inundated by the Worpe and the Wumme. *Neukirchen*, a village, north-west of Bremen, in a moist district of the same name, partly fertile, and partly barren, on the bank of the Weser. *Vieland*, a swampy and fenny district, formerly called *insulæ Bremensis paludis*, lying between the Weser, Geeste, and Rohre, containing several villages. *Nordolz*, a village in *neuen lande Wursten*, a plain formed by the draining of marshes. *Bederkesa*, a little market town, and 25 villages, are situate in a champaign but fertile territory, watered by the Geeste, Lehe, Wittgeeste, Aue, and nine small lakes. This territory yields oak, beech, and turf.

*Neuhausz* is a small market town on the river Oste, near the mouth of the Elbe, in the north-east corner of the dutchy, nine leagues north north-west of Stade. Its district of the same name, consists of marshes, sandy tracts, and tolerably fertile plains. The harbour of Neuhausz, formerly frequented, is now almost blocked up by a sand bank, opposite to the mouth of the river. *Belum*, a village, with a seat and a harbour, between the mouths of the Ost and Elbe. *Keblingen*, a tract comprehending

comprehending some dyke lands, and certain inhabited islands or sands in the Elbe. *Himmelforten*, a village north north-west of Stade, in a bailiwick partly marshy and partly geestland. The *Alland* is a moist and indifferently fertile district, watered by the Lehe or Luhe and Este, separated from Kehdingen by the Schwinge, and divided into 10 parishes. This district yields wheat, rye, barley, oats, hemp, and flax; but most of its inhabitants subsist by navigation. Below Buxtehude, at the influx of the Este into the Elbe, lies *Cranz*, having a ferry to Blankenese. *Freyburg*, a market town in Kehdingen, near the mouth of the Elbe, 19 miles north north-west of Stade. *Oste*, a marshy district watered by a river of the same name, containing six villages, between Stade and Freyburg. *Alland Wursten*, so called from the Wurstes or Wortsati, a branch of the Frisons, is a marshy district on the Weser, chiefly inhabited by peasants, *Lehe*, a marshy district on the Geeste, near the mouth of the Weser, 11 leagues north of Bremen, contains a market town of the same name of 350 houses, and the ruins of fort Karlstadt, built by the Swedes in the reign of Charles XI. *Gobgericht*, a territory on the Weser, consisting of variety of soil, contains upwards of 20 villages and several farms.

In this dutchy are reckoned 28 noble jurisdictions, the most considerable of which are those of Beverstadt and Lessum.

The sandy territory of *Wildeshausen*, seven leagues south-west of the city of Bremen, in Westphalia, formerly belonged to the dutchy of Bremen. The greatest part of it is champaign, and tolerably fertile—producing rye, oats, and pastures. There are some marshy tracts, and others covered with heath. *Wildeshausen*, a town consisting of 320 houses beside ecclesiastical buildings, is situate on the river Hunte. Its wall is in ruins, and its castle was demolished in 1538. In this territory are about 30 villages.

The principality of *Luneburg-Zell*, between 52° 20' and 53° 35' N. latitude, in 10° 25' E. longitude, is bounded on the north by the dutchies

dutchies of Lauenburg and Mecklenburg, on the east by the electorate of Brandenburg and dutchy of Brunswick, on the south by the dutchies of Brunswick and Calenburg, on the west by the circle of Westphalia; being 75–80 miles from north to south, and 60–70 from west to east; containing 27 towns, and 200,000 inhabitants.

The soil of this country is various. Along the Elbe, the Aller, the Jetze, and several small streams are fruitful marsh lands: but other parts, especially towards the centre, are sandy, heathy, and barren. It produces rye, wheat, barley, oats, peas, hemp, flax, hops, oak, beech, firs, and other sorts of trees. The principal manufactures are linen and cotton cloth, ribbons, stockings, and hats.

The *Elbe* forms the north-east and northern boundary. The *Aller* rises in the dutchy of Magdeburg, traverses the southern parts of Luneburg-Zell, and falls into the Weser below Verden.

This principality, divided into 200 parishes, entitled the King of Great Britain to a seat and voice in the college of the princes of the empire and the circle of Lower Saxony.

*Towns, &c.*—*Luneburg*, or Lunenburg, the capital, is an oblong, tolerably built, trading town, containing the prince's palace, an academy, three parish churches, three hospitals, and 9000 inhabitants, 34 miles south-east of Hamburg, on the Ilmenau a small navigable river that runs north-west to the Elbe. It is environed by a wall fortified with towers, and is two miles in circuit. From the salt springs in its neighbourhood large quantities of salt were formerly made, but this branch of trade has greatly declined. The name of this place is not mentioned in history till the middle of the tenth century. *Harburg*, a town containing about 3500 inhabitants, commodiously situate for trade, with a fortress, seven miles south of Hamburg, on the Seeve, near its influx into the Elbe. It was taken by the French in 1757, but soon recovered by the Hanoverians. Its environs are tolerably fertile. *Uelzen*, or Uitzen, a trading town consisting

sisting of 330 houses, in the interior part of the principality, on the Ilmenau, at the confluence of several small streams, seven leagues south south-east of Lüneburg. This place had formerly a considerable trade in flax, linen, wool, wax, and beer; and was a great thoroughfare, but is now on the decline. The greatest part of it was destroyed by fire in 1646. *Zell*, a tolerably built and fortified town, containing 8000 inhabitants, 32 miles north north-east of Hanover, and 62 south of Hamburg, at the conflux of the Fuhse and Aller. The castle in its vicinity was the residence of the late Dukes of Zell and Lüneburg, which dutchies, on the death of the last of that house, devolved on his nephew the elector of Hanover, George I., who also had married the heiress of that duke. The town is without trade and manufactures; yet the high appeal for all the territories of the electoral house of Brunswick are held here. The road thence to Hamburg is disagreeable. *Dannenberg*, a decayed town of 160 houses, with a ruinous castle on an eminence bathed by the Jetze, in the north-east corner of the principality, 10 leagues east south-east of Lüneburg. The chief article of export is beer. *Lucho*, a small town with an old castle, in a marshy tract, on the Jetze, four leagues above Dannenberg.

The royal bailiwicks are as follows:—

*Haarburg*, a fertile marsh land, lying on the Elbe and Seeve, about 20 miles in length and 16 in breadth, divided into seven districts, containing 100 villages and hamlets.

*Wilhelmsburg*, a small, marshy, and indifferently fertile tract, watered by the Elbe, between the south and north channels of this river, nearly opposite to Haarburg.

*Moisburg*, a sandy and heathy territory, about 10 miles long and eight broad, containing 38 villages. *Winsen* on the Luhe, a bailiwick 24 miles long and 16 broad, watered by the Elbe, Ilmenau, Luhe, Seeve, and other small streams; containing two small towns, 15 farms, 150 villages, and

18,000 inhabitants. *Winsen*, a small, walled town, above which the rapid Luhe divides itself into two branches that reunite below the walls, about 10 miles south-east of Haaburg. It contains a palace now the residence of the chief officer of the bailiwick, and is a thoroughfare from Hamburg. In 1627 it was almost destroyed by fire. *Barwidyck*, an open, scattered town of about 100 houses, but formerly more considerable, on the Ilmenau, below Luneburg.

*Buttlingen*, a bailiwick, containing three villages, the most considerable of which, called *Buttling*, lies on the Netze, which here forms a lake, and not far hence loses itself in the Ilmenau. This village is about nine leagues east south-east of Haaburg.

*Scharnebeck*, a moorish and sandy territory, on the Netze, 20 miles in circuit, containing four villages, with a seat built on the ruins of a Cistercian abbey.

The district of *Lune*, watered by the Ilmenau. Near its village of the same name is a mineral and medicinal spring. In this district are 46 villages.

*Gartz* on the banks of the Elbe, containing 11 villages.

*Bleked*, a bailiwick on the Elbe, planted with 56 villages and hamlets, about 14 leagues east south-east of Haaburg.

*Hitzacker*, an indifferently fertile territory, 12 miles long and 10 broad, on both sides of the Elbe. It consists of marsh and geestland: the former of which yields flax, hemp, and pastures; the latter is sand covered with heath. Its town of the same name, nine leagues east of Buttlingen, is situate on an island in the Jetze. Contains 57 villages.

The bailiwick of *Dannenberg*, 33 miles in circuit, watered by the Jetze and Elbe, consisting for most part of sandy tracts and heaths: 66 villages, three leagues south of Hitzacker.

*Luchs* and *Wustro*, two bailiwicks in the north-east corner of the dutchy, on the Jetze and Dumme, inhabited by the descendants of the ancient

ancient Venedi, or Wendi. In the former are two small market towns and 140 villages: and in the latter are 24 villages, and the little town of *Wustro* rebuilt since the year 1691.

The district of *Schnackenburg*, containing a small town of the same name, at the influx of the Alland into the Elbe, six leagues east south-east of Dannenburg.

*Oldenstadt*, with a town of the same name on the Wipperau, near Uelzen: 69 villages.

*Medingen*, a bailiwick consisting principally of heath and sand grounds, watered by the Ilmenau below Uelzen: 52 villages; six leagues west south-west of Dannenburg.

*Ebstorf*, a bailiwick noted for the culture of bees, on the extensive heath of Luneburg. Its town of the same name lies about six miles north north-west of Uelzen. Between Old Ebstorf and Wittenwater is a plain covered with sepulchral tumuli or barrows, and supposed to have been the scene of the terrible battle fought between the Saxons and Normands in 880.

*Bodenteich*, or Bodendyck, one of the largest bailiwicks in the principality, being 80 miles in circuit, containing one town in a marshy tract, seven miles south-east of Uelsen, and 156 villages.

*Iserhagen*, a small district without either town or village.

*Knesebeck*, a bailiwick containing several villages, three or four leagues south of Bodenteich, near the frontier of Brandenburg. On Pickeling heath, in this district, lies a rock called Pickelstein and Rotheberg, or red hill. The little market town of *Wittingen* was built in the eleventh century, but has several times suffered by fire.

*Klitze*, a moorish and sandy tract, about 15 miles long and eight broad, almost environed by the Old Mark of Brandenburg. Its town of the same name stands on a heath.

*Fullersleben*, a district watered by the Aller, in the south-east corner of the principality, containing a small town of the same name, with a castle, and 17 villages.

*Gifborn*, about 16 miles in length and six in breadth, on both sides of the Aller, near the influx of the Ise. Its town of the same name is defended by a castle : 71 villages.

*Meinersen*, an indifferently fertile territory, 40 miles in circuit, watered by the Ocher and Fuhse, on the left hand of the Aller : 46 villages, the principal employments of whose inhabitants are breeding of cattle, agriculture, and spinning of thread.

*Burgdorf*, a bailiwick 12 miles long and eight broad, south of Zell, on the Aue, a small river that runs northward and falls into the Aller at Zell. It consists of arable land and forests. Its small town of the same name, where the Dukes of Brunswick and Luneburg sometime held their private conferences, is walled and defended by a castle : 17 villages.

*Ahlden*, a small district consisting of champaign, heathy and sandy grounds, and marsh lands, on both sides of the Aller, near the influx of the Bohme and Leine, nine leagues north-west of Zell. It contains a market town of the same name, *Hudemuhlen* a little town on the Aller, and six villages. In the palace of Ahlden, Sophia-Dorothea, consort to King George I., resided from 1694 to 1726.

*Rethem*, a bailiwick about 16 miles in length and 12 in breadth, on both sides of the Aller below Ahlden, near the confines of Westphalia. It consists of champaign, sandy and heathy grounds, with some moor and marsh land. Its town of the same name is situate on the Aller. *Walsrode*, a market town on the Bohme, suffered greatly by fire in 1757 : 39 villages.

The bailiwick of *Zell*, consisting for the most part of a heathy and sandy soil, watered by the Aller, the Fuhse, and Lachte. It is divided into



12 districts. 1. The Bourgvogetey of Zell, containing the suburbs of the town of the same name, and 20 villages. 2. The Amtsvogtey of Eicklingen watered by the Aller and other streams: 23 villages. 3. Iiten, a tolerably fruitful tract, containing 14 villages. 4. Burgwedel: 12 villages. 5. Bissendorf on the Wietze, in some parts hilly, and in others moorish and full of swamps: 24 villages. 6. Essel, a district of a sandy soil, with some moorland intermixed, on the Aller and Leine: 11 villages. 7. Winsen a heathy and sandy tract, watered by the Aller: 18 villages. 8. Fallingbostel, a hilly and barren district in the Heidmark, on the Bohme: 26 villages. 9. Soltau, a barren tract overrun with fern, near the source of the Bohme. Near its small town, a signal battle was fought in 1519: 21 villages. 10. Bergen, a bailiwick containing 24 villages and hamlets. 11. Hermansburg, a heathy and moorish district, on the Oerze: several villages. 12. Beedenbostel, a moorish district, watered by the Lachter: 31 villages, whose inhabitants have some trade in wool, honey, and wax.

The principality of *Grubenhagen*, in  $51^{\circ} 45'$  N. latitude, and  $10^{\circ} 15'$  E. longitude, is bounded by Calenberg, Wolfenbittel, Wernigerode, Blankenburg, Hohenstein, and Fischfeld. It contains some fruitful plains; but the greatest part of it is hilly, and covered with forests. Considerable quantities of flax are raised, the manufacturing of which into thread and linen is among the principal occupations of its inhabitants: great profits are likewise derived from its forests, quarries, and mines; the last of which abound in silver, copper, iron, and lead. It is watered by the Leine and the Ocker, each of which, augmented by several small streams, runs northward to the Aller.

This principality contains nine small towns, 44 parochial churches, 7000 taxable hearths, and 80,000 inhabitants.

*Einbeck*, formerly Embike, the capital, is a walled, fortified, manufacturing town, containing 4500 inhabitants, in a fertile territory, at the

conflux of the Ilm, Krume-Wasser, and Leine, 14 leagues south of Hano-  
ver, near the border of Calenberg. This town, exclusive of ram-  
parts, bulwarks, and towers, is surrounded with moats and outworks. It  
carries on considerable manufactures of fine woollen cloth. In 1641 it  
was besieged and taken by the imperialists. Nov. 9. 1761 the French,  
upon quitting this town, blew up great part of the walls and fortifica-  
tions. *Osterode*, a town containing 4000 inhabitants, with a castle  
where the Dukes of Brunswick and Luneburg formerly resided, six  
leagues eastward of Einbeck, at the conflux of the Sole and Apenke,  
near the Harz, anciently Sylva Hercynia. This place is noted for its  
fine woollen cloth.

The following bailiwicks belong to this principality, *viz.*—

*Rotenkirchen*, a district partly hilly, partly level, and not unfruitful,  
watered by the Leine, 10 miles long, and four broad, containing 17 vil-  
lages. About a mile from the village of Dassensen is a hill called Gru-  
benhagen, on which formerly stood a castle of the same name, some  
ruins of which are extant.

*Salz der Helden*, a territory watered, and sometimes inundated by the  
Leine. Producing grain and rich pastures, it contains a market town  
and six villages, the principal employment of whose inhabitants is weav-  
ing of fine linen.

*Catlenburg*, a bailiwick watered by the Ruhme and several small  
streams, and traversed by mount Langfast. The soil, for the most part,  
is a mixture of loam, earth, and sand. Some corn lands among the hills  
are tolerably productive. It contains six villages.

*Osterode*, a district bordering on the Harz, and abounding in pas-  
tures. Some of its hills contain copper and iron ore. There are eight  
villages. Near Metlingerode is a mineral spring.

*Harzberg*, a hilly and stony tract, containing some fertile spots bor-  
dering on the Harz. There are nine villages, whose inhabitants carry

on

on some trade in thread and linen. Its town, of the same name, formerly called Hirzesberche, is situate on the Sieber. Here is a fine manufacture of arms. On an eminence above the town stands a castle.

*Scharzfels*, a hilly district near the Harz, containing mines of copper and iron, with chalk pits and quarries. Considerable quantities of flax are raised and exported. A castle of the same name stands on a vast rock, and the sole access to it is by a narrow steep path: at some distance from which is the famous Scharzfeld cave, properly consisting of five caverns in a row. Lauterberg is a small mine town on the Oder.

*Radolfshausen*, a hilly tract containing some fruitful vallies, near the south border of the principality: four villages.

*Elbingerode*, abounding in forests and mines, in the eastern part of the country, between Wernigerode and Blankenburg. It contains a town of the same name, destroyed by fire in 1753, but rebuilt on a regular plan; and several villages.

The *Harz* is a vast mountain, or forest, extending from Langelsheim in the principality of Wolfenbuttel, through the eastern part of Grubenhagen, the county of Wernigerode, and the principality of Blankenburg, to the counties of Hohenstein and Stolberg, as far as Harzgerode in the principality of Anhalt; being about 54 miles in length and 20 in breadth. It yields little grain, but considerable quantities of hay. The timber in the forest is used in the mines and forges. A part only of this range belongs to the House of Brunswick, and is divided into the upper and lower districts. *Brunswick Harz* abounds in silver, copper, lead, and iron mines. *Clausthal*, an open and regularly built mine town, containing 8000 inhabitants, 15 leagues south south-east of Hannover, between Osterode and Cezlar. In 1725 it suffered extremely by fire. *Altenau*, a little mine town, five miles east of Clausthal, in a valley environed by rugged hills. *St Andreasberg*, a town of 550 houses,  
south-east

south-east of Clausthal, on the Oker, near which is a silver mine. *Cellerfeld*, an open mine town, and seat of the mine office both for the dominions of the Elector and Duke of Brunswick, containing 5000 inhabitants, and separated by a rivulet from Clausthal. *Wildeman*, a mine town founded in 1529, and consisting of 300 houses, in a valley surrounded by wild and lofty hills. *Lautenthal*, a mine town of 250 houses, five miles north of Clausthal. The *Lower Harz*, or Rammelsbergs, a steep mountain of considerable extent, near the imperial city Gozlar, is possessed in common by the electoral and princely houses. The mines yield lead, copper, some silver, zink, sulphur, vitriol, &c.

The principality of *Calenberg*, in the south-west corner of Lower Saxony, is divided into two parts by a portion of the principality of Wolfenbittel. The northern part is bounded by Luneburg, Hildesheim, Pyrmont, Lippe, Schauenburg, Hoya, and Minden. The south part is environed by Wolfenbittel, Grubenhagen, Eichfeld, and Lower Hesse. All the brooks, streams, and rivers in this principality discharge themselves either into the *Leine* or the *Weser*. The former of these rivers originates in Eichfeld, runs northward through the eastern part of Calenberg, and falls into the Aller. The *Weser* forms a part of the western boundary, and is every where navigable. The most noted hills are Deister, Sintel, and Solingerwald.

This principality, in some parts hilly, in others sandy and marshy, and everywhere indifferently fertile, contains 26 towns, 221 churches, and about 210,000 inhabitants.

1. The *Hanover* quarter, in  $52^{\circ} 25'$  N. latitude, and  $9^{\circ} 45'$  E. longitude, contains 11 towns, two abbies, six convents, 81 manors, and 212 villages.

*Towns, &c.*—*Hanover*, the ancient residence of the Elector, is a considerable, indifferently built, slightly fortified town, in the form of an half moon, containing 16,000 inhabitants, situate in a plain on the left  
bank

bank of the Leine, 13 leagues westward of Brunswick. On one side of the town, near the wall, is a large building of several courts. The trade of this place is inconsiderable. Its environs are cultivated and agreeable. The elector's palace at Herrenhausen lies about two miles northward of the town. In 1725 an alliance was concluded at Hanover between Great Britain, France and Prussia, to which, in 1726, Holland acceded. In 1757 the French took possession of this town, but quitted it again in 1758. *Neustadt-Hanover*, a small, well built, populous, fortified town, on the right bank of the Leine, opposite to the old town. *Munder*, a town consisting of 180 houses, on the Hamel, six leagues south south-west of Hanover, not far from the border of Westphalia. *Wunstorf*, villa amœnitatis, a town of 245 houses, with an abbey, few miles north-west of the capital, between two streams which soon lose themselves in the Leine. *Pattensen*, or Pattenhausen, formerly a walled now an open town of 170 houses, seven miles southward of Hanover. *Eldagsen*, or Eldagshausen, a tolerably built town of 215 houses, formerly walled, on the rivulet Gehle near its influx into the Haller.

The following *bailiwicks* are subject to the sovereign's treasury:—

*Calenberg*, a bailiwick, or district, 18 miles long and 11 broad, partly hilly and partly level and fertile, watered by the Leine, Haller, and Deister. The culture of grain and flax is the principal employment of its inhabitants. It contains a seat of the same name, Gehrden a small market town, and about 60 villages.

The district of *Wittenburg* lies near Ebre a town in the diocese of Hildesheim, but has no village belonging to it.

*Coldingen*, nine miles long and six broad, consisting of fruitful and sandy tracts, contains 24 villages.

*Langenhagen*, in the vicinity of Hanover, contains the decayed seat of Mon-Brillant, the palace of Herrenhausen, and 30 villages.

*Ricklingen*, on the Leine, six miles in length, and as many in breadth, partly

partly marshy land and partly sandy ground, contains nine villages. Near the village of Ricklingen, there is a stone monument erected in memory of Duke Albert of Saxony.

*Neustadt*, traversed by the Leine, is 18 miles long and nine broad, containing marshy plains, pleasant meadows, and sandy eminences. Its town of the same name, frequently damaged by fire, is situate near the spot where the Leine divides itself into two branches: 36 villages.

*Rebburg* is a sandy and moorish tract, nine miles long and four broad, on the lake called Steinhudrmeer, north-west of the capital, containing a small town of the same name: two villages, and several excellent mineral springs.

*Woelpe*, a moorish and wooded district, about 12 miles long and as many broad, contains Erichshagen, a little market town, and 25 villages.

*Blumenau*, is a bailiwick on the Leine, planted with 22 villages. Near the village of Seebeze stands a square pyramid erected in memory of Obentrant, a Danish general, who, in 1625, lost his life in a battle at this place.

2. The *Hameln* and *Lauenau* quarter, in  $52^{\circ} 10'$  N. latitude, contains 13 towns and 128 villages.

*Hameln*, formerly Quern and Mühlen-Hameln, is a fortified and manufacturing town, containing 4000 inhabitants, advantageously situate in a pleasant territory, at the conflux of the Hamel and Weser. The barracks afford lodging for a whole battalion. The trade of this place was at one period more considerable than at present. For the convenience of shipping, a fine sluice was here constructed in 1734. Hameln is 30 miles south south-west of Hanover. Not far from the town, at the mouth of a cave, a monument was erected to commemorate the loss of 130 children, who were there swallowed up in 1284. *Bodenwarder*, Bodoms Insula, a decayed town of 235 houses, with some trade

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in coarse linen, in a hilly tract, six leagues above Hameln, on the Weser, to the inundations of which it is exposed.

The following *bailiwicks* belong to this quarter:—

*Springe*, a hilly district near the source of the Haller, yielding pastures, pit-coal, and salt-springs. It contains a town of the same name of 210 houses, formerly walled, environed by hills, and noted only for some trade in beer.

*Lauenstein*, an indifferently fertile territory, 14 miles long and nine broad, watered by the Saale, eastward of Hameln, containing nine mean towns and villages. Its town of the same name, consisting of 90 houses, is situate among hills and rocks; and above it are the remains of a castle. At Wallensen the Saale first receives its name. Duingen, or Duin, properly Dudingan, a little town, is noted for its stone ware, exported over all Germany, and to foreign countries.

*Ohsen*, a fruitful district, whose inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture, grazing, the cultivation of flax, spinning and weaving linen. Seven miles in length, between Grohnde and Hameln, it is watered by the Weser, that loses itself in the Emmer.

*Grohnde*, a tolerably fertile valley amidst hills and woods, on the Weser, which is here augmented by several small streams. Near the town of the same name, there is a monument of stone erected in memory of a bloody battle fought in 1421, about four leagues south of Hameln.

*Bolle*, a hilly tract abounding in forests, with few vallies, watered by the Weser. It contains one little town, and several villages.

*Erzen*, a hilly district, nine miles long and as many broad, opposite to Hameln, on the left hand of the Weser, here augmented by the Emmer and Humme: containing one small market town, and 22 villages.

*Lauenau*, a hilly territory, almost surrounded by the mountains called Deister and Suntel. It has a mean market town, and 20 villages.

*Bakelah*, a tolerably fertile district, yielding considerable quantities of flax.

*Lachem* on the Weser, consisting of fruitful spots and hills covered with wood. Coarse linen is manufactured by the inhabitants, and exported to Bremen. It contains 12 villages.

3. The *Gottingen* quarter, formerly called *Furstentum Oberwald*, *i. e.* the principality beyond the forest, from its position southward of the forests of Solling and Harz, contains 15 royal bailiwicks, 11 noble jurisdictions, 12 towns, eight convents, and 180 villages.

*Gottingen*, the capital of Calenberg, is a tolerably built town, containing five parish churches, an university founded in 1734, an academy of sciences established in 1751, a fine observatory, an elegant physic garden, several flourishing manufactures, and 8000 inhabitants, in a spacious and fertile valley, on a branch of the Leine, 20 leagues south of Hanover. The ramparts round the town, which were 697 rods in circuit, command a delightful prospect of gardens, meadows, cultivated fields, eminences planted with villages. Its fortifications and gates have been taken away. *Nordheim*, a town containing 3000 inhabitants, north of the capital, on the Ruhme, which at this place divides itself into two branches, few miles above their influx into the Leine. Erected into a town in 1252, it has several flourishing manufactures. *Munden*, formerly *Gemunden*, a town consisting of 610 houses, agreeably situate, five leagues south-west of Gottingen, near the south-west extremity of Lower Saxony, in a valley watered by the Fulda, which below this place joins the Werra. These streams, with the meadows, gardens, woods, and hills, form a delightful prospect; but the town is liable to inundations. It has a double garrison, and a considerable trade. In 1757 and 1758 it was in the possession of the French. *Dransfeld*, a small town of 200 houses, between Gottingen and Munden. *Moringen*, a town of 140 houses, formerly fortified, tolerably built, and agreeably situate,  
in



in a hilly tract, three leagues northward of Gottingen, on the Mohr, few miles above its influx into the Leine. It suffered greatly by fire in the thirty years war, and by fire in 1734 and 1747: but it has been since enlarged, and its streets built in a strait line. *Uslar*, a town of 245 houses, three leagues west of Moringen, in a valley watered by the Ale. *Hardeggen*, an inconsiderable town, partly situate on a rock, bathed by the Espolde, and noted for its good leather.

*Bailiwicks*.—*Leineberg*, a small jurisdiction, being a remnant of the ancient court palatine at Grone.

*Munden*, a hilly and woody territory, containing Hedemunden, a town of 140 houses, in a valley watered by the Werra, five leagues south-west of Gottingen, and 28 villages. Here considerable quantities of linen are manufactured.

*Brackenberg*, a hilly and stony district, containing several valuable woods: 4 villages.

*Friedland* on the Leine, at the influx of several streams. The inhabitants of 17 villages are chiefly employed in cultivating flax and weaving linen.

*Rienhausen*, a hilly tract, partly covered with forests: four villages.

In the bailiwick of *Niedeck* are two villages and several hamlets.

*Brunstein*, a hilly district, with six villages, whose inhabitants carry on some trade in thread and linen.

*Westerhofe*, a territory consisting of fertile plains and fine woods: nine villages.

*Moringen*, bounded by the Leine and the forest of Solling. Its valleys are fertile, and its barren hills are noted for excellent quarries of stone: 12 villages, where considerable quantities of linen are manufactured.

*Hardeggen*, a rocky and indifferently fertile bailiwick, partly in the forest of Solling: nine villages. Most of the hills are covered with fo-

rests of oak and beech. There are excellent quarries of stone: but the chief employment of the inhabitants is the cultivation and manufacture of flax.

*Harste*, a district containing 14 villages.

*Uslar*, a rocky and hilly tract in the midst of the forest of Solling, or Sollinger. It yields little grain, but a great deal of flax and timber. There are iron founderies in the vicinity of the town.

*Lauenforde*, watered by the Weser, and covered with forests: one small town of the same name.

*Nienover*, for most part covered with woods: Bodenfeld, a market town on the Weser, and three villages.

*Erichsburg*, a hilly district, divided into three parts by the bailiwick of Hunnesruck, in the diocese of Hildesheim: six villages.

*N. B.* This quarter also contains 11 noble jurisdictions.

The Dutchy of *Saxe-Lauenburg*, in  $53^{\circ} 35'$  N. latitude, is bounded by the dutchies of Holstein, Mecklenburg, and Luneburg, the territories of Lubeck and Hamburg, and the principality of Ratzeburg. The face of the country is level, and the soil indifferently fertile; however, it yields considerable quantities of wood, pastures, and flax. Its exports are rye, butter, cheese, wool, wood, and fish. The southern parts are watered by the Elbe, that receives the Bille, the Steckenitz, and other small streams. The largest lakes are those of Ratzeburg and Schall.

In the whole dutchy are four towns and 40,000 inhabitants.

*Ratzeburg* is a small, well built, strong town, on an island near the south end of a long deep lake, 12 leagues eastward of Hamburg. Since the year 1693, when it was laid in ashes by the Danes, it has been rebuilt after the Dutch manner. The garrison are quartered in barracks.

*Lauenburg*, a small trading town, containing 1800 inhabitants, near the foot of a hill, at the influx of the Steckenitz into the Elbe, 12 leagues

south

south-east of Hamburg. Both the houses and streets are irregular. Great quantities of merchandize are conveyed hence up the Elbe to Lubeck. On a neighbouring eminence stood a strong castle, the ruins of which are extant. *Mollen*, a town of 260 houses, six miles south of Ratzeburg, in the middle of the dutchy, almost environed by two lakes. This place is famous for the quarrels it has occasioned betwixt the Dukes of Saxe-Lauenburg, and the town of Lubeck. Here is the monument of Eule-nspiegel an artful idiot. The adjacent plains anciently formed a district called Sadelbandia.

*Royal bailiwicks.*—*Ratzeburg*, 22 miles long, and 18 broad, contains *Grunau*, a market town, six farms, and 39 villages. *Lauenburg*, 14 miles long, and as many broad, with upwards of 20 villages. *Neubausz*, on the right hand of the Elbe, near the border of Schwerin: 32 villages. *Schwarzenbeck*, 11 miles long, and nine broad: 21 villages. *Steinborst*, a hilly district in the north part of the dutchy, containing about 12 villages. *N. B.* There are many villages in the noble jurisdictions.

The country of *Hadeln*, formerly belonging to the dutchy of Saxe-Lauenburg, is bounded by the Elbe, the dutchy of Bremen, and the territory of Hamburg; being 10 miles long, and nine broad. It consists of sandy, marshy, and fertile tracts, watered by the Medem, and secured from inundations by a large dike or fence. Divided into three stands, it contains *Otterndorf*, a town of 400 families on the Medem, near its influx into the Elbe. *Attenbruck*, or Oldenbrock, a considerable, well built market town. *Ludingworth*, *Nordlede*, &c.

The principality of *Wolfenbittel*, improperly called principatus Guelferbytanus, is a portion of the dutchy of Brunswick, divided into two parts by the diocese of Hildesheim, and the principality of Halberstadt. The north part, in 52° 20' N. latitude, is bounded by Luneburg, Magdeburg, Brandenburg, Halberstadt, and Hildesheim. The south part lies  
between

between the two last of those territories, Wernigerode, Grubenhagen, Calenberg, Corvey, and Lippe. The latter, covered with hills and woods, comprehends on the one hand a portion of the Harz, and on the other a part of the forest of Solling. The former is more level, and produces abundance of grain, flax, hemp, and fruit. This territory is watered by the Ocker and Aller; that by the Weser and Leine.

In the whole principality are reckoned 18 towns and 390 villages, with 17 sees and convents. The four districts of which it is composed, are those of *Wolfenbittel*, *Schening*, the *Harz*, and the *Wester*.

1. The district of *Wolfenbittel*, traversed by the Ocker, contains the following places:—

*Brunswick*, Branopolis, the capital and ducal residence, is an ancient, large, tolerably built, thinly inhabited, fortified town of a square form, in a plain on the navigable Ocker, about eight miles below Wolfenbittel, and 40 eastward of Hanover. It contains a magnificent palace, Collegium Carolinum, a noble edifice built in 1745, a cathedral erected in 1172, an opera house, a theatre, an orphan house, two gymnasiums, a house of correction, other public buildings, and upwards of 26,000 inhabitants. It was formerly the head town of an Anseatic department, is well provided with artists and manufactures, and is noted for its strong beer called mumm. The academy has been new modelled under the patronage of the hereditary prince. The first spinning wheels were invented in this place in 1530. In 1757, it was possessed by the French, who quitted it in 1758. *Wolfenbittel*, formerly Guelpherbytum, a tolerably built and well fortified town, containing 6000 inhabitants, in a low and marshy territory on the Ocker, six miles south of Brunswick. In the castle, or ducal residence, is a valuable library consisting of 120,000 volumes printed and in manuscript. *Scheppenstedt*, formerly Schaphinstedt, a small, flourishing, municipal town, bathed by the Altenau, 11 miles eastward of Wolfenbittel,

fenbittel. Destroyed by fire in 1743, it has been rebuilt on a regular plan, and is gradually enlarging.

*Royal bailiwicks.*—*Wolfenbittel*, an extensive district, containing two ducal seats, *viz.* Furstenau and Sopienthal, with many villages. *Rotenhof*, an inconsiderable tract near Wolfenbittel. *Winnigstedt*, composed of five villages. *Salzdalum*, containing eight villages. Near its village of the same name, about three miles from Wolfenbittel, is an elegant seat, in which are two galleries furnished with excellent paintings. One of those galleries is 200 feet long, 50 broad, and 40 high; and the other 160 feet long, and 20 broad. Adjoining to the latter, are two cabinets containing 9000 pieces of plates, dishes, cups, &c. admirably arranged, beside six small cabinets stored with curiosities of art and nature. *Eich*, a bailiwick containing 11 villages. *Lichtenberg*, so called from an old castle on a hill: 10 villages. *Gebhardshagen*, five villages. *Neubruck*, watered by the Ocker: five villages. *Campen* on the Schunter: two manors, and 14 villages. The small bailiwicks of *Salder*, *Acben*, and *Barnstof*, contain nine villages. *N. B.* This district also includes 17 noble jurisdictions, in which there is nothing worthy of notice.

2. The district of *Schening* includes the following towns, *viz.*—

*Helmstedt*, or Hemelstedt, an indifferently built town, with two suburbs, containing 8000 inhabitants, six leagues eastward of Brunswick, and nine west north-west of Magdeburg. It is one of the oldest towns in Germany, and this is its sole recommendation, since the celebrated university founded here in 1576 has declined. On an eminence west of the town, is the convent of Marienburg, founded as an Augustine nunnery in 1181. In the vicinity of Helmstedt, is a chalybeate spring. *Scheningen*, formerly Scenighe, a small town with an old castle. This place has been often destroyed by fire. *Konigslutter*, a little town on the rivulet Lutter, between Brunswick and Helmstedt, noted for its beer called duckstein. This place in 1640 was so ravaged by the Imperial

and Bavarian troops, that for the space of several months neither man nor beast was to be seen in it. About three miles hence, in a pleasant valley, stands the abbey of Marienthal founded in 1138.

*Royal bailiwicks.*—*Konigslutter*, containing a small town of the same name, three manors, and eight villages. Without the town there is a Lutheran convent, founded as an Augustine nunnery in 1110. *Scheningen*, containing two manors and 13 villages; *Jerxheim*, six villages, and the pass of Kievitzdamm; *Hessem*, or Hessen, three villages; *Voigst-dalum*, five villages; *Warberg*, four; *Bardorf*, six; *Neubausz*, five; *Wenfeld*, on the west side of the marshy forest of Dromling, including Wipper lake, 13 villages, and a town of the same name, on the Aller; *Calvorde*, surrounded by the Old Mark, and the dutchy of Magdeburg, nine villages, and a small town of the same name on the Ohre, near the forest of Dromling. On the east side of the town, there is an old walled castle surrounded by a marsh. *N. B.* In this district are seven noble jurisdictions.

3. The district of *Harz*, containing a part of the forest of the same name, lies between the Leine and Ecker or Ocker.

*Gandersheim* is a small and mean town of 330 houses, with a seat, in a valley watered by the rivulet Gande, 11 leagues south-west of Wolfenbittel. At this place is the celebrated abbey of St Anastatius, founded in 848. *Seesen*, or Seehusen, Sesa, a little town named from an adjacent lake, few miles north north-east of Gandersheim. This place has frequently suffered by fire.

*Ducal or Royal Bailiwicks.*—*Gandersheim* containing 21, and *Seesen* six villages. *Stauffenburg* containing *Giltelde* a market town, four villages, and the old castle of Stauffenburg on a rock near the Harz. *Harzburg*, six villages with the market town of *Neustadt* on the Radau. *Langelshiem* on the Ocker, with a small country town, and two villages. *Lutter-am-Barenberg*, so called from a lofty eminence on which a castle

formerly stood : six villages. Near the village of Lutter in 1626 Count Tilly, the imperial general, defeated Christian IV.

4. The *Wester* district, lying between the Weser and the Leine, is composed of various parts of the lordships and counties of Homburg, Eberstein, and Dassel.

*Holzmunden*, formerly *Holtlesminne*, is an open, flourishing, manufacturing town, 15 leagues south south-west of Hanover, at the conflux of the Holz and Weser. In 1640 the greatest part of it was burnt by the imperialists. *Stadt-Oldendorf*, *Vetus Villa*, a little walled town of about 200 houses, on an eminence, six miles north-east of Holzmunden, and 19 leagues south-west of Brunswick, on the right hand of the Weser.

*Bailiwicks*.—*Wickensen*, an extensive territory, containing *Escherhausen* a market town, and 47 villages ; *Greene*, 20 villages, with the iron mine of Hils ; *Forst* on the Weser, six villages ; *Bevern* containing a small market town on the west side of Worberg below Sollingerwalde ; *Allersheim*, four villages ; *Furstenberg*, two villages, with an old seat on a rock of considerable height, which commands a fine prospect ; *Ottenstein*, three villages, and a market town of the same name near the Weser, at the foot of an eminence on whose summit is a seat. *N. B.* In this district are seven noble jurisdictions. The house of Brunswick is possessed of a part of the bailiwick of Thedinghausen in the county of Hoya.

The principality of *Blankenburg*, in  $51^{\circ} 50'$  N. latitude, is bounded by the Harz, the counties of Holberg and Wernigerode, and the principality of Wolfenbützel ; being 15–20 miles long and seven broad. A part of this territory lies on the Harz, and abounds in forests, marble, and iron ore. The northern tract, without the Harz, is good corn land.

This principality, watered by the Bode, contains four bailiwicks and two towns.

*Blankenburg* is a small town of 336 houses, about eight miles south-

ward of Halberstadt, and 35 south south-east of Brunswick, below the ducal palace which stands on a craggy eminence. The bailiwick of *Stiege* contains *Hasselfeld*, a little town, three leagues south of Blankenburg, near the border of Grubenhagen. *Rubeland*, an inconsiderable place, in a pleasant valley, on the Warm Bode, near the famous cave of Baumann, that consists of six or seven grottos ornamented with many curious figures in drop-stone, the sole passage to which is by ascending a high hill.

The dutchy of *Magdeburg*, in 52° 20' N. latitude, is bounded by the principalities of Halberstadt, Wolfenbuttel, and Luneburg, the Mark of Brandenburg, and other territories in Upper Saxony. This country in general is an extensive plain fruitful in grain and pastures; but some parts are marshy and covered with woods. The Elbe, augmented by the Saale, traverses it from south to north. The Havel runs along the eastern border and falls into the Elbe below Havelberg. The western districts are watered by the Ohre and the Aller. The four circles into which it is divided contain 36 towns, 430 villages, and about 270,000 inhabitants.

In the year 1648 this dutchy was assigned to the elector of Brandenburg, and is one of the best provinces in the Prussian dominions.

1. The circle of *Holzkreis* lies between the rivers Bode, Saale, and Elbe, the Old Mark, the dutchy of Brunswick, and the principalities of Halberstadt and Anhalt.

*Towns, &c.*—*Magdeburg*, Magathaburg, Meideburg, and Jungfernburg, the capital, is a large, well built, commercial town, and a thoroughfare, between High and Low Germany, containing a palace, a magnificent cathedral, other elegant public buildings, and 36,000 inhabitants including the garrison, situate in a fruitful and agreeable territory, near the middle of the dutchy, 15 leagues east south-east of Brunswick, and 25 west south-west of Berlin. In the year 1631 it was almost entirely reduced

to



to ashes by the imperialists under the command of Count Tilly; but great part of it has been since rebuilt. In the cathedral is a large organ, the master pipe of which is 33 feet long and wide in proportion. Luther was sometime a friar in Austin cloister now in ruins. In the tenth century tilts and tournaments were instituted here by the Emperor Henry, and were soon after suppressed. This is one of the strongest places in Germany, being surrounded by good walls, bastions, deep ditches, and defended by a citadel on an island in the Elbe, and by fort Sternschanze. The arsenal is well provided with military implements. The archbishoprick of Magdeburg was found by Otho in 967. The Benedictine abbey, out of which it was formed, was removed to the neighbourhood.

*Calbe*, a town on the Saale, containing 3400 inhabitants, 16 miles south of Magdeburg, has been rebuilt since the year 1713.

The following market towns are of little note, *viz.* *Egelu* on the Bode, containing 1350 inhabitants; *Great Salze*, near which are two salt springs; *Frose* on the Elbe; *Wanzleben*, westward of Frose; *New Haldensleben* on the Ohre, north-west of the capital.

*Royal Bailiwicks.*—*Mollen* contains a suburb of Magdeburg, called Neustadt or new town, destroyed by fire in 1631, but handsomely rebuilt. *Sohlen* contains a country town and four villages. *Sudenburg*, a suburb of Magdeburg, rebuilt since the year 1631. *Calbe* contains three suburbs of the town of the same name; *Old Salze*, or Elmen, and nine villages. *Brumby* consists of a single village of the same name. *Engeln* has eight villages. The districts of *Gottes-gnade*, *i. e.* God's grace, and *Hillersleben*, were formed out of two convents, and contain four villages. *Athensleben* on the Bode, two farms and two villages. *Alt-Stasfurt*, on the Bode, comprehends two small market towns, and two salt springs. In the bailiwick of *Wanzleben* are six villages and the market town of *Suldorf*. The district of *Dreyleben* includes five villages. *Wolmerstadt*, 11 villages, and a small town of the same name, with a castle, on the Ohre, three

leagues north of Magdeburg. *Sommerschenburg*, six villages, and a seat of the same name. *Alvensleben*, five villages, and one-half of the town of the same name. *Ummendorf*, two villages, and one farm. *Ampfurt*, five villages, and the little town of *Sechhausen*. *Schonebeck* contains a small town of the same name with a seat, on the Elbe. *Acken*, Aquæ Saxoniciæ, one town of the same name on the Elbe, and one village. *Rosenburg*, two considerable villages and a seat, near the conflux of the Saale and Elbe. The bailiwicks of *Œbsfela* and *Hotensleben* belong to the house of Hesse-Homburg. The estates of the nobles and prelates comprehend several small towns and many villages.

2. The circle of *Jericho*, in  $52^{\circ} 30'$  N. latitude, lies on the right hand of the Elbe, bounded by the Mark, the principality of Anhalt, and a part of the electorate of Saxony. *Burg*, a manufacturing town containing 5000 inhabitants, on the rivulet Ihle, four leagues north north-east of Magdeburg. *Sandau*, an inconsiderable town bathed by the Elbe, few miles above the influx of the Havel.

*Royal Bailiwicks.*—*Jericho* contains four villages: the conventual bailiwick of *Jericho*, eight villages, and a small town of the same name on the right bank of the Elbe, eight leagues above the influx of the Havel; *Sandau*, six villages; *Plato*, five villages and the little town of *Gentin*; *Loburg*, four villages, and a small town of that name, five leagues east of Magdeburg; *Derben* and *Ferchland*, two villages; *Nigrip*, four villages. To the nobles and prelates a considerable number of manors and villages belongs.

3. The circle of *Saale*, in  $51^{\circ} 40'$  N. latitude, lies along the river of the same name; bounded by the electorate of Saxony, the county of Mansfeld, and the principality of Anhalt; being about 25 miles in length and five in breadth; containing 59 parishes, seven towns, and 130 villages. It is a fine corn country, and contains a copper mine with several coal mines and salt springs.

*Towns, &c.*—*Halle*, Hala Venedorum, or Hermundurorum, is an ancient and well built town, containing a celebrated university founded in 1694, a theological seminary instituted in 1695, a Lutheran gymnasium of 10 classes, a Calvinist gymnasium of five classes, a secular free nunnery founded in 1702, many flourishing manufactures, and 20,000 inhabitants. It is situate on the declivity of a hill bathed by the Saale or Sala, 16 leagues southward of Magdeburg, and six north north-west of Leipsick. Its castle lies in ruins. In the valley of *Halle* are four productive salt springs.

*Royal Bailiwicks.*—*Giebichenstein*, the most considerable in the circle, contains six farms, four sheepwalks, four water-mills, three large breweries, &c. and exercises jurisdiction over four towns and 58 villages. Among the places subject to it are the following, *viz.* *Neumarkt*, a town of 290 houses, adjoining to Halle; *Glauchbe*, a town of 320 houses, in the vicinity of Halle, and famous for its Pædagogium where students from all parts of Europe are educated; *Lobegun* a town of 260 houses, near the Fuhne; *Connern*, an old town of 330 houses, almost destroyed in the thirty years war, on the Saale, five leagues north north-west of Halle, in the north corner of the circle; *Giebichenstein*, frequently mentioned in the histories of the middle age, an inconsiderable town, with a ruinous castle on a rock. This castle was very strong, and the usual place of confinement for prisoners of note. Afterwards it became the archbishop's residence, and at length in 1636 it was destroyed by fire, and has never been rebuilt. The bailiwick of *Rotenburg* contains five villages and a copper mine. *Wettin* has 12 villages and a town of the same name of 116 houses with a suburb, on a declivity bathed by the Saale, and environed by hills, three leagues north north-west of Halle. *Brachwitz* and *Beensen* are two bailiwicks on the Saale. *Petersberg*, formed out of the convent of St Peter, contains five free estates, and two villages. In the bailiwick of *Alsleben*, possessed by the house of Anhalt-Dessau,

Dessau, are a town of the same name of 110 houses on the Saale, and several villages.

4. The *Luckenwalde* circle lies between the mark of Brandenburg and electorate of Saxony, containing the bailiwick of Zinna and the manor of Stulpe. The former comprehends Luckenwalde, a small town, Zinna, formerly a convent, now a village, and 25 other villages: the latter includes 10 villages. But, since the year 1773, Ziesar has been united to this duchy, instead of Luckenwalde annexed to the margravate of Brandenburg.

The principality of *Halberstadt*, in 52° N. latitude, is bounded by the principality of Wolfenbittel, the duchy of Magdeburg, the principality of Anhalt, the county of Mansfeld, the abbey of Quedlinburg, the principality of Blankenburg, the county of Wernigerode, and the diocese of Hildesheim. For the most part level, it contains some gentle eminences, but few hills. The soil is fruitful in grain, flax, and excellent pastures. It is watered by the Bode, Selke, Ilse, and other streams. Its woollen manufactures are in a thriving condition. Its exports are principally grain, and a beer made of wheat called broihan.

In the whole principality are reckoned 13 towns, about 100 villages, and 112,000 inhabitants.

The five circles into which it is divided are as follows, *viz.*—

1. The circle of *Halberstadt*, or *Westerhaus*. *Halberstadt*, the capital, is an irregularly built, old-fashioned town, containing a palace, a cathedral, 16 churches, and 12,000 inhabitants, 11 leagues south-east of Brunswick, and 10 south-west of Magdeburg, on the Holzemme a small stream that originates in the Wernigerode, and runs north-east to the Selke. In 1758 the French demolished its gates and part of its walls. Here is a column of stone called Roland's pillar. In the year 1785, a literary society was established in this city.

*Royal Bailiwicks.*—*Gruningen* composed of five small towns and six villages. Its town of the same name, containing 2000 inhabitants, with

a fine seat, lies on the Bode, seven miles east of Halberstadt ; Kroppenstadt, Rochstedt, Wegeleben on the Goldbeck, Swanebeck on the Limback, are places of little note. The bailiwick of *Schlanstedt* contains seven villages. *Ochersleben*, three villages, with a small town of that name on the Bode. *Krottorf* on the Bode, four villages. *Wafferling*, a district without the principality, on the Aller in Holzland, environed by Wolfenbittel, Old Mark, and Magdeburg, containing a small market town, 11 villages, and two farms.

2. The circle of *Aschersleben*, including the tract that once formed a lake of the same name, drained between 1703 and 1709, and converted into corn land and pastures. This circle is about 10 miles long and three broad. *Aschersleben*, *Ascharia*, formerly the capital of a county of that name, is a town containing 6800 inhabitants, on the Eine, eight leagues southward of Magdeburg. It has good woollen manufactures ; but its salt works have been long discontinued. In its vicinity are the ruins of the castle of *Ascania*. Within the jurisdiction of this town the village of *Great-Schierstedt* is included, which lies in the duchy of Magdeburg.

*Royal Bailiwicks.*—*Gatersleben*, watered by the Selke, contains six villages and a convent. *Neindorf* and *Schneidlingen* are inconsiderable districts. *Winningen* contains two villages and *Victorseck* a single farm.

3. *Ermsleben*, or *Falkenstein* circle, including three bailiwicks, *viz.* *Ermsleben*, containing three villages, and a small town of the same name with a seat on the Selke. *Conradsburg* and *Falkenstein*, the latter of which contains five villages and an old castle on a hill.

4. To the circle of *Westerhaus*, or *Reinstein*, the following districts belong, *viz.* the county of *Reinstein* and the lordship of *Dereuburg*. The former, bordering on the Harz, contains *Regenstein* a castle demolished by the Prussians in 1758, and several villages. A small town on the *Holzenme*, a village, and two farms are included in the latter.

5. *Osterzwick* circle contains a manufacturing town of 2000 inhabitants, on the Ilse, and seven bailiwicks, *viz.* *Hornburg*, containing a little town of the same name with a seat, on the Ilse, and three villages; *Wulperode*, six villages; *Stotterlingen*, two villages; *Zilly*, five villages and a farm; *Dardesscim*, with a little walled town on a hill called *Ortsberg*, and five villages; *Westerburg*, a castle and several villages; *Langestein* containing several inconsiderable towns and 35 villages.

The dutchies of *Mecklenburg-Schwerin* and *Gustro*, in  $53^{\circ} 40'$  N. latitude, are bounded on the north by the Baltic, on the east by Pomerania, on the south by the Mark of Brandenburg, on the west by Lauenburg, Lauenburg, Ratzeburg, and Lubeck; being 80–100 miles from north to south, and 80–120 from west to east; containing 300,000 inhabitants. The soil consists of sandy tracts and extensive heaths, diversified with moors, woods, fens, and quarries. Of late, however, the country has been much improved. It contains many lakes, salt springs, alum, iron, and some copper. The south-west border is watered by the Elbe. Many small streams originate in the interior parts of the dutchy, and thence flow in every direction. It is supposed that a large arm of the Baltic extended through the middle of Mecklenburg, *viz.* from Tollensee along the plain where New Brandenburg stands and the low grounds watered by the Peene as far as Demmin and Anclam. There are several manufactures established in this country; and its exports are grain, flax, hemp, wax, honey, cattle, wool, and wood.

In the fifth century this territory, having been drained of inhabitants by the migration of the Vandals, was repeopled by the Wendi, a Sarmatian nation consisting of several independent tribes. In the year 1161 these were reduced to subjection by Henry the Lion Duke of Saxony and Bavaria, who divided their settlements into four parts, of which the county of Schwerin alone retains its former constitution. The Mecklenburg branch in 1348 was raised to the dignity of duke. Towards the  
conclusion

conclusion of last century this house was divided into two branches, *viz.* Mecklenburg-Schwerin and Mecklenburg-Strelitz. The former commenced in Duke Frederick William, and the latter in Adolphus Frederick II. whose grandson, Adolphus Frederick IV. entered on the government in 1752.

The two duchies consist of three circles, containing 46 towns, three convents, and 594 manors.

1. The circle of *Mecklenburg*, forming the duchy of Schwerin, includes the ancient duchy of Mecklenburg, the county of Schwerin, the western part of the principality of Wenden, together with a small part of the lordship of Rostock. *Parchim*, the capital, is a town containing 4000 inhabitants, in the principality of Wenden, on the river Elde that flows from the Plauer lake, and here divides itself into two branches, about 27 leagues eastward of Hamburg. *Schwerin*, Suerinum, a well built town and the ducal residence, founded in the twelfth century, containing 10,000 inhabitants, pleasantly situate in the middle of the circle, almost surrounded by a large lake of the same name. The cathedral is a light Gothic building; and the palace stands on a fortified island that has a communication with the town by a bridge. About 15 miles hence is Ludewig's lust, *i. e.* Lewis' delight, a ducal hunting-seat with fine gardens. *Gadebusch*, a small, indifferently built town, partly on a hill, with a castle, north-west of Schwerin, on the Radegast, 55 miles east of Hamburg. Here the Swedes defeated the Danes in 1712. *Rhena*, a small town, six miles below Gadebusch, on the Radegast, a stream that rises at Stellenz and runs northward to the Baltic. *Grevesmuhlen*, a decayed town surrounded by a ruinous wall, between the Rhena and Baltic. The adjacent country is a beautiful succession of hills and dales, diversified with lakes, meadows, and corn-fields. *New-Bukow*, *Kropelien*, *Bruel*, *Kriewitz*, *Sternberg* on the border of a lake, and *Banzkow* on the Stoer, are little towns in the north-east and eastern parts of the circle.

*Wittenburg*, a small town and seat, south-west of Schwerin, and four leagues south of Gadebusch. *Boitzenburg*, a neat town containing 3600 inhabitants, pleasantly situate near the south-west extremity of the dutchy, 14 leagues south-east of Hamburg, at the influx of the Boitze into the Elbe. *Domitz*, a little town defended by a castle, at the confluence of the Elde, and the Elbe. *Grabow* and *Neustadt*, two inconsiderable towns on the Elde. *Lubitz*, a little town on the Elde, above Parchim. These towns, at different periods, have suffered extremely by fire.

There are 20 royal, and 12 noble *bailiwicks* in this circle. In the bailiwick of *Mecklenburg* lies a village of the same name, anciently the capital of the Obotrites, near Wismar. The district of *Doberan*, in the lordship of Rostock, was formed out of a celebrated Cistercian monastery founded in the year 1170. In the church of this convent are interred two kings, 12 lords, several Princes of Mecklenburg, and other persons of note. The Heilegendam, a natural wall of stones of beautiful imagery and colours, runs along the Baltic coast, in the neighbourhood of Doberan.

2. The circle of *Wenden* comprehends the eastern part of the principality of the same name, and the lordship of Rostock, forming the greatest part of the dutchy of GUSTRO, which is now united to Schwerin.

*Gustro*, or Gustrow, is a considerable and regularly built town, containing 7000 inhabitants, pleasantly situate in a bottom watered by the Nebel, and environed with gentle eminences, about nine leagues north north-east of Parchim, and as far southward of Rostock. This place is noted for its excellent beer. *Krakow*, a little town on the border of a lake, about 10 miles south of Gustro. *Goldberg*, a small decayed town, built in 1248, few miles south-west of Krakow. Not far from Goldberg, is the convent of Dobbertin, on a small lake. *Plau*, a little town on the border of a lake of the same name, near the south border of the dutchy, four leagues south of Krakow. *Malchow*, an inconsiderable



town, with a convent of Augustine nuns, between the lakes of Plau and Calpin. *Wabren*, a town of little note, on the north border of lake Calpin, five leagues east of Plau. *Robel*, a small, old town, in 1727 almost destroyed by fire, on the south border of lake Muritz, near the frontier of Brandenburg, four leagues south of *Wahren*. *Stavenbagen*, a small, indifferently built town, three leagues south-east of *Machlin*, near the border of Pomerania. The adjacent country is hilly, and interspersed with lakes. *Machlin*, a small town of 380 houses, on lake Cumero, at the influx of the river Peene, about eight leagues east of *Gustro*, near the confines of Pomerania. This town, situate on an eminence almost environed by morasses, was formerly a place of strength. *Neu-Kalden*, or *Nien-Kalen*, a town founded in 1281, on the north-west border of lake Cumero. *Gnoyen*, a mean place in the lordship of *Rostock*. *Sulte*, or *Sulze*, a little town containing salt springs, eastward of *Rostock*, near the border of Pomerania, 11 leagues north-east of *Gustro*. *Ribnitz*, a town built in 1271, on a lake formed by the river *Reckenitz*, near the north-east extremity of the dutchy, five leagues north-east of *Rostock*. Here is a nunnery for ladies of the order of *St Clare*. *Schwan*, formerly *Cygnœa*, an indifferently built town with a seat, on the *Warno*, 14 miles above, *i. e.* south of *Rostock*. In its neighbourhood there is an excellent clay for bricks. *N. B.* In this circle are 11 royal, and nine noble bailiwicks.

*Rostock* formerly *Rotztoch*, founded in the middle of the eleventh century, is the largest town in both dutchies, commodiously situate for trade on the *Warno*, at the mouth of which there is an harbour in a lake on the coast of the Baltic, upwards of 35 miles north-east of *Wismar*, and 25 north of *Gustro*. It consists of three parts, *viz.* the old town indifferently built on an eminence; the middle town separated from the *Altstadt*, by a branch of the *Warno*; and the new town regularly and handsomely built, with an university founded in 1419. *Rostock* contains about 9000 inhabitants, and is fortified. It was formerly a hanse

town, and carried on an extensive trade with Holland, England, France, and the north of Europe.

3. The circle of *Stargard*, or Mecklenburg-Strelitz, consists of the ancient lordship of the same name, in the south east corner of the dutchy.

*Towns, &c.*—*New Brandenburg*, the capital, founded in 1248, is a considerable, regularly built, walled, trading town, of a circular form, in a valley surrounded by hills, on a stream that falls into the Tollensee, 20 leagues south south-east of Rostock, 24 north of Berlin, and 43 east of Hamburg. In 1737, 211 of its houses were consumed by fire. Great quantities of hops are raised in that neighbourhood. *Friedland*, a small town founded in 1244, four leagues north north-east of Brandenburg, on the border of a lake, almost environed by a marsh, near the frontier of Pomerania. *Old-Stargard*, a little town, giving name to the lordship and circle, with a palace on an eminence, five miles southward of the capital. *Strelitz*, an indifferently built town, containing 2800 inhabitants, in a marshy territory, four leagues south south-west of Stargard. The old town was founded in 1349. In the new town, founded in 1733, there is an elegant ducal residence. *Furstenberg*, a small town of 255 houses, formerly the residence of counts, nine leagues south of New Brandenburg, between two arms of the Havel. *Wesenberg*, a little town of 168 houses, half of which nearly was destroyed by fire in 1737, four leagues north-west of Furstenberg. To this town the fertile territory of Pomel belongs. *N. B.* This circle is divided into eleven bailiwicks, of which Nemerow, Mirow, and Stargard are the most considerable: the first and second being formed out of two commanderies, and the third containing 60 manors.

*Schwerin*, formerly a bishoprick, and at the peace of Westphalia converted into a temporal principality, is about 22 miles in length and six in breadth, almost environed by the dutchy of the same name. *Butzow*

is

is an old town containing 4000 inhabitants, about eight miles north north-west of Güstro, and 22 south south-west of Rostock. Here several manufactures were established by a colony of French refugees, and an university was founded in 1760. In 1697 and 1716 this town was destroyed by fire. The castle was formerly the bishop's residence. *Schelfe*, or Neustadt, a small town in the vicinity of Schwerin. This principality, divided into four bailiwicks, contains 28 villages and 10 manors.

The principality of *Ratzeburg* lies between Mecklenburg-Schwerin and Saxe-Lauenburg, being 10 miles in length and as many in breadth, abounding in grain and pastures. It contains two towns and 92 villages and farm-houses. *Ratzeburg* is a small, well built, trading town, and a place of strength, on a lake of the same name, about four leagues southward of Lubeck, and 12 east of Hamburg. The greater part of this town belongs to the house of Brunswick. *Schonberg*, a little town, with a seat once the residence of the bishops of Ratzeburg.

The dutchy of *Holstein*, with the lordship of *Pinneberg*, and the town of *Altona*, in 54° N. latitude, is bounded on the north by the dutchy of Sleswick and the Baltic; on the east by the Baltic, the territory of Lubeck, and dutchy of Mecklenburg; on the south and west by Saxe-Lauenburg, the Elbe, and the German ocean: its greatest extent from north to south being 66, and from west to east 90 miles. The marshland yields excellent pastures, and is secured by strong dykes to prevent the inundations of the sea. The interior part of the dutchy is sandy and barren: but other districts are well cultivated and fruitful. The exports are grain, cattle, butter, cheese, &c. The river Eyder separates this dutchy from that of Sleswick.

The whole dutchy, containing 32 towns, is divided into four provinces, containing 320,000 inhabitants, *viz.* *Ditmarsch* along the coast of the German ocean; *Holstein* between the river Stor and the northern boundary;

boundary; *Stormaria* between the Stor and the Elbe; and *Wagria* including the eastern districts. The three last of these provinces were formerly called Nordal-bingia, or Saxony beyond the Elbe.

The King of Denmark's share of the dutchy, and by virtue of which he is styled Duke of Holstein, contains the following places, *viz.*—

*Gluckstadt*, Tychopolis, founded in 1620 in a waste by permission of Christian IV. who conferred on it many privileges. Soon after it was invested with Lubeck and Hamburg rights. It is a regular and well built town, containing 4500 inhabitants, with a ruinous palace and a strong fortress, in a low and marshy territory, about 10 leagues north-west of Hamburg, above the mouth of the Elbe. It has been several times besieged but never taken. It is a free port, and has a considerable foreign trade. The deficiency of spring water in this place is supplied by rain water preserved in reservoirs. Adjoining to its harbour is a bason for the reception of vessels. *Krempe*, formerly reckoned one of the keys of Denmark, but dismantled toward the close of the seventeenth century, now a small town on a stream of the same name, environed with plains and meadows, four miles from Gluckstadt. *Wilster*, a little town on a rivulet of the same name not far from its influx into the Stor, about nine miles north of Gluckstadt. *Itzehoe*, a little, well built town, seven miles above the influx of the Stor into the Elbe. The old town contains a fine church and a Cistercian convent founded before the year 1272. The new town, in which Christian VI. instituted a commercial college in 1738, is surrounded by the Stor and an artificial canal. It was taken and fortified by the Swedes in 1643, but retaken the year following: in 1657 it was reduced to ashes. *Rendsburg*, a small, well built, fortified town, divided into three parts, containing two parish churches, a commercial college established in 1738, and about 600 houses, on the Eyder, 13 leagues north of Gluckstadt. In 1627 it was taken by the imperialists; and in 1643 by the Swedes, who soon evacuated it. In 1675 a convention was

was held here between Christian V. and Duke Christian Albert. *Segeberg*, a little town of 120 houses, with a suburb, 40 miles east of Gluckstadt, at the foot of a chalk-hill, formerly defended by a castle, in the eastern part of the dutchy. In its vicinity Henry Ranzau erected a pyramid in 1588, and an obelisk in 1590. *Oldesloe*, an old and little town on the Trave in Wagria, 13 leagues east of Gluckstadt, and three south of Segeberg. Near it is a salt spring. *Heiligenhafen*, a small town, 24 leagues north north-east of Hamburg, near the north-east extremity of the dutchy, almost opposite to the island of Femern, which is separated from the mainland by a strait five miles in breadth. The harbour lies about a mile eastward of the town.

The following *bailiwicks* likewise belong to the King of Denmark.—*Steinburg*, that lies in Holstein and Stormaria, including the Kremper and Wilstermarsh, 183 villages and hamlets. *Segeberg*, partly in Wagria and partly in Stormaria, containing 52 villages and the borough of *Bramstedt* on the navigable river Bram. *Rendsburg*, in Holstein, 100 villages and the town of *Kellinghusen* on the Stor. *Hanrau*, a small bailiwick under the regency of Gluckstadt.

*Ditmarsh* is a low and marshy territory extending along the coast of the German ocean from the Eyder to the Elbe, being 33 miles from north to south, and 15–20 from west to east. The south part of it belonging to Denmark contains 12 parishes, and the following places of some note, *viz.* *Meldorf*, a small, trading town, and the seat of a temporal and spiritual court, built before the conquest of the country, eight leagues north north-west of Gluckstadt, on the Miele, near the sea-coast. *Wohrden*, a little market town. *Bransbittel*, a market town at the mouth of the Elbe. *Hemmingstedt*, a village where the inhabitants of Ditmarsh gained a signal victory in 1500.

The territory formerly belonging to the house of *Holstein Plou*, but annexed to the crown of Denmark in 1761, lies in Wagria, and consists

of

of five bailiwicks, containing—*Plon*, a small town with a suburb, four times destroyed by fire, between two lakes, eight leagues north of Lubeck. The ducal palace commands an extensive prospect. *Ahrensbock*, a market town, containing a seat with a park, and a convent, few leagues southward of Plon. *Rheinfeld*, a market town with an old palace, situate about 10 miles westward of Lubeck, in a pleasant forest. *Travendahl*, a fine seat in the village of *Great Gladenburg*, not far from Segeberg, where the famous treaty of peace in 1700 was concluded. *Rehtwisch*, a village and seat, on the other side of the Drave, not far from Oldesloe.

The portion of the dutchy of *Holstein*, belonging to the Grand-duke of Russia, being about half as large as the royal territory, contains—*Kiel*, Kilia, or Chilonium, a well built town, containing a palace, an university founded in 1665, a college established in 1768, and 800 houses on a peninsula, with a convenient and frequented harbour, at the bottom of a bay of the Baltic, 20 leagues north of Hamburg. It was formerly one of the hanse towns, and the staple for all goods exported or imported from Denmark. *Oldenburg*, or Altenburg, formerly a considerable and flourishing, now a mean town, with a ruinous palace in Wagria, nine leagues east of Kiel. An archbishoprick was founded here about the middle of the tenth century, which in the century following was split into three bishopricks. *Neustadt*, a small town, with a castle used as a state prison in Wagria, 11 leagues south-east of Kiel, and six north of Lubeck, on the coast of the Baltic, where is a tolerable harbour, 18 miles north of Lubeck.

*Bailiwicks*.—*Kiel*, a fertile territory, partly in Holstein, and partly in Wagria, containing eight villages, and the market town of Brunswick. *Bordisbolm*, an agreeable tract, yielding plenty of wood, in Holstein; 23 villages. *Nezemunster*, a sandy and heathy district; 20 villages, and a market town on the Schwale. *Oldenburg* in Wagria; nine villages. *Cismar* in Wagria, two small market towns and a village. *Tremsbüttel*

in

in Stormaria: 15 villages. *Trittau* in Stormaria: 24 villages. *Reinbeck* in Stormaria, containing 25 villages, and several farms.

*North Ditmarsch* is divided into 10 parochial jurisdictions, containing—*Lunden*, a market town near the Eyder, 40 miles north of Gluckstadt; *Weslingbubren*, a neat market town in the north-west corner of the dutchy; *Schulperfiel* a village, with a frequented port; *Heyde*, a tolerably built market town, at some distance from the sea coast, six miles north of Meldorf.

Besides three convents, this dutchy contains many noble manors and estates, divided into four districts, *vis. Itzebœ, Kiel, Preetz*, and *Oldenburg*: the first including 19 estates, and six villages: the second 19 estates: the third 21 estates: and the fourth the same number.

The lordship of *Pinneberg*, lying between Gluckstadt and Hamburg, on the right hand of the Elbe, consists of four bailiwicks and the lordship of *Herzhorn*. *Pinneberg*, a small market town on the Pinnau, about 12 miles north-west of Hamburg. *Wedel*, a little market town, containing a parochial church on the Elbe, six miles southward of Pinneberg. *Untersen*, a market town, with a convent founded in 1235, between Pinneberg and the mouth of the Pinnau. The lordship of *Hertzhorn* is a dry and barren territory, containing several scattered villages.

*Allona* is a large, manufacturing and trading town, containing a gymnasium, a fine Jewish synagogue, other public buildings, and 20,000 inhabitants, pleasantly situate in the vicinity of Hamburg, on the right bank of the Elbe. It has three docks for ship building. The mall forms an agreeable walk. This place, formerly a village, obtained its charter in 1664. It belongs neither to the dutchy of Holstein, nor to the lordship of Pinneberg. In the year 1713, the whole city, except 100 houses, was burnt down by the Swedes; but has been handsomely rebuilt, and in 1739 Christian VI. established an academy here.

The county of *Ranzau* lies in the dutchy of Holstein, and is traversed by the deep and navigable Aue, that falls into the Elbe. It consists of

marshy meadows and elevated plains, 12 miles long, and eight broad, containing three parishes, two market towns, 26 villages, and about 7000 inhabitants. The buildings belonging to Ranzau house, formerly Barmstedthof, are situate on three small islands formed by the Aue. *Barmstedt*, a market town of 120 houses on the Aue, seven leagues east of Gluckstadt. *Elmsborn*, a market town of 160 houses on the Aue, few miles below, *i. e.* south-west of Barmstedt. In 1750, 47 dwelling houses were burnt, but have been rebuilt to advantage.

The bishoprick of *Lubeck*, erected in 951, lies in Wagria, about seven leagues north of the city of Lubeck, where the cathedral stands. The bishop, however, has no authority in that city, and resides at Eutin in a handsome palace, pleasantly situate on the border of a lake. *Schwartau*, a village near the influx of a stream of the same name into the Trave. The bailiwick of *Eutin*, seven leagues north north-east of Lubeck, contains 43 lakes and pools of water, and 31 villages. The Chapter's-lands include almost the whole of the districts called *Holsten-ort*, and *Travemunder-Winkel*. This bishoprick contains two towns, 82 villages, and 20,000 inhabitants.

The diocese of *Hildesheim*, founded by Charlemagne in 822, in 52° 15' N. latitude, lies between the principalities of Wolfenbittel, Halberstadt, Grubenhagen, Calenberg, and Lüneburg-Zell. Of an irregular form, and indented by the adjacent countries, its greatest extent from north to south is 35 miles, and 50–60 from west to east. The greater part of this diocese consists of a good soil, yielding considerable quantities of flax, hops, and vegetables. The southern districts are hilly, and covered with forests. Some of the hills contain excellent quarries and rich iron cre. The Leine traverses the western part of the diocese from south to north, and at Ruhte receives the Innerste, that originates in the forest of Hartz. The north and east parts are watered by the Füsse, the Ocker, and the Ecker.



In this diocese are computed 16 bailiwicks, 75 manors, 13 towns, 234 villages, and 77,000 inhabitants. In 1803 this bishoprick was secularised, and given among the indemnities to the King of Prussia; but in 1807, after the peace of Tilsit, it was transferred to the new kingdom of Westphalia.

*Towns, &c.*—*Hildesheim*, Bennopolis, is a considerable, irregularly built, old fashioned town, containing a richly ornamented cathedral, Holy-Cross abbey, a stately edifice with a fine church, gymnasium Andreanum, several monasteries, and 12,600 inhabitants, on a rugged declivity bathed by the Innerste, six leagues south-east of Hanover, and 10 west south-west of Brunswick. Among the antiquities in the cathedral may be reckoned the idol Irmensul that fronts the grand choir. The calamities which this town suffered by war have never been repaired. *Peina*, a small town, 16 miles north-east of Hildesheim, and formerly a place of strength, in a marshy territory on the Füsse. In 1711 it was besieged and taken by the Duke of Brunswick's troops. In a corner of the town is an episcopal palace with a capuchin convent. *Rosenthal*, Rosarum Vallis, a village once fortified, in the bailiwick of Peina. *Steuerwald*, originally a palace built in 1312, is situate on the Innerste. *Marienburg*, a fort built in 1349, now the seat of a bailiwick, on the Innerste. *N. B.* In this diocese are 13 estates and jurisdictions, which qualify the proprietors to sit and vote in the diets. The three following are diet towns, *viz.* *Alfeld*, a small town on the Leine, below the influx of the Warne, 13 leagues south-west of Brunswick. *Elze*, formerly Aulica, a small town on the Saale, nears its influx into the Leine, three leagues west south-west of Hildesheim. Here the Emperor Charles the Great had a palace. *Bokenem*, a town of little note.

Ten *bailiwicks* belong to the sovereign, *viz.* *Ruhle*, containing Sarsstedt a little town, and a fine seat at the conflux of the Innerste and Leine. *Gronau*, which contains a small town of the same name, 10

miles south south-west of Hildesheim, with several manors. *Winzenburg*, a hilly district watered by the Leine, containing *Lamspringe*, a market town near the source of the Lamme. *Bilderlah*, in which Woldenstein castle stood on Hever-hill. *Woldenberg*, on the Innerste. *Liebenburg*, a bailiwick of considerable extent on the Innerste, containing a seat. *Salzliebenhall*, a market town, with several villages and convents. *Schladen*, in which, near the village of Burgstorf, anciently stood Werla a palatine town, where the diets of the empire were held during the reigns of several emperors, where the Duke of Saxony sometime resided, and where the Saxon princes and states assembled for the election of a king. *Vienenburg*, a small bailiwick on the Ocker. *Hundesruck*, a district separated from the others, and environed by Calenberg and Grubenhagen. The bailiwick house stands on a rock. *Dassel*, a little town, in a deep vale on the Spoling, near its influx into the Ilme. *Mark-Oldendorf*, a market town on the Ilme. *Poppenburg*, formerly a lordship on the Leine. The bailiwicks of *Steinbruck* on the Fusse, and *Wiedelab* on the Ocker, belong to the cathedral chapter. *N. B.* Thirty-six estates and jurisdictions, belonging to private families, contain several market towns and seats, with many villages.

*Imperial Cities.*—*Lubeck*, formerly the capital of the hanse towns, is a tolerably built trading city, containing a cathedral, 20 parish churches, and 9,000 inhabitants. It is of an oval form, 2150 paces in length, and 1300 in breadth, environed by a wall, ditch, and ramparts, advantageously situate on two sides of a hill in Holstein, at the conflux of the Stekenitz and Trave, 38 miles north-east of Hamburg, and 12 south of the Baltic. Most of the streets are steep, the houses are of stone and old fashioned, and few of the public buildings are elegant. In St Mary's church is an astronomical clock, and a fine painting called death's dance. The trade and manufactures of this place are considerable. On the spot where the city stands, there was anciently a town named Bucu, on the demolition

demolition of which the foundations of Lubeck were laid about A. D. 1144. In the year 1276, the whole city was destroyed by fire, five houses excepted. Ships of burden can come up no higher than the town of Travemunde, at the mouth of the Trave. *Travemunde* belonging to Lubeck, and 10 miles distant from it, is a small town defended by a fort, at the mouth of the river already mentioned, which flows from the bailiwick of Segeberg in Wagria, southward to Oldeslœ, and thence eastward to Lubeck, where it changes the direction of its course, and runs north to the Baltic.

*Goslar* is an indifferently built town, founded in 922, at the foot of Rammelberg, about 18 miles south of Wolfenbittel, and 25 south of Brunswick, near the Hartz and eastern border of Hildesheim, on the rivulet Gose, which, at a small distance from the town, loses itself in the Ocker. The buildings are in the old taste, except that part of it burnt in the course of this century, which is rebuilt in the modern manner. It contains several nunneries, and 6500 inhabitants, most of whom derive their subsistence from mines of iron and lead in that neighbourhood, and from manufactures of brass and copper.

*Mulhausen* is a considerable trading town, divided into upper and lower, the former called Neustadt, and the latter Altstadt, both containing 5000 inhabitants, surrounded by a wall and ditch in Thuringia, not far from the source of the Unstrutt, about 25 miles south of the border of Grubenhagen, and 75 westward of Leipsick. The adjacent territory, well watered and fertile, contains 21 villages and 8000 inhabitants.

*Nordhausen* is an old and indifferently built, trading town, containing seven Lutheran churches, and 9000 inhabitants, who subsist chiefly by brewing and distilling brandy. It is situate on the Zorge, between the counties of Hohenstein and Stolberg, about 21 leagues west north-west of Leipsick.

*Hamburg*, *Hammonia*, is an ancient, large, tolerably built, flourishing, commercial

commercial city, containing 96,000 inhabitants, at the mouth of the Alster, on the north border of the Elbe, which is here of considerable breadth, and full of sand banks and small islands. Most of the streets are narrow and dark, but some of them are spacious, and the steeples of the churches make a fine appearance. Being naturally strong, it is as well fortified by art as a place of that magnitude will admit of. The fortifications are in the old Dutch taste, the moats being deep and wide, the ramparts lofty and planted with trees. There is a considerable number of bastions, with some outworks. It contains several excellent institutions for the education of youth: and its trade, manufactures, and fine arts, are in a flourishing state. For several miles about the town, on the land side, are elegant gardens and villas; and the ships come up to their doors, the tide flowing 16 miles above the town. It is high water on full and change days at six o'clock. Hamburgh is computed to be 191 miles from Amsterdam, 232 from Copenhagen, 60 north-east of Bremen, 418 from Vienna.

*Bremen*, the capital of the dutchy of the same name, is a considerable, flourishing, trading town, strong by nature, but indifferently fortified and defended by a garrison, in a plain, on both sides of the Weser, with a harbour for small vessels, 180 miles east north-east of Amsterdam. Ships of burden are obliged to unlade at Brake, or Elsfléth, several German miles below it. The French took possession of it in 1757, but having evacuated it in 1758, they were succeeded by a body of Hanoverians. In the old and new town, exclusive of the suburbs, in 1744, were reckoned 4778 inhabited houses, 565 other edifices, as brewhouses, storehouses, &c. 387 cellars, 4099 married couples, 218 widowers, 1239 widows, 233 single men housekeepers, 359 single women housekeepers. The streets of the old town are narrow, and the houses in general are old-fashioned and incommodious. The number of inhabitants is estimated at 40,000. This place is famous for Rhenish wine. There are many manufactures,

manufactures, exclusive of a considerable trade in iron, flax, hemp, and linen. The territory of Bremen is divided into four districts containing nine parishes.

*Lordships, or Territories, immediately depending on the Empire, and belonging to none of the Circles above-mentioned.*

The lordship of *Asch*, on the south border of Voigtland, near the source of the Elster, containing a market town of the same name and about 20 villages.

*Wasserburg*, in Swabia, on the Bodensee, contains a small borough, and seat on a point of land that runs into the lake.

*Freudenberg*, on the Saale, belonging to the Benedictine abbey of St Maximin.

*Horstgen*, a territory bordering on the principality of Mors.

*Rbeda*, a lordship and borough, lying between Munster, Osnabruck, and Ravensberg.

*Jever*, a fruitful territory, bordering on the county of Oldenburg, the lordship of Kniphausen, and the sea. Its principal town is tolerably built, environed with ramparts, and defended by a castle noted for its high tower.

*Kniphausen*, a marshy but fruitful tract, containing a borough, 26 villages, and 2540 inhabitants.

*Dyk*, in the lower part of the archbishoprick of Cologne, contains an elegant seat, one village, and several hamlets.

*Mechernich*, in the dutchy of Juliers; one village.

*Schonau*, a small territory near Aachen, consisting of 200 arpens, *i. e.* 167 English acres.

*Wylre*, in the neighbourhood of the dutchy of Limburg; one village and several farms.

*Richold*, an inconsiderable territory in Limburg, on the Mæse.

*Dreyss*, in the archbishoprick of Triers, between the Salm and the Liser; one village, in which is a seat belonging to the abbey of Echternach.

*Landskron*, lying between the county of Mark and the bishoprick of Munster.

The county of *Homburg*, between the dutchy of Berg and the county of Mark; a town of the same name, a seat, and several villages.

The lordship of *Saffenberg*, near the Ahr, between the towns of Ahrweiler and Aldenahr.

*Schaumburg*, on the Lahn, bordering on the county of Holzapfel; a seat and three villages.

*Oberstein*, in the Hunsruck, near the river Nahe; some small towns and villages of little note.

*Schauen*, between the principality of Halberstadt and county of Wernigerode, at no great distance from Osterwyck in Lower Saxony.

*The three Circles of the Nobility in Swabia, Franconia, and on the Rhine, immediately depending on the Empire.*

The free nobility in those circles compose a body or society united under certain regulations, and endued with several privileges. Some are counts, but the greater part barons or persons descended from noble families, who, together with their estates, generally hold immediately of the empire and emperor.

The nobiliary circle of Swabia consists of five places or cantons.

1. The canton of *Danube* contains many lordships, market towns, villages,

villages, and hamlets; the most considerable of which are the following, *viz.*—*Achstetten*, a market town and seat on the Westerlich; *Brandenburg*, a fortress, near the borough of Dietenheim; *Burtenbach*, a market town and seat on the Mindel; *Eisenburg*, a lordship near Memmingen; *Gamertingen*, a small town on the Alb, near the Lauchert; *Gruenenbach*, a market town and seat; *Hettingen*, a small town and seat on the Alb; *Ichenhausen*, a little town near the Gunz; *Jettingen*, a borough with a seat on the Mindel; *Ilerreichheim*, a lordship, with a town and seat of the same name on the Iler; *Ilerdissen*, a market town and seat near the Iler; *Laufheim*, a market town and two seats, on the Rottam; *Nuifra*, a borough on the Alb; *Orsenhausen*, a small market town on the Westerlich; *Risztiessen*, a market town and seat on the Risz; *Upper and Lower Ronau* on the Kamlach; *Schwendi*, a market town and seat on the Westerlich; *Upper and Under Stotzingen*, lying between Gundelfingen and Langenau; *Walden*, a little fortified town; *Wertingen*, a lordship, with a small town and seat.

2. The canton of the *Hegau*, *Algau*, and *Bodensee*.—*Bodman*, a market town near the Boden lake; *Ensberg*, a market town; *Freyberg*, a lordship, between the Lech and the abbey of Kempten; *Muhlen*, situate on the Danube: many other lordships, small towns, and villages.

3. The canton on the *Neckar*, the *Schwartzwald*, and *Ortenau*.—The office belonging to the two first lies at Tubingen, and that of the last is in the village of Kehl.—*Berneck*, a small town and seat, about 12 miles from Tubingen; *Boltringen*, *Oberdorf*, *Diessen*, *Harthausen*, *Hurlingen*, *Tiefenbrunn*, *Under-Boyhingen*, &c. are market towns of little note.

4. The canton of *Kocher* contains the lordships of *Bissengen*, *Dunzdorf*, *Gruppenbach*, and *Hochaltingen*. That of *Poppenheim* lies on the Altmuhl, and contains a small town and seat on a hill, in the neighbourhood of which is *Dettenheim* a market town, and *Graben* a village, where are to be seen the remains of a canal formed in 793 by order of Charle-

magne, to unite the Altmuhl and the Retzat or Rednitz, and to open a navigation out of the Danube into the Mayne and Rhine. *Rechberg* is a considerable lordship, containing *Weissenstein*, a small town in a vale watered by the Lauter. *Tunzdorf* and *Trieffelhausen* are boroughs in the vicinity of Rechberg. *Aldorf*, *Amerdingen*, *Dietmantstein*, *Kelmunz*, *Lauterburg*, *Leinzell*, *Schechingen*, *Straszdorf*, *Waschenbeuren*, &c. are villages and seats.

5. The *Creichgau* canton.—*Bischofsbeim*, a village and seat; *Furfeld*, *Hirschorn*, *Ochsenberg*, *Schweigern*, *Eschenau*, &c. are places of little note.

The nobility of *Franconia* are divided into six cantons, with a chief to each.

1. The canton of *Ottenwald*, or *Odenwald*, extends from Frankfort on the Mayne to Rottenburg on the Tauber; containing—*Adelsbeim*, a small town; *Aub*, a town partly belonging to the see of Nurburg; *Boxberg*, a præfecturate and small town in the Palatinate; *Branneck*, once a strong mountain castle, in the principality of Onolzbach; *Braunspach*, a borough on the Kocher; *Dorzbach*, a considerable borough on the Jaxt; *Kochendorf*, a little, well built town on the Kocher; *Rosenberg*, a village in a lordship of the same name; *Seegnitz*, a small, walled town on the Mayne: many other lordships, market towns, and villages in this canton.

2. The canton of *Steigerwald* contains *Burg-Haszlach*, *Markt-Sugenheim*, and *Taschendorf*, market towns; with several parishes and many villages.

3. The canton of *Geburg* contains the lordships of *Buchau* and *Thurnau*, the barony of *Altenblos*, the market towns of *Kirchlautern*, *Kerolsberg*, *Kups*, *Neuhof*, *Preseck*. &c. several parishes and many villages.

4. The canton of *Altmuhl*, so called from a river which falls into the Danube



Danube near Kehleim. The lordship of *Wilthersmdorf* is watered by the Zenn. The most considerable parishes are those of *Brunn* and *Meibenberg*.

5. The canton of *Baunach*, watered by a river of the same name which falls into the Mayne, contains many villages.

6 The canton of *Rohn* and *Werra*, so called, with respect to the former of these names, from the Rohne, a chain of mountains which extends from the banks of the Ulster to Bischofsheim, and with respect to the latter, from the river Werra. The lordship of *Boineburg* contains 13 villages; that of *Schlitz* is watered by the Fulda, and contains a small town of the same name on the Altfeld. *Thaun*, a small town on the Ulster; *Gersfeld* on the Fulda; *Zeitlofs* on the Sinn; and other market towns, with many villages and seats.

The *Rhenish circle* consists of three cantons, *viz.* the *Upper Rhein-strom* or Wasgau, the *Middle Rheinstrom* divided into four parts, and the *Lower Rheinstrom* which contains the *Hundsruck* and *Eberwald*. In these cantons are—the lordships of *Adendorf*, nine miles from Bonn; *Abrensfels*, with a borough and seat; *Bliescastell*, anciently styled the county of Castelle; *Landstuhl* in the Wasgau; *Martinstein* on the border of Sponheim; *Munchweiler* in the Hundsruck, watered by the Glan; *Nievern* on the Lahn; *Partenheim*, about 14 miles from Mentz; *Wildenberg*, &c. with many small towns and villages.

The following are *imperial villages*, *viz.*—*Alschausen* in Swabia; *Althausen* in Franconia near Mergentheim; *Gochsheim* and *Sennfeld* near Schweinfurt; *Sulzbach* and *Soden* near Frankfort.

*Additional information respecting the new arrangements in Germany*  
(see p. 36).

*Baden*, the elector of, in 1803 acquired a great augmentation of territory, and the title of grand-duke. The population of his estates is computed to be 923,000.

*Bavaria*, the elector of, for the loss of the palatinate of the Rhine and all his possessions on the left bank of that river, was indemnified by the acquisition of several bishopricks, abbacies, and imperial towns in Franconia, Swabia, and Bavaria. By the peace of Presburg he acquired the *Tyrol* with the title of King of Bavaria: and by an act of the confederation of the Rhine he obtained another accession of territory. In 1809 his dominions contained about three millions of inhabitants.

*Cologne*, the electorate of, was suppressd in 1803.

*Hanover*, or Brunswick-Luneburg, the electorate of, was seized by the French in 1803; and in 1806 was ceded to the King of Prussia: but he was deprived of it by the peace of Tilsit. A portion of this country has been incorporated into the kingdom of Westphalia; and the remainder of it is governed in name of the French Emperor.

*Hess*, the elector of, was in 1803 declared the enemy of France; and a great proportion of his territories incorporated into the kingdom of Westphalia.

*Mentz*, the elector of, in 1803 assumed the title of archchancellor of the empire and archbishop of Ratisbon. His estates contain 176,000 inhabitants.

*Salzburg*, the electorate of, was formed in 1803 in favour of Ferdinand Grand-duke of Tuscany, and brother of the Emperor Francis II. But this new estate, composed of the archbishoprick of Salzburg and the bishopricks

bishopricks of Eichstedt and Passau, was, by the peace of Presburg, divided between Austria and Bavaria ; and the elector obtained the principality of Wurtzburg, with the title of Grand-duke. His territories contain about 300,000 inhabitants.

*Saxony*, the elector of, having made peace with France, at Posnania, in 1806, entered into the confederation of the Rhine under the title of King of Saxony ; and by the peace of Tilsit he obtained the dutchy of Warsaw. This kingdom contains upwards of four millions of inhabitants.

*Treves*, the electorate of, was suppressed in 1803.

*Wirtemberg*, the electorate of, was formed in 1803 in favour of Frederick II. who in 1806 assumed the title of King. His dominions in 1809 contained 1,181,372 inhabitants.

*Routes, with distances, through the most frequented parts of  
Germany.*

	Miles.		Miles.		Miles.
1. From Hamburg S. W. to		To Rungerbach	16	To Neustadel	38
Amsterdam,		— Gottenburg	6	— Polkowitz	20
			330	— Newmark	32
From Hamburg to Har-	4			— Breslaw	20
burg					
To Fisselhoven	24	3. From Hamburg eastward			364
— Reten	12	through Lower Saxony to		5. From Hamburg S. E. by	
— Nienburg	8	Riga.		Leipzig and Prague to Vi-	
— Minden	20	From Hamburg to Rat-	38	cenna.	
— Osnaburg	24	zeburg		From Hamburg to Lent-	76
— Iperburen	12	To Gadebusch	16	zen, as in No. 4.	
— Rhien	8	— Wismar	16	To Osterburg	26
— Bentheim	8	— Rostock	28	— Magdeburg	40
— Oldenzell	8	— Demmen	30	— Cothen	32
— Deventer	24	— Anklam	30	— Leipsic	34
— Amersfort	24	— Uckermunde	22	— Chemnitz	40
— Naerden	12	— Stettin	28	— Marienburg	16
— Amsterdam	13	— Stargard	20	— Postelberg	30
	201	— Neugarten	26	— Prague	34
		— Corlin	32	— Bemischbrod	20
2. From Hamburg northward		— Cozlin	12	— Guttensburg	20
to Copenhagen and Gotten-		— Stolpe	32	— Czaslaw	8
burg.		— Lupow	12	— Budweiss	60
From Hamburg to Itze-	28	— Dantzick	40	— Znaim	22
hoe		— Marienburg	24	— Vienna	46
To Rendsburg	24	— Elbing	12		
— Sleswick	12	— Braunsberg	14		504
— Flensburg	16	— Königsberg	34		
— Hadersleben	28	— Memel	72		
— Assens Fehre	8	— Frauenburg	56	6. From Hamburg S. to Ratis-	
Across the Little Belt to		— Mittau	40	bon, and thence E. to Vienna.	
Assens	12	— Riga	28	From Hamburg to Lune-	38
— Odensee	16			burg	
— Nyburg	16		662	To Ultzen	26
Across the Great Belt to		4. From Hamburg E. S. E. to		— Gifhorn	28
Corsoer	16	Berlin and Breslaw.		— Brunswick	16
— Ringstedt	24	From Hamburg to Law-	30	— Wolfenbittel	6
— Rotschild	16	enburg		— Elbingerode	32
— Copenhagen	16	To Lentzen	46	— Erfurt	56
— Elsinore	20	— Kyritz	38	— Coburg	52
Across the Sound to El-		— Fährbellen	18	— Bamberg	24
simberg	4	— Berlin	38	— Erlang	26
— Labohn	24	— Frankfort on the Oder	50	— Nurenberg	12
— Halmstadt	12	— Crossen	34	— Neumarkt	20
— Warburg	16			— Ratisbou	54

*Routes Continued.*

	Miles.		Miles.		Miles.
To Straubingen	30	To Gottingen	20	From Berlin to Potsdam	20
— Passau	52	— Cassel	26	— Grossen-Creutz	13
— Lintz	42	— Fritzlar	15	— Brandenburg	10
— Grein	30	— Marburg	36	— Zeizar	18
— Ips	14	— Giessen	16	— Hohenzias	15
— Krembs	38	— Friedberg	16	— Magdeburg	21
— Closter Neuburg	32	— Frankfort	18	— Archlem	20
— Vienna	8		272	— Helmstadt	10
	616			— Brunswick	25
				— Peina	15
7. From Hamburg S. W. by		9. From Amsterdam E. to		— Seinde	12
Cologne to Brussels.		Leipsic and Breslaw.		— Hanover	14
From Hamburg to Har- } 5		From Amsterdam to A- } 25			193
burg		merslort			
To Zarendorf	18	To Swoll	42	12. From Berlin W. S. W. to	
— Zell	36	— Fernau	44	Antwerp.	
— Hanover	26	— Munster	28	From Berlin to Hanover, } 193	
— Hameln	26	— Paderborn	50	as in No. 11.	
— Nienhausen	20	— Cassel	38	To Hagenburg	19
— Soest	24	— Mulhausen	36	— Leese	12
— Unna	16	— Weissensee	30	— Deepenaw	20
— Cologne	34	— Freyberg	24	— Bonte	22
— Juliers	25	— Merseburg	12	— Osnabrug	15
— Aix la Chapelle	15	— Leipsic	18	— Lengerich	10
— Maastricht	18	— Meissen	48	— Munster	20
— Tongres	14	— Dresden	14	— Dulmen	20
— Louvain	28	— Bautzen	34	— Dorsten	15
— Brussels	15	— Gorlitz	24	— Duysburg	21
	320	— Lignitz	54	— Dusseldorf	16
		— Breslaw	40	— Dormagen	12
			561	— Cologne	11
8. From Hamburg S. through		<i>N. B.</i> The distances in the a-		— Berchem	15
the middle of Germany to		bove-mentioned routes, those		— Juliers	10
Inspruck.		in the first excepted, being		— Aix la Chapelle	15
From Hamburg to Nu- } 316		computed, are not sufficient-		— Forou	18
renberg as in No. 6.		ly accurate; but these in the		— Liege	17
To Weissenberg	28	following routes are correct.		— Tirlen-ant	12
— Donawert	24			— Louvain	10
— Augsburg	26	10. From Berlin S. S. W. to		— Mechlin	12
— Landsberg	24	Leipsic.		— Antwerp	15
— Mittewald	50	From Berlin to Potsdam	20		530
— Inspruck	20	To Beclitz	12		
	488	— Trevenbriczen	12	13. From Venice N. N. W. by	
		— Wuttemberg	24	Trent, Inspruck, and Augs-	
		— Dubn	24	burg, to Cologne.	
		— Leipsic	22	From Venice to Mestre	7
9. From Hamburg S. to Frank-			114	To Treviso	13
fert on the Mayne.				— Castel Franco	17
From Hamburg to Zell, } 59				— Bassano	13
as in No. 7.		11. From Berlin W. to Hanc-		— Primolano	19
To Hanover	26	ver.			
— Einbeck	40				

## Routes Continued.

	Miles.		Miles.		Miles.
To Borgodi Valsugaro	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	To Kirchburg	18	To Geislingen	12
— Pergine	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	— Hall	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	— Westerstentzen	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
— Trent	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	— Obtingen	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	— Ulm	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
— St Michel	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	— Hadlbron	15	— Guntzburg	15
— Neumarkt	12	— Fuhfeld	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	— Sumerhausen	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
— Brandsol	7	— Sintzen	10	— Augsburg	16 $\frac{1}{4}$
— Bolzano	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	— Wieseloch	10		
— Teutschen	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	— Heidelberg	9		206
— Colman	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	— Mannheim	9 $\frac{1}{2}$		
— Brixen	11	— Worms	13	15 From Schaffhausen E. by	
— Mittwald	8	— Oppenheim	15	Ulm and Munich to Vienna.	
— Sterzingen	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	— Mentz	12	From Schaffhausen to	
— Brenner	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	— Edersheim	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	Singen	12
— Steinack	7	— Frankfort	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	To Stockach	12
— Schomberg	8	— Konigstein	12	— Melkirch	15
— Inspruck	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	— Wirges	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	— Mengen	14
— Distinbach	10	— Limburg	13	— Riedingen	15
— Payerwis	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	— Montebauer	13	— Eningen	19
— Nazareth	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	— Coblenz	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	— Ulm	17
— Lermes	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	— Andernaught	14	— Guntzburg	19
— Heiderwang	8	— Remangn	13	— Sumerhausen	22
— Fuessen	13	— Bonn	13	— Augsburg	23
— Staten	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	— Cologne	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	— Eversberg	10
— Kauffbeyren	12 $\frac{1}{2}$		783 $\frac{1}{2}$	— Schwabhausen	15
— Buckloch	15 $\frac{1}{2}$			— Munich	17
— Schwabmuchen	11	14. From Strasburg E. to Augs-		— Anzing	16
— Augsburg	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	burg.		— Haag	18
— Meitingen	14	From Strasburg to Kehl	9	— Hampsing	16
— Donawert	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	To Bischofsheim	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	— Altenoeting	15
— Monheim	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	— Stollhofen	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	— Markt	16
— Dietfurt	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	— Rastat	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	— Branau	13
— Pleinfeld	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	— Etlingen	10	— Altheim	13
— Roth	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	— Durlach	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	— Lintz	76
— Schwabatch	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	— Pfortzheim	15	— Amstetten	43
— Nuremberg	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	— Entzweingen	15	— Melck	23
— Farnbach	8	— Canstadt	14	— Persling	26
— Langanzan	6	— Blockingen	14	— Vienna	30
— Oberzen	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	— Goppingen			
— Rottenburg	17 $\frac{1}{2}$				515

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## COUNTRIES BEYOND THE ADRIATIC SEA

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### ILLYRICUM.

*ILLYRICUM*, or Illyris, on the north-west, was separated from Istria and Noricum, by a line drawn from the source of the *Arsia*, Arso, to that of the *Colapis*, Kulpa; on the north it was bounded by Pannonia; on the east by a line extended from the upper part of the *Drinus*, or Drin, to the mouth of the Drilo, or Black Drin, which falls into the Adriatic: comprehending the countries now called Bosnia, and Dalmatia, together with the greater part of Croatia, and the northern extremity of Albania. In the fourth century, the general appellation of Illyricum, was given to the Roman provinces lying between the Alps and the Euxine Sea; including Rhætia, Noricum, Pannonia, Dalmatia, Dacia, Mœsia, Thracia, Macedonia, and Greece; but in the middle age, Illyricum was of the same extent as at present.

A ridge of mountains called Mons *Albius*, proceeds from the termination of Alpes Carnicæ, on the frontier of Noricum, traverses Illyricum from north-west to south-east, and reaches Mons Scardus in Dardania.

The

The rivers by which this country is watered have a short but rapid course. Fluvius *Colapis*, now the Kulpa, descends from Mons Albius, runs eastward and falls into the Save at *Siscia*, or Sisek. *Titius*, the common boundary of Liburnia and Dalmatia, and now called the Kerka, loses itself in the Adriatic below Scardona. The source of the *Naro*, or Narenza, is in the interior part of the country, and its termination is in a gulph of the Adriatic, below a town of the same name, opposite to the peninsula of Hyllis.

Illyricum was divided by the Romans into two provinces, *viz.* *Liburnia*, which extended along the sea coast, from the border of Istria, to the river Titius, and *Dalmatia*, which reached southward to the Drin.

The most considerable Illyrian tribes known to the Romans were as follows, *viz.*—

1. The *Liburni*, of whom the Japydes were a considerable branch, occupied the territory now called Morlachia. Their principal town was *Metulum*, now Licka, or Metucvetus, situate among the mountains, near the south border of Liburnia, at some distance from the coast. *Tarsatica*, now Tersatz, near Fiume, was a small town and fort on the frontier of Istria. *Senia*, Segna or Zengh, a fortress on a rock near the sea coast. *Lopisca*, Lopur, a small maritime town, not far from Senia. *Ortopula*, a mean place, near the river *Tedanius*, now the Zermagna, between Senia and the island of Vegia, or Veglia. *Aenona*, Nona, in a peninsula, now an island on the sea coast, near Jadera, and opposite to the island of Gissa. *Jadera*, Zara, anciently a fortified town on the coast, about 40 miles from Scardona. *Blandona*, or Blanona, was situate between Jadera and Scardona, nearly on the spot were Brograd or Zaravecchia now stands.

2. The *Autariatæ* and *Ardyæi* inhabited the province of Dalmatia, where the following were towns and settlements of some note. *Scardonia*, a town and fortress, the ruins of which are to be seen near Lacus Scardonius,

Scardonius, now vulgarly called Proclian, on the right hand of the river Titius, and anciently famous for its Conventus Juridicus. *Sicum*, Sebenico, south-east of Scardona, on the sea coast. *Tragurium*, Trau, a port-town on a peninsula, to the westward of Salona. *Salona*, sometimes called Colonia Martia Julia, and Colonia Julia, a maritime town near the mouth of the Hyadir, out of the ruins of which *Aspalatbus*, Spalatro, the place of Dioclesian's retreat, was built. *Andetrium*, an inland town at some distance from Salona, where the fortress of Clissa now stands. *Epetium*, Stobrez, a mean place pleasantly situate at the mouth of the Xernovniza. *Æquum Colonia*, now Colonia, a small inland town. *Narona*, a town on the right hand of a river of the same name, 82 miles south-east of Salona, and 20 from the sea coast, where the modern Narenza stands. *Delminium*, an inland place of considerable strength, but whose precise situation is unknown. *Hyllis*, Sabioncello, anciently a populous peninsula, or long neck of land, southward of Narenza, and the island of Pharus. *Scodra*, Scutari, by the Turks called Scanderia and Iscodar, the royal residence of Gentius, a Roman colony, and the strongest town in those parts between two rivers, on the border of *Lacus Labeates*, now Lago Scutari. *Epidaurus*, or Epidaurum, an ancient town called Old Ragusa, under the lower empire, on the sea coast, a few miles from the modern Ragusi. *Rbizinium*, Rizano, at the mouth of a river of the same name, on a bay or narrow inlet of the sea, now called Golfo de Cataro. *Butua*, Budua, a small place on the coast. *Olcinium*, Dulcigno. *Lissus*, Alesso, near the mouth of the Black Drin, whose capacious harbour was the work of Dionysius the tyrant, who sent a colony thither.

The interior parts of Illyricum were little known to the ancients. *Assisia*, a considerable town, now a mean hamlet called Podgrage, in whose vicinity are many ruins. The situations of other ancient places of note are traced in the description of modern Dalmatia.

*Islands on the coast of Illyricum.*—*Absyrtides insulæ*, several small islands in *Sinus Flanaticus*, also called Polaticus, Carnicus, and Liburnicus, now Golfo Cornaro. The most considerable of those islands are *Crespa* and *Apsorus*, now Cherso and Ossero.

*Arba* and *Curicta*, Arbe and Veglia, two islands between Crespa and the mainland.

*Cissa*, now Pigo, by a narrow strait separated from the territory of the Japydes.

*Scardona*, Isola Grossa, to the westward of Jadera.

*Issa*, Lissa, a small island famous in the first Illyrian war.

*Pharus*, Lesina, a considerable island, where a colony of Pareans was established, opposite to the north extremity of Hyllis.

*Brattia*, Brazza, famous for its goats, between Pharus and the gulph of Salona.

*Corcyra Nigra*, or Melæna, Curzola, to the westward of Hyllis, and surnamed Nigra, to distinguish it from an island on the coast of Epirus.

*Melita*, Meleda, the most southerly of the islands on the Illyrian coast, and adjacent to the south coast of Hyllis.

#### PANNONIA.

*Pannonia*, an extensive country, was bounded on the north and east by the Danube; on the south by Illyricum, which reached almost to the right bank of the Save; on the west by Noricum: comprehending the territories now called Carniola, Croatia, Carinthia, Stiria, the greater part of Austria, one half of Hungary, Sclavonia, together with a part of Bosnia and Servia.

The most considerable mountains in Pannonia form a ridge called *Mons Cælius*, lying between Vienna and the Save. This ridge has been



been distinguished by various appellations, *viz.* Pleyosz, Hengstberg, Dembberg, Herzberg, Schneeberg, and Kalenberg. Mons *Pannonius* is a small range which traverses the country in an oblique direction to the north of lake Balaton, or Platten see. Mons *Albius*, the extremity of the Alps, approaches the confines of Pannonia, on the right hand of the Save. Mons *Claudius* lies between the Drave and the Save, in the western part of Sclavonia.

The principal rivers are as follows:—*Dravus*, the Drave, originates in Rhætia, runs with rapidity eastward through the lower parts of Noricum and Pannonia, and falls into the Danube below Essek. The source of the *Savus*, Save, which the Greeks reckoned the principal stream of the Danube, is near the confines of Istria: Thence it flows eastward on the right hand of the Drave, and loses itself in the Danube at Belgrad. *Arrabo*, the Raab, rises near the border of Noricum, runs north-east, and falls into the Danube, opposite to the isle of Schutt.

Pannonia, invaded by Julius Cæsar, was reduced by Tiberius into the form of a Roman province. In the reign of Antoninus, it was divided into superior or Prima Consularis, and inferior or Secunda Consularis. The mouth of the Raab is fixed by Ptolemy as the common boundary of both provinces. Two of the most noted tribes in Pannonia were the *Scordisci* and *Taurisci*, separated by Mons Claudius. During the decline of the Roman empire, the Goths took possession of this country; but were soon obliged to resign their new settlements to the Huns, who had likewise driven them from their ancient habitations. After the death of Attila, and the decisive battle of Netad, Pannonia was occupied by the Ostrogoths. About the middle of the sixth century, the Avari, a Scythian tribe, crossed the Danube, dispossessed the Goths, and overrun the country. In the year 888, a powerful tribe of the Huns made an irruption into Pannonia, as auxiliaries to the Roman emperors, against the Bulgarians and Sclavonians, whom they reduced. By degrees those

fierce barbarians became more civilized, and towards the conclusion of the tenth century, their prince embraced the Christian religion.

In *Pannonia Superior* were, *Cetium*, at the foot of Mons Cetius. *Vindobona*, by Ptolemy improperly called Juliobona, now Vienna, a place of little estimation in the reign of Tiberius. *Carnuntum*, Altenburg, anciently a town of note, below Vindobona, pleasantly situate on the banks of the Danube. Some geographers have placed it at a little distance from Altenburg, in the vicinity of Haimburg, nearly opposite to the mouth of Fluv. Marus, the river March. *Gerulata*, a small town, at equal distances nearly from Carnuntum and the point where the river Danube bends its course southward, opposite to some part of the isle of Schutt, perhaps where Altenburg now stands. *Quadratum*, Wiselburg, in Schutt island. To the westward is lacus *Peiso*, or *Pelso*, Neusidlersce, between which and mount Cetius lay *Aquæ Baden*, a famous bath about 28 Roman miles south of Vienna. *Deserta Boiorum*, now the territories of Sopron and Sarvar, extended from lake Peiso southward to the Raab, containing *Scarbantia*, surnamed Julia, now Scapring; *Sopronium*, Oedenburg near the lake; *Sabaria*, Sarwar, a colony of Claudius. *Siscia*, Sissek, a considerable place opposite to insula Segestica, an island formed by the rivers *Golapis*, Kulpe, and the Save. *Petovio*, Petau, on the Drave, near the border of Nericum. *Jovia*, Legrad, at the conflux of the *Murus*, Muhr, and the Drave. The situation of *Aemona* is not known. It is conjectured to have been where Laybau in Carniola now stands. *Nauportum*, Upper Laybach, on a river of the same name, six miles below its source, and 12 above Aemona.

*Pannonia Inferior* contained, *Arrabona*, Raab, near the influx of a river of the same name into the Danube. *Bregetio*, erroneously Brigantium, about 30 Roman miles to the eastward of Arrabona, near the flexion of the Danube southwards, at Graan, or at Panon. Somewhere  
between.

between Graan and Buda were situate *Carpis*, a small town, and *Salva* an equestrian garrison. *Acincum*, or Aquincum, Ofen Buda, below an island formed by the Danube opposite to *Transacincum*, now Pesth. *Anamantia*, Adon, below Buda, opposite to the island of Esepel. *Lussonium*, or Lussonium, Paks, nearly opposite to Colocza. To the westward, in the centre of Pannonia, between the Drave and the Danube, were the Volcean marshes, now lake Balaton or Platten-see. This marshy tract was originally upwards of 60 miles in length and 10 in breadth, but a considerable part of it was drained and improved by Galerius. *Altinum*, Tolna, below Paks, on the Danube. *Teutoburgium*, Daras, above the conflux of the Drave and Danube. *Mursa*, Essek, built by Adrian, on the Drave, a few miles above its mouth. *Cornacum*, near the confluence of the Drave and Danube, 16 Roman miles from Teutoburgium. *Bononia*, Illok, on the Danube. *Acunum*, Peterwardin. *Acimincum*, perhaps Salenkemen on the Danube, opposite to the influx of the river Theiss. *Taurumum*, afterwards Alba Græca, now Tzaruinka, three miles above the junction of the Save and Danube. *Sirmium*, anciently the capital of Pannonia, the residence of the emperors when they visited the Illyrian frontier, and the place where Claudius expired, on the Save, near Almus Mons, at the mouth of fl. *Bocuntius*, the river Bosna. *Bassiana*, Sabatz, a little below Sirmium. *Budalia*, or Bubalia, the birth-place of Decius, in the territory of Sirmium, on the Save, eight miles above the capital. *Cibalis*, Sivilet, the birth-place of Gratian, on the Save, about 50 miles above Sirmium, in the vicinity of Palus Hiulca. Here Constantine defeated Licinius in 315.

Beside those places already mentioned, in Upper Pannonia were situate *Prætorium Latovicorum*, now Ratschach, at the conflux of two branches of the Save, in Carniola; and *Noviodunum*, Gurkfeld, near the influx of the Gurk into the Save.

Other towns and stations are noted in the itinerary of Antoninus, and  
in.

in the Peutingerian table, but their precise situations are either unknown or doubtful.

#### DACIA.

THE natural boundaries of *Dacia* were the Niester, the Theyss, the lower Danube, and the Euxine Sea. This extensive region, about 1300 miles in circumference, reached from the Danube to Sarmatia; lying between  $43^{\circ} 40'$  and  $48^{\circ} 40'$  N. latitude, and  $20^{\circ} 10'$  and  $31^{\circ} 20'$  E. longitude from Greenwich; comprehending the territories now called Transylvania, Valakia, Moldavia, and part of Hungary. *Montes Carpathes*, or *Alpes Bastarnicæ*, the Carpathian Mountains, covered the north and north-east parts of the country; and thence several ridges extend southward to the Danube. The most considerable rivers are as follows: *Danubius*, the Danube, the common boundary between Moesia and Dacia. *Tibiscus*, or *Pathyssus*, the Theyss, which originates in the Carpathian Mountains, runs southward, and loses itself in the Danube, above Belgrade. *Mariscus*, the Maros, whose source is in the Carpathian mountains, whence it flows south-west to the Theyss. From the ridge which separates Transylvania from Valakia, the *Aluta*, *Olt*, descends, and falls into the Danube at Nicopolis. *Ordessus*, or *Ardeiscus*, *Argis*, to the eastward of the *Aluta*. *Naparus*, the *Proava*, whose termination is in the Danube, near the lake *Halmyris*. *Ararus*, the *Sireth*, which rises in the *Alpes Bastarnicæ*, and runs southward to the *Ister* or lower part of the Danube. The course of the *Hierassus*, or *Pruth*, is nearly parallel to that of the *Ararus*, and its termination is in the mouths of the *Ister*.

Dacia, reduced by Trajan to the form of a Roman province, was inhabited by the Goths in 270, and by the Huns in 376. About the time of the Roman conquest, or within a century after, several considerable

derable tribes occupied different parts of the country. The *Jazyges*, a colony of Sarmatian extraction, had migrated from the neighbourhood of Palus Maeotis to the tract between the Theyss and the Danube. The *Anarti* and *Taurisci* were dispersed around the sources of the rivers Theyss, Maros, and Olt, and at the foot of the Carpathian mountains. The *Carpi*, at first settled among the mountains, gradually moved southward to the banks of the Danube. The *Jasii* occupied Valachia. The *Daci* inhabited the southern parts of the country, above the cataracts of the Danube; and thence eastward to the Euxine were the cantonments of the Getae, which extended north to the confines of Poland.

The principal towns and settlements in Dacia. *Tibiscus*, Temeswar, between the Maros and Danube. *Ulpia Trajani*, or Sarmizegethusa, the royal residence, on the rivulet Sargetia, to the eastward of Tibiscus. The ruins of this city appear near the modern village of Varhely. *Apulum*, or Alba Julia, now Weissenburg, north of Ulpia on the Maros. From fort Lederata, opposite to Viminiacum, at the mouth of the Lerai or Nerai, on the Danube, a Roman military road extended to Tibiscus. *Zernes*, Czernez, near that part of the Ister or Danube where a bridge was constructed by Trajan. *Castra Nova*, Forcas, on the Olt, above its influx into the Danube. *Castra Trajani*, Ribnek, near a bridge over the Olt. Thence a Roman way reached southward, along the right bank of the Olt to the Ister. *Patavissa* was situate to the north of Apulum, on the same river. *Napuca*, or Colonia Napoca, Clausenburg. *Ulpianum*, in a plain, now called Szamosvivar, in the north-west corner of Transylvania, on the river Szamos. *Rhuconium*, Regen, on the Maros, to the eastward of Ulpianum. *Utidava*, Ud-var, near one of the sources of the Maros. *Docirana*, now Dorna.

In the territory of the *Getae*, now called Moldavia, were, *Palloda*, Barlad; *Petrodava*, Piatra, near the foot of the mountains; *Susidava*, Suezava, towards the source of the Ararus; *Netindava*, Sniatyn, on the river

Porata,

Porata, and confines of Poland; *Augusta Prætoria*, below Susi-dava, at the conflux of the rivers Moldava and Sireth; *Cokajon* Mons was sacred among the Getæ; and thence a river now called Kaszon issues and flows into the Ararus. *Jassiorum Municipium*, Jassi, was situate south-east of Augusta, on the right hand of the Pruth. From the mouth of the *Ararus*, now Sireth, a Roman military road may be traced north-east to Bender, the frontier of the Turkish and Russian empires.

There is no vestige of the Jazyges in the territory which they occupied between the Theyss and the Danube, except at a village near Buda, in Hungary, called Jaz-berin.

#### SARMATIA EUROPÆA.

*Sarmatia* was anciently divided into Europæa and Asiatica. The former lay contiguous to Germany, and comprehended a considerable part of Europe; being bounded on the north by Oceanus Sarmaticus, or the Northern Ocean, on the east by Sarmatia Asiatica, on the south by Pontus Euxinus, or the Black Sea, and on the west by the rivers Tyras and Vistula, now called the Dniester and Weissel; including European Russia, with the greatest part of Poland and of Prussia.

The most considerable ridges of mountains mentioned by the ancients are the following:

1. *Peuca* mons, north of the Carpathian mountains. 2. *Amadoci* montes, placed by Ptolemy near the Borysthenes. 3. *Budinus* mons, perhaps near the source of that river. 4. *Riphaei* montes, supposed to lie towards the north-east extremity of Europe.

*Rivers.*—*Tyras*, the Niester or Dniester, flows from a lake north-east of the Carpathian chain, near Lemburg in Poland, and thence runs south-east to the Euxine Sea. *Aviaces*, an inconsiderable river between  
Tyras

Tyras and Borysthenes. *Hypanis*, the Bog, from its source in Podolia, flows south-east to the mouth of the Borysthenes. *Borysthenes*, in the middle age called Danapris now Dnieper; the largest river in Sarmatia Europæa, is composed of two streams, viz. the Dnieper and Prypee, whose springs are at a great distance from each other, and which unite above *Kiovia*, Kiow, in 51° N. latitude nearly. Thence it flows southward to the Euxine, into which it discharges itself below Okzakow. *Tanais*, the Don, originates in a lake near the middle of Sarmatia, runs south and east until it almost reaches the Wolga, then suddenly bends south-west, and, augmented by the Tanais minor, falls into the *Palus Mæotis*, or Sea of Asoph. At the mouth of that river was a town of the same name, now Asoph, supposed to have been the original habitation of Odin, the great legislator of Scandinavia, which he abandoned at the approach of Pompey, and, at the head of a numerous tribe, retired into Sweden. The four following rivers mentioned by Ptolemy, discharge themselves into the Baltic sea, viz. *Chronus*, the Pregel; *Rubo*, the Russ; *Turuntus*, the Dwina; *Chessinus*, the Perne. The courses of these rivers are described in another part of this work.

Many nations, sometimes called by one general name, viz. *Sauromatae*, or Sarmatae, were planted in this extensive region. Marcian observes that, in his time, 56 different tribes inhabited Sarmatia; but neither the Greeks nor the Romans could trace their respective settlements.

*The most noted Sarmatian tribes were as follows:—*1. The *Venedi* had established themselves near the coast of the Baltic, between the Vistula and the Rubo. Their name is still preserved in a district of Livonia called Wenden. This tribe was originally different from that of the Vandals, with which it is often confounded. The Venedi took possession of the banks of the Elbe in the fourth century, when the Vandals had evacuated that territory. The language of the former was Slavonic, and

that of the latter Tudesk. The Venedi, in the tenth century, inhabited the country called Pruzzi or Borussi. This name is found in Ptolemy, but he erroneously places it in the interior parts of Sarmatia, near the Riphæan mountains. 2. The *Estiæi* were situate to the northward of the Venedi, along the coast of the Gulph of Finland. In the middle age their territory was called Estonia, or Est-land. 3. The *Peucini* and *Bastarni* dwelt on the north side of the Carpathian mountains. A colony of the former descended to the coast of the Euxine sea, and settled in an island formed by two branches of the Danube. 4. The *Jazyges* were planted along the northern coast of Palus Mæotis, whence a colony moved westward to Dacia. 5. Above the Jazyges, in the interior part of the country, were the *Roxolani*, between whom and the Tanais the Alani sometime resided. 6. The *Agathyrsi*, called Hamaxobii from their manner of living, extended their settlements from the left bank of the Tanais eastward almost to the mouth of the Wolga. 7. The *Tyrigetæ*, a tribe of the Jazyges, were planted above the mouth of the Dniester. Their capital called Tyras, and more anciently Ophiusa, stood on the right bank of the river, at the distance of 140 stadia from its mouth nearly opposite to Niconia. Thence westward to the mouth of the Ister, were several inconsiderable tribes called by the general name of Istrici. 8. The *Geloni* and *Budini* were two barbarous tribes scattered on the banks of the Borysthenes. The latter led a pastoral life; and the former painted their bodies after the manner of the Agathyrsi, who, at one period, occupied a considerable territory to the westward of the Tanais. 9. The *Arimphæi* inhabited a very high northern latitude, but had no fixed settlements. Pliny has placed them near Lytarmis a promontory, and along the banks of the river Carambucis: but whether by these were meant the promontory of Candinoss and the river Dwina or not, it is impossible to determine.

The principal towns and settlements of those tribes were situate near  
the



the sea-coasts, or on the borders of the rivers. Along the coast of the Euxine, between the Ister and Palus Mæotis, were the following places of some note, *viz.*—*Ordessus*, or Odessus, a port-town on a bay, between the mouths of the Axiaces and Borysthenes. *Olbia*, Olbiopolis, Miletopolis, Borysthenes, more anciently Savia, now Okzakow, was a considerable trading town, at the conflux of the Hypanis and Borysthenes. *Leuce*, also called Achillis Insula, a small island in a bay of the Euxine, opposite to the mouth of the Borysthenes, or, according to Danville, opposite to one of the mouths of the Ister. *Achillis Dromos*, a long and narrow peninsula, on the left hand of the Borysthenes. *Hecatæ-nemus*, more anciently Hylæa, near promontor. Sacrum. *Tamyræa*, once the capital of Sarmatia, near a promontory of the same name, now called C. Tandria. *Carsine*, a town at the influx of the united streams of Hypacaris and Gerrhus into the bottom of *Sinus Carcinites*, now Golfo di Negropoli. The tract between the Borysthenes and the isthmus of the Chersonesus Strabo calls Parva Scythia; and Herodotus gives the general name of Scythæ to the inhabitants of the territory lying between the mouths of the Ister and the banks of Palus Mæotis. This lake, in different periods, has been called Limne, Mare-delle-Zabache, and the sea of Azoph.

*Chersonesus Taurica*, named from the Tauri, or Taurici, its ancient inhabitants, also Chersonesus Scythica and Magna, now Crim, or Crimea, from the Cimmerii, is a large peninsula lying between Palus Mæotis and the Euxine sea. In this territory the Greeks established several colonies. The greater part of it was subdued by Mithridates, after whose reign it became tributary to the Romans. Under the lower empire it was occupied by the Goths, and from them called Gothland. The situations of the ancient inland towns are little known. The most considerable places along the coast are as follows, *viz.*—

*Taphræ*, or Taphrus, now Perekop, on the isthmus of the peninsula. *Parthenium prom.* the north-west promontory and termination of *Sinus*

Carcinities. *Ghersonesus*, a city founded by the Greeks, perhaps Kosleve, on a narrow inlet of the sea called Symbolorum Portus on the western coast. *Criu-metopon*, now Karadje-bouroun, the south promontory, opposite to Carambis prom. in Paphlagonia, and distant from it about two degrees and a half of latitude. *Trapezus*, Mankup, or Makupa, lay inland from that promontory, at some distance from the coast. *Mons Cimmerius* is a ridge of hills in the south part of the peninsula; and that ancient appellation may be still recognized in Eski-kim, or Old Krim. *Charax* and *Lagyra*, two small towns, and *Corax* a promontory, are placed by Ptolemy on the south-east coast. *Theodosia*, Caffa, a sea-port town. *Nymphæum*, a Greek colony and sea-port to the eastward of Theodosia. *Panticapæum*, Kerche, a strong town founded by the Milesians on a rising ground bathed by the Bosphorus Cimmerius, a narrow channel now called the Strait of Zabache and the canal of Caffa, that joins Palus Mæotis and the Euxine sea. *Zenonis Ghersonesus*, a narrow peninsula between Palus Mæotis and Byces, also called Sapra and Putris Palus, now the Mud-sea.

### *Revolutions in the Countries already Described.*

Before I proceed to the modern geography of the countries between the Adriatic and the Euxine sea, it may be proper to give a general view of the revolutions which were effected by various nations of barbarians, from the time of the Roman conquests in those parts.

Bochart observes that the Phœnicians planted several colonies on the coasts of Illyricum and inland territories bordering on Macedonia; and that the city of Lychnidus was built by them on a lake. But neither the names of places nor the manners or language of the inhabitants of that country were Punic. The original natives were a fierce and barbarous-

race, who painted their bodies with various colours, and subsisted on piracy and rapine. They attracted the notice of the Romans two centuries before the Christian æra, and were finally subdued by Tiberius towards the conclusion of the reign of Augustus.

Trajan, ambitious of fame, marched against the Dacians, a warlike nation; and, after a memorable war which lasted five years, reduced their country to the form of a Roman province, distinguished by the appellation of Dacia Trajani, whither he transplanted colonies from Italy and other parts of the empire.

Towards the middle of the third century a vast body of Goths migrated from the coasts of the Baltic. In their progress southward their numbers were augmented by the accession of adventurers from other tribes. Having compelled the Jazyges, Alani, Roxolani, &c. to retire, they took possession of the Ukraine and the adjacent territories. The fertile province of Dacia next became the prey of those rapacious barbarians. Having traversed and plundered that country, they retreated beyond the Dniester. In a second expedition they were no less successful. In 269 they collected an immense army, and made several descents on the coasts of Europe and Asia, on either side of the Bosphorus, but were repulsed, and at last were entirely defeated by the Emperor Claudius II. The death of that emperor revived their ardour, and incited them to make another attempt upon the Roman provinces near the Danube. The success of this expedition did not answer their expectations. Exhausted in the course of a long war, the Romans and Goths consented to a lasting treaty, one condition of which was, the latter should be permitted to settle in Dacia. To this condition Aurelian agreed, and recalled the Roman troops and colonies to the south of the Danube, establishing them in Mæsia, where he formed a new province distinguished by the name of Dacia. A considerable number of Dacians, however, remained in the Gothic province till they were compelled to retire into Sarmatia, where they

they were known by the name of Vlaki. The Goths gradually extended their dominions, insomuch that, in the reign of the Emperor Valens, they reached from the Baltic to the Euxine sea. About the year 375 that formidable nation was alarmed by the approach of an innumerable host of Scythians, who appeared to issue from the frozen regions of Sarmatia.

The Huns, for so those people were called, anciently occupied an extensive tract of country on the north side of the great wall of China, now inhabited by the 49 hordes of Mongous a pastoral nation. Active and enterprising, they soon extended the limits of their territories to the Eastern ocean, westward to the river Irtysh, and on the north side the Frozen ocean is said to have bounded their empire. China frequently felt the fury and rapacity of the Huns. But their power was broken and divided by the arms and policy of the Emperors of the dynasty of Han. Eight hordes of that nation retired southward A. D. 48, and settled on the frontier of China. About the commencement of the second century 58 hordes, composed of 200,000 men, were permitted to occupy the province of Ortoos, and thinly inhabited parts of Chansi. But the most warlike tribes of the Huns unable to oppose the Huns, and disdaining to remain in a state of servitude and submission, in two divisions directed their march towards the Oxus and the Wolga. One of these colonies took possession of the fruitful plains of Sogdiana to the eastward of the Caspian: and the other settled on the eastern bank of the Wolga, where an extensive territory was called Great Hungary as late as the thirteenth century. Those restless people soon passed the Wolga, and invaded the territories of the Alani watered by the Don. Towards the north they penetrated into the frozen region of Siberia. They next attacked the Goths, subverted their power, and compelled them to retreat to the south of the Danube. A considerable body of that reduced nation obtained leave of Valens in 376 to settle in Thrace; and some remains of  
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it, as late as the time of Rubruquis, were found in Gazaria, *i. e.* Crimea, then called Gothland.

The Gepidæ, a Gothic tribe, availing themselves of the factions which arose among the leaders of the Huns after the death of Attila, seized a considerable portion of Dacia. In the sixth century their territory, bounded by the Danube and the Carpathian mountains, was called Gepidia, and is now known by the name of Walachia. They gradually extended their frontier westward to Sirmium on the Save. The Lombards, a German tribe originally from Scandinavia, had crossed the Danube, and by permission of Justinian had established themselves in Noricum and Pannonia. Jealous of their growing power, the Gepidæ attempted to suppress it: but that attempt proved fatal to their own existence; for Albinus King of Lombards, aided by the Avari, defeated and almost extirpated them in the year 566. Soon after this decisive victory the Lombards extended their settlements along the coast of the Adriatic as far as Dyrrachium.

Another Scythian nation called Avari and Abari, and by some Byzantine writers Ogors, as allies of the Lombards received the territories of the Gepidæ, and also succeeded the Lombards in 568, when that nation passed into Italy. In the conclusion of the eighth century Charlemagne expelled them from Pannonia which they had been in possession of 230 years. In the reign of Constantine Porphyrogenitus, a fragment of that nation subsisted in Dalmatia; and at present a people called Avari exist on the declivity of Caucasus towards the Caspian sea.

In the reign of Louis, successor of Charlemagne, the Abotrites, also called Prædenecenti, inhabited the northern border of the Danube in the neighbourhood of the Bulgari. The latter, according to some Arabian geographers, anciently occupied a territory which lay to the eastward of the Wolga, and whose capital was destroyed by the Russians in 968. Thence they had moved westward to the plains bounded by the Wolga  
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and Kuban, not far from Palus Mæotis. A Bulgarian prince, it is said, between the years 668 and 685, conducted a numerous colony across the Dnieper and Dniester, and settled on the border of the Danube and in Mœsia, where they remained many years. From them the country between the Danube and Mount Hæmus was called Bulgaria. In process of time they made themselves masters of Macedonia, Thessaly and Epirus: but Basil Emperor of the East, in 1018 and 1019, reduced the extent of their dominions. Towards the conclusion of the twelfth century the Bulgari in Mount Hæmus revolted from the Greek empire, aided by a Tartar nation in Sarmatia called Cumani. In Hungary the name of Cumania still exists on the left hand of the Theiss, and Cumania Minor between the Theiss and the Danube. This second kingdom formed by the Bulgari subsisted two centuries.

It is difficult to ascertain the origin and migrations of another nation extant at this day in Hungary. Several antiquaries have attempted to trace them from the northern parts of Russia. One thing is known, *viz.* this general appellation was given to the Huns, and likewise to the Avari, before it was appropriated to the Hungarians, whose original designation was Majari. This nation, in an early period, settled in the country of Baskirk, by Arabian geographers called Beseghert, which reached from the river Wolga to the sources of the Jaik and Tobol. A colony of the Magiari established itself in Hungary about the year 889, and was sometimes called Turks by Byzantine writers. From the upper part of the Don being expelled by the Patzinaces, perhaps the same with the Peucini, they retired westward and settled on the banks of the Temes, Tere, and Tweyss.

The Patzinaces, of Scythian extraction, sometime after moved southward to the mouths of the Danube. In the days of Suidas they possessed a portion of Dacia Trajani. Towards the middle of the eleventh century, they penetrated into Bulgaria and Thrace. Alexis Comnenus trans-  
planted

planted a large colony of them into Moglena, a territory now called Macedonia, Thessaly, and Epirus. This colony, by writers in the middle age, was sometimes improperly styled Vlaki.

The Vlaki were of Roman origin, and perhaps the descendants of some of the colonies which Trajan carried from Italy into Dacia. They had been constrained by superior force to retire northward to Ilak or Blak, a country beyond the Wolga in the vicinity of Baskirk. Thence they returned to share the fortune of the Patzinaces and Bulgari. That part of Dacia Trajani, of which the Vlaki obtained possession, is now divided into the provinces of Walachia and Moldavia, formerly called Istriana, from their vicinity to the Danube; Transalpina being separated by a chain of mountains from Transylvania; and Ungaro-Blakia as they lay on the borders of Hungary. By the Greeks they were called Mauro-Vlachia, and by the Turks Kara-Iflak. They had still another denomination, *viz.* Bogdania, a term derived from Bog-den, *i. e.* Deidonum.

Several different tribes inhabited Transylvania during the middle age. The Hungarians occupied the western part of that country. The Szekhel, improperly called Sicules, possessed the mountainous tract on the border of Moldavia. Whether this tribe was of Hunnish extraction or not is uncertain. A numerous colony of Saxons penetrated into Transylvania in the twelfth century, and settled between the rivers Maros and Aluta, on the frontier of Walachia. They were descended of those tribes whom Charlemagne had disseminated in different parts of Gaul and Germany. Another district, *viz.* Bistritz, at the foot of the mountains, was likewise planted by Saxons: and some vestiges of that nation have been traced in Moldavia. The Vlaki possessed the south part of Transylvania contiguous to Walachia.

## HUNGARY.

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THE kingdom of *Hungary*, including Transylvania and the territory lately acquired from Poland, is bounded on the east by Poland, Moldavia, and Walachia; on the south by the Danube and the Drave; on the west by Germany; on the north by the Vistula to Sawichost, and thence by an imaginary line eastward to Wlodziemir beyond the Bug, south-east to Woloczysra, and south to the Niester at Chotezyn: lying between  $44^{\circ} 14'$  and  $49^{\circ} 36'$  N. latitude, and between  $14^{\circ} 40'$  and  $26^{\circ} 50'$  E. longitude from Greenwich: being 400 miles from north to south, and 350–460 from west to east.

The appearance and face of this country are remarkable. On all sides it is inclosed with high hills. The Carpathian, or Crapak, mountains extend in a semicircular form from Mount Javornik south of Silesia towards the north-west. But at the mountain of Trojaska, the most northern summit, that chain bends south-east to the confines of Buckovina, where it sends forth two branches—one to the east and another to the

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the west of Transylvania, which is also divided from Walachia by a branch running south-west and north-east. The whole circuit is computed 500 miles. Those mountains are covered with forests and jungle, except towards the summits, which are a chaos of rocks and precipices, with lakes of transparent water in the intermediate vallies. The Kesmark peak, the Lomnitz peak, and the Krivan, are three of the highest, being about 8000 feet above the level of the sea: but there may be mountains still higher in the eastern part of the chain. Branches extend towards the north and south. In the former direction the most remarkable hills are on the west of Silesia, those near the salt mines of Wieliczka, a few miles south-east of Cracow, and those that extend through a part of Buckovina. Towards the south a branch reaches from the centre of the chain towards Tokay. Other branches descend in the same direction from the eastern circuit. Among the detached mountains are the following, *viz.* Fatra north-east of Cremnitz; Avas in the district of Marmaruss; and Farkas south of Nemethi. In Transylvania and Temeswar there are many ridges of considerable height besides the Carpathian chain. In the mountains are mines of gold, silver, iron, copper, lead, quicksilver, antimony, sulphur, with other metals and minerals. The gold and silver mines of Cremnitz and Schemnitz yield little revenue to the crown: those in Transylvania are more productive. The copper mines are inexhaustible, but are now greatly diminished in value, their works being destroyed. The sides of the mountains are covered with vines. The level country yields abundance of corn, pastures, excellent fruit, and all kinds of vegetables. Towards the Danube the soil is level and sandy, and the climate temperate. The extensive tract from Presburg to Belgrade is fertile, but interspersed with swamps and marshes.

*Rivers.*—The Danube originates in Swabia, runs eastward through Germany, Hungary, and Turkey, and, augmented by 120 rivers, falls into the Black sea (*vide Germania*).

The Theyss, or Teyss, flows from two sources in the Carpathian mountains, receives many small streams in its progress southward, and loses itself in the Danube a few miles above Belgrade.

The Temes issues from the Trongate mountains in Transylvania, runs south-east, and, having formed several marshes, discharges the remainder of its waters into the Danube, nearly opposite to Belgrade.

The Drave, whose source is in Stiria, separates Slavonia from Lower Hungary, and falls into the Danube below Essek.

The Raab from Stiria flows north-east to augment the Danube at the island of Schutt.

*Climate, Soil, &c.*—The climate in the southern parts of the kingdom is not salubrious, owing to its numerous marshes and stagnated waters : but in the northern districts, which are mountainous and barren, the air is pure and wholesome. There is a great diversity of soil, as well as of surface, in the country. Some tracts are sandy, or covered with heath : but others, especially the plain that extends 300 miles from Belgrade, north north-west to Presburg, are uncommonly fertile and productive in grain, delicious wine, fruits, and pastures. Although agriculture, manufactures, commerce, and rearing of cattle, as well as the cultivation of vineyards, are carried on in the most slovenly manner imaginable, yet no country is more independent on others for its subsistence, or that can export so large a proportion of its native commodities. It feeds Stiria, Austria, Carinthia, and Carniola—exports grain to Italy and the Levant, and is susceptible of great improvement.

*Population and Manners.*—The population exceeds six millions. There are 99 cities, 548 market-towns, 10,776 villages, and 1,053,353 houses. The number of families is computed to be 1,314,362, of which 1,299,141 are Christian, and 15,221 Jewish. Those inhabitants are of various and distinct nations, as Hungarians, Slavonians, Germans, and Walachians ; and besides these there are Greeks, Armenians, and Gipsies, scattered about in the kingdom.

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The dress of the gentlemen consists of long breeches, short jackets turned up with fur, and short boots with spurs. The commoners generally wear gray linen trowsers with boots, or a kind of sandals, a short shirt, and a wide coat made of sheep-skins thrown loosely over the shoulders. The dress of the women resembles that of the Germans.

The nobility are accustomed to enormous family establishments, barbarous show and magnificence, and are uniformly immersed in debt. The peasantry formerly belonged to the lords of the soil, and had no property in land or goods. Though their state is now ameliorated, and certain privileges are granted to them, yet they have no encouragement to industry, as they cultivate the ground for their masters' use, and receive from them a certain portion of the necessaries of life, and not a proportion of what they earn by their own labour. Hence it cannot be expected that they will exert themselves much in improving the soil, or in rearing any commodities, when they reap no benefit from the quantity produced. It is no wonder then if the traveller sees beautiful plains and vallies waste, cottages ruinous, cattle and sheep half starved; or if he finds no proper roads, nor bridges, nor almost any symptom of civilization.

*Commerce.*—For commercial industry there is no encouragement from the Court of Vienna, whose ruling principle is to consider Hungary as a magazine of raw materials, and as a consumer of its manufactures. The exportation of its natural products is checked by heavy imposts. Every thing is taxed; and no bounty is allowed for any produce, either of industry, utility, or novel invention. There is considerable difficulty in conveying the produce of the soil to foreign markets. The rivers run in a direction different from the course of its commerce; and land-carriage is obstructed by badness of the roads. The annual exports exceed the imports about L.500,000. The former consist chiefly of wine, cattle, hogs, corn, tobacco, metals, and salt. Several attempts have been made to  
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form commercial companies, and to establish agents in foreign countries; but these have always failed.

*Religion.*—The established religion in Hungary is the Roman-catholic; though most part of the inhabitants are protestants, or Greeks, who are admitted to the full exercise of their civil and religious liberties.

*Literature.*—Various branches of science were cultivated by the Jesuits, with some degree of success in the universities, and by the Lutherans and Calvinists in their schools and gymnasiums: notwithstanding, the Hungarians have never made a conspicuous figure in literature. There are few original works in their own language; and the moral dissertations, &c. which they have published in Latin, are not calculated to raise their fame. Of the arts and sciences their knowledge is very limited; and the greater part of the books used in colleges and other seminaries of learning, are translations from other languages, or composed in Latin by foreign authors.

*Government.*—The bold and independent spirit of the Hungarians has hitherto preserved to them some of their most valuable rights, and kept the power of the Austrian Emperor from rising into arbitrary sway. Legislation and taxation are still in their hands, and the sovereign has only a veto in the former. He decides in war and peace, appoints the great officers in church and state, creates nobility, coins money, and pardons criminals: but raising supplies for carrying on war belongs to the nation, *i. e.* to the aristocratic body of the nobility and clergy; for the citizen and peasant have few rights and no interference in public affairs, though they bear all the burdens of the state. The aristocratic body are summoned by the king to meet in a diet, or parliament, whenever the sovereign's service or the public welfare requires it. But this diet now seldom meets. There is a Hungary office at Vienna, whose principal business is to execute the king's pleasure: a stadtholder's council at Presburg, somewhat resembling the British privy-council: an exchequer,  
divided

divided into the Hungarian and mine chambers: and inferior courts which conduct matters civil and economical.

The *revenue* rarely exceeds that of Bohemia, or about L.2,000,000: but this is kept a secret from every person except the officers of state.

*Military Strength.*—The standing military force is 87,400, including infantry, militia, and light-horse known by the name of Hussars.

*History.*—Hungary, a part of Pannonia, Dacia, and the country of the Jazyges, was anciently peopled with various tribes of Scythian origin. The Romans, having expelled or reduced those barbarians, kept possession of their territories almost four centuries. At length they were constrained to resign this distant province to the Goths and other Scythian hordes. In the sixth century, the Abares, or Avari, ravaged Pannonia, and fixed their first encampment at Sirmium; but in 797 were reduced by Pepin King of Italy. This country remained under the dominion of Charlemagne and his descendants until the conclusion of the ninth century, when it was invaded by the Onigours, or Magiars, the genuine ancestors of the modern Hungarians.

*Stephen*, the son of Geisa, introduced some regular form of government into Hungary; and in 997 was invested with regal power and dignity. He established the Christian religion in his dominions, and reduced Transylvania to the form of a province. *Ladislau I.*, surnamed the Pious, extended the limits of his kingdom by the conquest of Dalmatia, Croatia, and Sclavonia. In 1222 *Andreas II.* conferred signal privileges on the nobility and clergy, and even empowered them to resist their sovereign, if he should attempt to violate the laws of his kingdom. The Tartars in 1241 invaded, ravaged, and laid waste Hungary during three years; after which *Bela IV.* invited colonies from Bohemia and Germany to repeople the country. *Lewis I.* reunited to the kingdom the province of Dalmatia; and soon after Walachia, Moldavia, Bosnia, and Bulgaria, were constrained to acknowledge their dependence. *Mat-*  
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*theu Corvin* ascended the throne in 1457; and his reign was the most splendid epoch of the history of Hungary. Under his successor *Vladislaus* of Poland, who was King of Bohemia, the country was rent with factions and ravaged by the Turks. In 1526 *Lewis II.*, with the flower of the nobility, fell in an unsuccessful battle against the Turks near Mohatz. He was the last male of the royal family of Jagellon. Ferdinand of Austria, brother to the Emperor Charles V., took possession of the throne. From that period the kingdom of Hungary has belonged to the house of Austria.

*Hungary*, properly so called, is divided into Upper and Lower; containing about 65 boroughs, 376 market-towns, 8600 villages, 50,000 gypsies, and 5,200,000 inhabitants. The common boundary, according to some geographers, is the river Danube. Others draw a meridional line, in 21° E. longitude, from the county of Zip southward to the junction of the bannat of Temeswar and the county of Sirmium, calling that part lying towards the west Lower Hungary, and that towards the east Upper Hungary. Conformably to its government, this kingdom is divided into four circles, of which two are in Lower Hungary, *viz.* one above and another below the Danube.

*Maps.*—The kingdom of Hungary was delineated by Sanson in two sheets, published by Jaillot in 1685. Coronelli's map was published by Nolin in four sheets. Hungary, by L'Isle, appeared in 1703: Hungary, Transylvania, Croatia, and Sclavonia, by the same geographer in 1717. Captain Mullin, in 1709, published a map of Hungary, which was reprinted by Homann on four large sheets. *Tabula Hungariæ, ex recentissimis pariter et antiquissimis relationibus et monumentis concinnata*, by Hasius, published by Homann's heirs in 1744, is a work of great accuracy. Homann's Danube represents not only Hungary but also includes Turkey in Greece. The environs of Belgrade were delineated by Ottens in 1717: Sclavonia and Sirmia by Homann in 1745. The former likewise

wise constructed a map of Temeswar; and the latter published Servia and Bosnia in two sheets. The northern part of the Ottoman empire, by Rezzi-Zannoni, appeared in three sheets in 1774.

LOWER HUNGARY.

I. THE circle *above*, or on the *left hand* of the Danube, extends from that river northward to the Carpathian mountains, containing 14 small counties or provinces.

1. The county of *Presburg* or Poson, divided into five districts, partly mountainous and partly fertile, is bounded by the Morau, the Waag, and the Danube; lying in  $48^{\circ} 20'$  N. latitude, and  $17^{\circ} 35'$  E. longitude; being upwards of 50 miles in length, and 40 in breadth.

*Presburg* or Poson, Istropolis, in the middle age Brecislaburgum, the capital, and an archbishop's see, is an ancient, indifferently built town, of a triangular form, about 6500 feet in circuit, with large suburbs, containing 27,000 inhabitants, pleasantly situate in a fertile territory, on the left bank of the Danube, 35 miles east of Vienna. It is environed by a double wall and ditch of no great strength, and defended by a castle with four round towers, in one of which were kept the crown and regalia of Hungary, lately removed to Vienna. Beside its frequent sieges, this town has often suffered by fire. It contains an academy of sciences, and some manufactures. It gradually rises from the river, and is sheltered by hills from the northern blasts. The Danube there is about one-third mile broad, and very deep and rapid. *Tyrnau*, Nagysombat, or Sumbathely Tirnavia, founded between 1230 and 1240, is a considerable, well built town, in an unhealthy site, containing a cathedral where the kings were crowned from the time of Ferdinand I: several churches and convents, with 7300 inhabitants, on the banks of

a river of the same name, eight leagues north north-east of Presburg. It has been long famous for its college and observatory. In that neighbourhood, Prince Rakotzi's troops were defeated. *Modra*, a town of about 350 houses, in a valley, suffered greatly by war in 1619, 1620, 1663, 1683, and 1705; and in 1729, the greatest part of it was consumed by fire. *Boszin*, a small manufacturing, trading town, stands on a rising ground, a few leagues north of the capital. *St George*, a mean royal town, with a castle in ruins on a neighbouring eminence, 13 leagues northward of Presburg, on the border of Moravia, was sacked by the Turks in 1633, and in 1728 was destroyed by fire. Its environs produce excellent wine.

The following are market-towns of little note, *viz.*—*Ratubdorf* near a mountain, a few miles from the capital; *Landsitz* on an eminence; *Grunan* noted for its good wine; *Csiffen* in a large plain; *Szuha* with a seat of the same name; *Ompital* at the foot of a mountain; *Galantha* in a delightful tract between Presburg and Nytra; *Sered* on the Waag, 10 leagues north-east of the capital; *Dewen* with a seat on a rising ground, at the conflux of the Morau and Danube; *Malatzka* north-west of Presburg, on the border of Austria, &c. The fertile island of Schutt, insula Cituorum, abounding in fruit and pasture, is formed and intersected by several branches of the Danube. Upwards of 45 miles in length, the soil is sand, clay, and black slime, with little wood, and miserably cultivated. The principal crops are rye and Indian corn. It contains *Summaria*, a trading town and seat of a provincial court; *Szerdabely*, a small and tolerably built town, with many villages and seats. The Vaik tribunal in this island, constitutes a particular republic. *Bazchfalva*, a large village, is noted for its convent resorted to by pilgrims.

2. *Nytra*, Comitatus Nitriensis, is a mountainous and well watered province, eastward of Poson, in 48° 20' N. latitude, and 18° 15' E. longitude,



longitude, about 60 miles in length, and of unequal breadth, containing some fruitful tracts, good vineyards, warm baths, and mineral springs. *Nytra*, mentioned as early as the ninth century, is a populous, meanly built market-town, and bishop's see, containing a palace, cathedral, and 5000 inhabitants, with a fortress on an eminence, bathed by a river of the same name, about 18 leagues eastward of Presburg. The town is half surrounded by the river; within the fortress stands the episcopal palace, and the rising grounds in the vicinity are planted with vines. *Newhausel*, Ujar, formerly a town with a regular fortification in the form of a star, now an open and defenceless place, on the river Nytra, eight leagues south of Nytra, and 20 eastward of Presburg. It is famous for 10 sieges; but in 1724 and 1725, the fortifications were demolished by the emperor's order. *Ghymesch*, a mean place in a tolerably fertile territory, with a castle on a rocky mountain. *Komjathy*, formerly a place of some strength, at present noted only for its two seats. *Schempte*, a little open town in a well cultivated tract, bathed by the Waag. *Urmeny*, one of the best towns in this district, in an elevated territory. *Schuran*, formerly a strong town, is now a defenceless place. *Boinitz*, *Priwigye*, *Nemet-Prona*, and *Nagy-Topolzchan*, are places of little note. *Newstædl*, famous for its red wine, was handsomely built on the Waag, but frequently destroyed by the Turks, viz. in 1550, 1559, 1620, 1624, and 1663. *Werbau*, Verbovia, a well built town, peopled with mechanics and labourers, in a fruitful valley. *Leopolstadt*, Leopodopolis, a regular fortress, now in a state of decay, situate in a marshy tract on the Waag, 10 leagues north-west of Nytra. The following towns are inconsiderable, viz.—*Freystudl*, or Galgotz, on the Waag, with a castle on an eminence; *Bresowwo*, inhabited by labourers and artists; *Holitsch* on the Morau, noted for its earthen ware; *Schassin*, or Schasch-war, on the Mijau, containing an image of the Virgin Mary, visited by pilgrims; *Radoschotz*

in a fruitful plain; *Szenitzza*, the residence of several gentry, on the river Chwoyintze; *Sz-batistye*, containing a colony of Anabaptists.

3. The county of *Trentschin*, in 48° 45' N. latitude, and 18° E. longitude, lies in the north-west corner of Hungary, on the confines of Moravia, traversed from north-east to south-west by the Waag. The northern part of this county is mountainous, but the southern is more level and fertile. *Trentschin* is a royal free town, with a castle on a steep rock, bathed by the Waag, 13 leagues northward of Nytra, and 23 north-east of Presburg. This place was formerly famous for baths, whose heat amounted to 200° of Fahrenheit's thermometer. *Betzko*, a small, populous town on the Waag, a few leagues below, or south-west of *Trentschin*. *Waag-Bezchertza*, *Bistricra*, a town on the Waag, with a castle on the opposite bank of the river. *Silein*, a little town in a fruitful tract, was formerly noted for a college of Jesuits. *Ugrotz*, *Rajetz* where are hot baths, *Letawa*, *Leduitsche*, *Puchow*, and *Kiszutzza-Ujhely*, merit no description.

4. *Hont*, Comitatus Hontensis, is a mountainous territory, consisting of two parts, watered by the Gran, Ipol, and other streams, which terminate in the Danube. It contains mines of gold, silver, lead, and iron, mineral springs, and warm baths.

*Schemnitz*, *Selmetz-Banya*, is a considerable, ill built mine town, containing about 8000 inhabitants, partly in a valley, and partly on a rising ground, 30 leagues east south-east of Presburg. The gold and silver mines here employ several thousands of workmen, and are very productive. This town has a respectable mining academy. At *Glasshutzen*, seven miles thence, are natural hot baths, but the gold mine near that place has been long lost. *Szebeklib* is a small town, founded by a colony of Saxons, where the county meetings are held. *Bath*, or *Fraumarck*, is a small market-town environed with vineyards and fertile fields. *Barsony-Pilsen* is an old mine town, and Saxon colony. *Rima-Szombath*,  
well

a well built, walled and populous town, bathed by the Rima, in a well cultivated and fruitful plain, where the county meetings are sometimes held. *Szants*, *Selters*, and *Teiszholtz*, are noted only for mineral springs.

5. The county of *Thurotz* is a level and fertile territory, in  $48^{\circ} 55'$  N. latitude, and  $18^{\circ} 40'$  E. longitude, about 25 miles in length, and 10–15 in breadth, north-east of Trentschin, bounded by high hills, and watered by the Waag, Thurotz, &c. It yields a considerable quantity of grain, and abounds in pastures, mineral springs, and hot baths.

*St Martin*, or Marton, the county town, is a considerable and populous place, on a small river, about 40 leagues north-east of Presburg. *Turan*, a market-town, is pleasantly situate in a fruitful tract among mountains, bathed by the Waag. *Szutchan*, *Netzpal*, *Bella*, *Moschotz*, and *Znio-Varalja*, are market-towns of little note.

6. *Arwa*, Arvensis Comitatus, is a small county between Silesia and the Carpathian mountains, watered by a stream of the same name, which loses itself in the Waag. *Reubin*, or Zubin, where the county meetings are held, is a small market town about eight leagues north-east of St Martin. *Weliszchna* and *Twrrossin*, are inconsiderable towns in a barren territory.

7. *Lipto* is a bleak, rocky and mountainous county, in  $49^{\circ}$  N. latitude, and  $19^{\circ} 30'$  E. longitude, about 25 miles in length, and 5–10 in breadth. Some of its lofty rocks contain vast natural caverns, with strange petrifications. *St Nicolas*, Nicopalium, is a small trading town, where the less county meetings are held. *Botza*, a mine town, lies in a deep valley. In the neighbouring mountains are mines of gold and silver, with antimony and other minerals. *Liptsch*, a small town where the principal county meetings are held, lies about 45 leagues north-east of Presburg. *Rosenberg* is a populous trading town on the Waag, a few leagues northward of Liptsch. The village of *Demienfalva*, is a village noted for its natural caverns.

8. *Sobl*, or Altsohl, is a mountainous territory yielding pasturage, and  
abounding

abounding in ores and minerals, in  $48^{\circ} 30'$  N. latitude, and  $19^{\circ}$  E. longitude, being about 50 miles in length, and 15–20 in breadth, watered by the Gran, Bistritza, and other small streams. *Neusohl*, Bistritza, Neosolium, is a royal mine town, containing 5000 inhabitants, on the Gran, among hills covered with wood. *Altsohl*, an inconsiderable mine town, where the county meetings are held, on an eminence bathed by the Gran and Szalatna, 34 leagues east north-east of Presburg. *Korpona*, or Karpfen, a little town south of Altsohl, is delightfully situate among vineyards. *Radwani* is a market-town, inhabited by artists and traders, near Neusohl, on the Gran. *Tot-Liptsche*, a mean town below a castle on a steep rock, above Neusohl, and seven leagues north-east of the capital. *Ponek*, a little mine town in a plain terminated by an amphitheatre of hills. *Herrengrund*, Vallis Dominorum, is a large scattered village among the mines; but its copper works are not now productive. *Nagy-Szalatna* on a stream of the same name, *Otschorwa* in a fertile tract, *Dobrona* near a castle of the same name, *Babasek* in a good soil, are towns of little note. *Ribar* is a considerable market-town on a hill, famous for its warm baths. In a neighbouring meadow, which forms part of a valley, is an aperture, or grotto, long noted for its lethiferous exhalations.

9. *Barsch*, a county bounded by Nytra, Trentschin, and Altsohl, lies in  $48^{\circ} 36'$  N. latitude, and  $18^{\circ} 35'$  E. longitude, being upwards of 40 miles in length, and 10–20 in breadth. Watered by the Gran, Nytra, Zitawa, &c. it is famous for its gold mines, mineral springs, and hot baths.

*Cremnitz*, or Cormotz, is the principal mine town in the county, with large suburbs, about 33 leagues north-east of Presburg. It is an inconsiderable place, containing 4000 inhabitants, including those of the suburbs, situate in a deep valley between high mountains, containing the mint to which all the other mine towns bring their gold and silver. The  
mines

mines of Cremnitz are noted for the quality, not the quantity, of ore. There was, in 1660, one horizontal passage 800 fathoms long, and at least 170 in depth, with six perpendicular shafts. *Konigsberg*, Nova Todina, *i. e.* the new mine town, is a mean place formerly noted for its gold mine, now for millstones, in a bleak situation among the mountains. *Heilig-Kreuz*, or Holy Cross, is a small town and seat, among fertile plains and meadows, on the Gran. *Zernotz*, a little town in a pleasant and fruitful tract watered by the Gran. *Skeluo*, or Glass-lutten, famous for its excellent warm baths, has been already mentioned. The warm baths of *Wibnye*, or Eisenbach, are of a surprising heat at the springs. *Leva*, or Lewens, a little town with a castle in ruins, is situate near the Gran, southward of *Konigsberg*. *Bersenberg* is an inconsiderable place, in a plain frequently inundated by the Gran. *Topoltschan*, a small town where the provincial diets are held, seven or eight leagues north of Nytra. *St Benedick*, with a fortress on the Gran; *Aranyosch-Maroth* in a fertile tract; and *Werebely* formerly fortified; are towns of little estimation. There are many considerable villages in this county.

10. *Neograd*, a county upwards of 50 miles in length, and 20–25 in breadth, is mountainous and woody in the northern parts; but towards the south, it is more level and fertile. Its principal rivers are the Ipol and Zagyva. *Loschontz*, or Lucsenetz, is a considerable town where the county meetings are held, in a plain surrounded by mountains. *Gats Halitsch*, is a small market-town, with a castle on a neighbouring eminence. *Filek*, formerly a fortified place on a rock, now a hamlet near a medicinal spring. *Kekko*, an irregularly built, populous town, below a castle of the same name. *Nagy-Oroszy*, a little town built by a Russian colony. *Neograd*, formerly a considerable town defended by a castle, at present a village. *Szetseny*, an open, mean town, formerly a place of some strength, below a castle of the same name.

There

There are many considerable villages in this county ; but the greater part of the castles has been ruined by the Turks.

11. The united counties of *Pestob*, *Pelish*, and *Scholth*, lie between the Danube and Theyss, in  $47^{\circ} 20'$  N. latitude, and  $19^{\circ} 50'$  E. longitude. This province is partly hilly, and covered with woods ; partly level, sandy, and barren ; partly cultivated and fruitful.

*Pesth*, Pestum, a royal free town, built by the imperialists in 1686, surrounded by a wall and moat, containing a large military hospital erected by Charles VI. several churches and convents, about 16,000 inhabitants, on the left bank of the Danube, opposite to Buda, about 50 leagues east south-east of Presburg. The Pesth fair, the greatest in the kingdom, lasts eight or ten days. Horses, oxen, wool, and tobacco, are staple articles at this fair. In that neighbourhood is Rakosh, a field famous for the diets held, and the kings elected there ; but no such meetings have been held since the fatal battle of Mohatsch in 1526. *Offen-Buda*, Acincum, a mean place in a plain, near New-Buda and the Danube. *Buda* was formerly a large town, and a royal residence ; but is now greatly reduced, having been often besieged and demolished. It remained in the possession of the Turks from the year 1541 to 1686, and in 1723 was almost entirely consumed by fire. Without fortifications, and even gates, it is about three miles long, but narrow, having the Danube on the one side, and the fortress on the other. It contains about 22,000 inhabitants. Pest and Buda are one town, separated by the river. The finest private buildings are in Pesth and within the fortress. The royal palace is a vast pile ; the hospital is calculated for 4000 invalids ; and the university is liberally endued. The government and public offices were transferred to Buda from Presburg in 1784. From the hills in the vicinity, looking east and south, no hill is to be seen ; the whole extent being 250 English miles long, and as broad. This immense plain

plain contains few trees, or houses, but yields fine pastures; about 60 leagues east south-east of Vienna. In its vicinity are warm baths. The river, opposite to the town and its three suburbs, is a mile in breadth. In the middle of it, about a mile and a half below Buda, is the island *Esepel*, or *Zchepel*, about seven leagues in length, containing several mean villages, and bounded on both sides by small islands, among which is Pheasant island, shaded with wood. *Wischegrad*, or Plindenburg, formerly an handsome town, now a mean place, with a castle in ruins, is pleasantly situate near the Danube, seven leagues north-west of Buda. Below *Wischegrad*, the river changes the direction of its course from east to south. *Colocsa*, or *Colozscha*, a small town and archbishop's see, was almost ruined by war in the last century, but is now partly recovered. *Ketsch-Kemet*, *Egopolis*, is a considerable market-town, in a fertile tract, near the south-east corner of the province. *Sambek*, a small town and castle, in a plain environed by hills. The island of St Andrew, formed by the Danube above Buda, is about 16 miles in length, containing an inconsiderable town. Below Eugene promontory or mount, Prince Eugene had a villa in a delightful plain opposite to *Esepel* island.

12. The county of *Bazsch*, or *Bats*, lies south of *Pestoh*, between the Danube and *Theyss*, in  $45^{\circ} 46'$  N. latitude, and  $26^{\circ}$  E. longitude, containing,—*Sombor*, a populous small town, in a fruitful tract, watered by a stream that runs southward to the Danube:—*Pandur*, a mean Rascian village, whence the troops called *Pandours* received their name:—*Bats*, or *Bazsch*, a mean place, formerly a populous town, and bishop's see, south of *Sombor*:—*Szabadka*, or *S. Maria*, a small military town and Rascian colony, pleasantly situate on the *Theyss*:—*Zuib*, a military village on the *Theyss*, about 16 leagues above the mouth of that river, and remarkable for an important victory which prince Eugene gained in its neighbourhood, in 1697.

13. *Bodrog* is a small county, in 1747 separated from Batz, on the south bounded by the Danube, and on the east by the Theyss. *Neusatz*, formerly Peter-Wardein-Schanz, is a considerable Rascian town and bishop's see, surrounded by a wall, on the Danube, opposite to Peter-Wardein in Slavonia, about 100 leagues south-east of Vienna. *Palanka*, a small borough fortified by the Turks. *Futtak*, a little town between Palanka and Peter-Wardein, on the left bank of the Danube, in a plain where the imperialists encamped in 1736. *Titel*, a mean place, formerly fortified, at the conflux of the Theyss and Danube. *Betsche* and *Martonosch* are two small military towns, inhabited by the Rascians, above Titel, on the Theyss. At Ramer-Schanz are the remains of a vast entrenchment, extending along a strip of land from the Danube to the Theyss.

14. *Little Cumania* is a small province containing, St Miklos, Ssabad-Szalasch, and Phulep-Szalasch, three little towns in a level and fruitful territory, on the right hand of the Theyss.

II.—The *Circle below*, or on the right of the Danube, is bounded on the north and east by that river, on the south by the Drave, on the west by Austria; lying between  $45^{\circ} 20'$  and  $48^{\circ}$  N. latitude, and between  $16^{\circ}$  and  $19^{\circ} 20'$  E. longitude from Greenwich; being 40-60 leagues from north to south, and 50 from west to east. A ridge of hills extends from Gran south-west to the middle of the county, and thence south-east to Mohatz on the Danube. The western frontier is likewise hilly; but many intermediate districts are level, well watered, and fertile. This circle is divided into 12 counties.

1. The fertile and populous territory of *Oedenburg* lies between Neusiedler lake and the confines of Austria, in  $47^{\circ} 45'$  N. latitude, and  $16^{\circ} 40'$  E. longitude, containing the following places, viz. *Oedenburg*, or Schoprong, Sopronium, an old, irregularly built, populous, free town, containing



containing 11,000 inhabitants, in a territory noted for the goodness of its wine, 10 leagues southward of Vienna. In 1605 it held out a siege, but in 1619 was taken by Bethlem Gabor, and in 1676 the greater part of it was destroyed by fire. This town carries on a considerable trade. About 40,000 horned cattle, 150,000 hogs, 2300 hd. weight of honey, and L.28,000 worth of wine are annually sold. Five or six miles south-west of Oedenburg, there is a coal mine among the hills. *Eisenstadt*, or Kis-Marton, is an inconsiderable free town, with a fine seat, the residence of Prince Esterhazy, the richest nobleman in Hungary, north of Oedenburg, between the Neusiedler lake and the border of Austria. *Rust*, a little free town, noted only for its strong wine, on the western border of Neusiedler lake. The following are towns of small estimation, viz.—*Nyek*, situate in a fruitful territory; *Mettersdorf*; *Keresztur*, in a pleasant plain; *St Margaret*, environed with vineyards; *Purbach*, surrounded by an old wall; *Braitenbrun*, at the source of a stream of the same name; *Nemeschker*, where the county meetings are sometimes held.—*Rabakos* is a fertile island formed by the Rabnitz and Raab; containing *Zchorna* a small market-town.

2. The county of *Wieselburg*, Mosonienis Comitatus, inhabited by Hungarians, Germans, and Croats, lies in 47° 50' N. latitude, and 17° 20' E. longitude, between Oedenburg and the Danube. *Altenburg-Owar* is a neat town, situate on a small stream, in a fruitful tract, not far from the Danube, 20 leagues south-east of Vienna. The only road through the country from the eastern part of Hungary to Germany lies close by its castle. This place in 1529 surrendered to the Turks, and in 1566 was destroyed by fire. In 1619 it was taken by Bethlem Gabor, and in 1621 by the imperialists. *Wieselburg*, or Moson, is a considerable town in a fertile territory. *Kitsee*, a town and seat in a plain. *Halb-Thurn*, a village near which was a royal seat, amidst fertile fields. *Galosch*, a small and populous place in a well cultivated territory. *Neu-*

*sicdel*, a neat town, in a good corn and wine country, on the north border of a lake of the same name. *Leben* was a celebrated Jacobine abbey.

3. *Raab* is a small county bounded on the north by *Wieselburg* and the *Danube*, in  $47^{\circ} 40'$  N. latitude, and  $17^{\circ} 45'$  E. longitude. *Raab*, a royal free town and bishop's see, with a fortress, and formerly a numerous garrison, in a plain environed by the *Rabnitz*, *Raab*, and *Danube*, five leagues south-east of *Altenburg*. The streets are broad and strait, and the houses are built of stone. It contains some monuments of antiquity. In 1529 the garrison abandoned the town, out of fear of the *Turks*, having first set fire to the castle. In 1566 the town was destroyed by fire—in 1594 it was surrendered to the *Turks*—and in 1693 was recovered by stratagem. This town, containing about 12,000 inhabitants, stands on a rock, the upper stratum of which is full of petrifications. There are some manufactures of coarse woollen cloth, and of earthen ware. Beneath the walls of its ruinous castle is a lake, whose water is occasionally let off, and the bottom sown with *Indian corn*. *Martinsberg*, the principal *Benedictine* abbey in *Hungary*, was founded by *King Stephen* on a lofty eminence in the midst of a level and wooded tract.

4. The county of *Comorra*, in  $47^{\circ} 50'$  N. latitude, and  $18^{\circ} 20'$  E. longitude, is divided by the *Danube* at the east end of the island of *Schutt*. Its town of the same name, containing 5000 inhabitants, is situate at the conflux of the *Waag* and *Danube*, 32 leagues east south-east of *Vienna*. An impregnable fortification near it, built by *Ferdinand I.* is surrounded on the west by deep moats, and on the north and south by the two rivers already mentioned. *Tatta*, a mean place, formerly more considerable, in a swampy tract, beyond the *Danube*. In 1543, *Soliman*, the *Turkish* emperor, sacked this town. Afterwards rebuilt, it was again sacked by the *Turks* in 1558—taken by the imperialists in 1566—

1566—by the Turks in 1594—by the imperialists in 1597—and by the Turks in 1598. Since that period it has undergone various changes. *Szony*, or *Sene*, a small market-town on the Danube, near the ruins of an old town supposed to be *Bregetia*. *Alwasch*, a populous town, famous for an aqueduct constructed there in 1747. At *Neszmely*, an inconsiderable place, the Emperor *Albert* died in the year 1439.

5. *Stuhl-Weissenburg*, *Albensis Comitatus*, in  $47^{\circ} 10'$  N. latitude, and  $18^{\circ} 30'$  E. longitude, is divided by a ridge of mountains that extends far into Hungary. *Stuhl-Weissenburg*, *Alba Regalis*, is a royal free town, and anciently an important fortress, with large suburbs, in a marshy territory occasioned by the river *Sarwitz*, about 14 leagues west and as far south of the Danube, and 42 south-east of Vienna. Here the kings of Hungary were formerly crowned and buried. This place was frequently taken and retaken by the imperialists and the Turks. In 1702 its fortifications were dismantled. *Zchikwar* was formerly a place of strength. *Eretsche* and *Adon* are populous villages in a fertile territory bathed by the Danube. *Schar-Kerestur* is a flourishing village on the *Sarwitz*, a few leagues south-east of the capital.

6. The county of *Wesprim*, partly mountainous, lies near the middle of this circle in  $47^{\circ} 5'$  N. latitude, and  $18^{\circ}$  E. longitude. *Wesprim*, or *Vesprin*, an open town and bishop's see, containing about 2300 inhabitants, is situate on a rising ground, north of the *Platten-see*, about nine leagues south-west of *Weissenburg*. Its fortifications were demolished in 1702. *Lake Balaton*, or *Platten-see*, is about 20 leagues from south-west to north-east, and 2-4 in breadth. *Papa* is a small and populous borough, formerly fortified, north north-west of *Wesprim*, on a rivulet which runs northward to the *Raab*. *Devetscher*, a village at the foot of *Somplis hill*, is noted only for its good wine. *Vaschion*, a populous little town, with an old castle, lies south-west of *Wesprim*, between the mountains and border of the lake. *Tihany*, a village, with a castle on a steep rock,

rock, on the north coast of Platten-see. Palota, north-east of Westprim, was formerly a place of some strength in Bakoni forest.

7. *Szala*, or Salawar, is a county near the confines of Stiria, in  $46^{\circ} 50'$  N. latitude, and  $17^{\circ} 25'$  E. longitude, bounded by the Raab, Platten-see, and the Drave. *Szala*, formerly a strong castle, is now a mean place, on a stream of the same name, containing some monuments of antiquity. *Canischa*, an inconsiderable town, was formerly a strong place in a deep morass, which covers the frontier of Stiria, about 44 leagues south of Vienna. In 1702 it was dismantled by order of the Emperor Leopold.

*Zebaka-Tornya*, a small town in a populous territory, about five leagues south-west of Canischa, between the Muer and the Drave. *Strigova* is situate in a pleasant valley bathed by the Muer, bounded by hills covered with vineyards. *Serinwar* at the conflux of the Muer and Drave, and *Palastraw*, are mean places, formerly of some note. The fort of Serinwar, built in 1661, was entirely demolished in 1664. *Kestel* is a market-town of 1500 houses, near Platten-see. *Tapoltza*, or Toplocza, a small town, formerly environed by a double wall, not far from the north border of the lake. *Egerseg*, or Szaladin, about 12 leagues north of Canischa, and 32 south of Vienna, is a mean town where the county meetings are held. *St Grot*, Fanum S. Gothardi, between Egerseg and Tapoltza, is a place of little note.

8. The county of *Simegh* lies between the Drave and Platten-see, in  $46^{\circ} 20'$  N. latitude, and  $18^{\circ}$  E. longitude. Towards the middle it is mountainous, and elsewhere it is diversified with forests, plains, and meadows. *Szigeth* was long a fortification of great strength, and properly a triple town with a double castle, situate in a morass, on the Almasch, 60 leagues south south-east of Vienna. In the year 1566 Soliman died during the siege of this place. In 1689 it was surrendered to the imperialists after a siege of two years. *Babocsa*, formerly a place  
of

of strength, frequently taken and plundered by the Turks and imperialists. *Samogy-War*, once a castle of note on a mountain not far from *Platten-see*, is now a heap of ruins. *Kaposchwar*, formerly a strong castle on the river *Kapotz*, now an inconsiderable place where the county meetings are sometimes held, about eight leagues north of *Szigeth*, from which it is separated by a ridge of hills. The fortress of *Koppán*, north of *Kaposchwar* or *Caposvar*, is now dismantled.

9. *Eisenburg*, *Castriferrei Comitatus*, extends upwards of 20 leagues along the border of *Stiria*, in  $47^{\circ} 20'$  N. latitude, and  $16^{\circ} 20'$  E. longitude. It is a hilly territory, but level and fruitful on the borders of the rivers, *Gunz* is a royal free town of 3000 inhabitants, with a castle, at the foot of a hill covered with vines, in a pleasant and fertile tract, watered by a river of the same name, 18 leagues southward of *Vienna*. In 1553 it sustained a siege against *Soliman Emperor* of the *Turks*. *Steinam-Anger*, a considerable and populous town, built on the ruins of *Sabaria*, in a delightful plain bathed by the *Gunz*. In the adjacent fields ancient coins have been found. *Eisenburg*, *Castrum Ferreum*, once a strong castle, now lies in ruins. *St Gotbard*, a small town on the frontier of *Stiria*, with an abbey founded by *Bela III.*, in the southern part of the county. In its vicinity the *Turks* were defeated by the imperialists in 1664. *Upper Lindau*, a little town on a river of the same name, is noted for its good wine. *Glissenzen* is a populous, walled town, defended by a castle on a high rock detached from the other mountains. Its environs are diversified with eminences, woods, corn fields, and vineyards. The village of *Domolk* is noted for a fine *Benedictine abbey* at the foot of *Schag hill*, famous for its delicious wine.

10. *Tolna*, *Tolnensis Comitatus*, in  $15^{\circ} 0'$  N. latitude, and  $18^{\circ} 50'$  E. longitude, lies on the right hand of the *Danube*, and is watered by the *Sarwitz* and other small streams. *Tolna*, formerly a considerable, now a mean town, on the *Danube*, 68 leagues south-east of *Vienna*, is noted  
for:

for its excellent wine. *Simons-Thurn*, *Simonis Turris*, a small town with a castle at the conflux of the Siw and Sarwitz, north north-west of Tolna, in the road to Stuhl-Weissenburg. *Paksch*, a considerable place on the Danube, in a fruitful territory, above Tolna in the road to Foldwar. *Szekzard* is a small and populous town, with a castle and abbey, on the Sarwitz, a few leagues south of Tolna.

11. The county of *Baranya* lies in the angle formed by the junction of the Drave and Danube, in  $45^{\circ} 0'$  N. latitude, and  $18^{\circ} 46'$  E. longitude. *Funfkirchen*, or five churches, is a town and bishop's see, delightfully situate in a good wine country. *Schiklisch*, or Siclos, a little town with a ruinous castle on a neighbouring eminence, which was the prison of the Emperor Sigismund. *Mohatz*, a small town near the Danube, 12 leagues south of Tolna, remarkable for the defeat of Lewis King of Hungary in 1526, and for a signal victory gained over the Turks in 1687. *Darda*, not far from the influx of the Drave into the Danube, and 11 leagues south of Mohatz, was fortified for the defence of the bridges of Essck.

12. The county of *Gran*, *Strigoniensis Comitatus*, lies on both sides of the Danube, where this river suddenly changes the direction of its course from east to south, in  $47^{\circ} 45'$  N. latitude, and  $19^{\circ} 10'$  E. longitude. *Gran* is a royal free town and archbishop's see, containing 5000 inhabitants, delightfully situate at the influx of a river of the same name into the Danube, 46 leagues east south-east of Vienna. It was tolerably fortified, and defended by a castle, now in ruins, on a steep rock. It has been often taken by the Turks, and recovered by the Austrians. Here Stephen, first King of Hungary, was born and interred. In its vicinity are natural baths of a moderate heat. The country thence to Oldenburg is at first hilly and variegated, but afterwards flat and uninteresting. To *Comorra* there is a good road along the Danube. *Parkau*, or Barakau, was a fortress on the Danube opposite to Gran. *Batorkessi* is a small  
and

and populous town, in a good corn and wine country. *Balna*, formerly a town of some note, is a mean and despicable place.

## UPPER HUNGARY.

*Upper Hungary*, bounded on the west by Lower Hungary, on the north by the Carpathian mountains by which it is separated from Poland, on the east by Transylvania, on the south by the Danube, consists of two circles.

I. *The Circle on this side the Theyss*, *Circulus cis Tibiscanus*, comprehends 11 counties.

1. The county of *Zips*, an extensive and mountainous territory, lies in the north-west corner of the circle, in  $49^{\circ}$  N. latitude, and  $20^{\circ} 20'$  E. longitude from Greenwich. The Carpathian mountains are here at their greatest elevation, and from them many streams descend to augment the Theyss in Hungary, and the Vistula in Poland. The lower tracts are interspersed with forests, fruitful fields, and meadows. This county is divided into four districts.

1. There are 30 towns under Polish jurisdiction, the principal of which are as follows, *viz.*—*Lublyo*, formerly Lubowna and Lublau, a little town with a fort on an eminence bathed by the Popper, in 1553 destroyed by fire and several times besieged. *Pudlein*, or Podolin, a small, trading town, with a castle, in a barren tract, on the Popper: without the town on an eminence is a chapel noted for pilgrimages, and a medicinal spring near it. *Bela*, a little town in a pleasant plain, at some distance from the Popper. *Laibitz*, or Lebitz, formerly a considerable, now a mean town, on a river of the same name. *Georgenburg*, on the Popper, is a small and well built town. *Deutschendorf*, a town in a delightful situation, bounded on one side by a stream of the same name, and on the

other by a spacious plain. This and the two foregoing towns frequently suffered by fire. *Neudorf*, a tolerably built, populous town, on the river Hernath. *Kirchdorf*, a neat town, noted for a considerable fair on Ascension-day. *Wallendorf*, a town on the Hernath, in a pleasant and fruitful territory.

2. *Towns belonging to the great jurisdiction.*—*Keschmark*, an ancient, trading, and manufacturing town, containing 3500 inhabitants, fortified by a wall and towers, frequently taken during the civil wars in the seventeenth century. In 1702 its castle was demolished, and in 1721 the town was destroyed by fire. The Polish and Hungarian nobility had a meeting here in 1436. *Leutschau*, or *Lotze*, is a decayed town situate on an eminence, environed by a thick wall with 12 towers, 65 leagues east north-east of Vienna. It was founded in 1245, destroyed by the Tartars in 1285, soon rebuilt, frequently damaged by fire, and in 1600 almost desolated by pestilence. Here one of the first printing-presses brought into Hungary was erected; and in 1494 a treaty was concluded between the Kings of Hungary and Poland. *Zipser-haus* is an old castle on a high rock, below which stands the little town of *Vasalja*, and at no great distance is a petrifying spring. In a neighbouring mountain there is a cavern, in which the water is fluid during winter, and congealed in summer. *Dunarwitz* is an old castle on a steep rock bathed by a stream of the same name, about 72 leagues north-east of Vienna, on the frontier of Poland, near which is *Aldorf*, a little trading town. *Batisch-falva*, a market town and seat, in a fruitful plain, at the foot of the Carpathian mountains. *Wagendrussel*, *Schwedler*, *Schmolnitz*, and *Krompach*, are mine towns, in a territory abounding in iron, copper, and sulphur. At the village of *Woi kotz* there is a good mineral spring.

3. *A jurisdiction comprehending 13 towns and 12 villages, viz.*—*Milenbach*, a town situate in a pleasant and fruitful territory; *Donnersmark*, *Oppidum S. Ladislai*, a small town with a convent; *Baldotz*, a town noted for a warm bath and a mineral spring, &c.



4. The *upper jurisdiction*, or residence of the 10 spearmen, containing 14 inconsiderable towns and villages. *Abrahamsdorf* is situate in a fertile tract. At *Komarotz*, *Horka*, and *Kisszotsch*, are mineral and petrifying springs.

2. The county of *Sarosch* lies in 48° 50' N. latitude, and 19° E. longitude.—*Eperies* is a royal free-town of about 5000 inhabitants, and the court-town of the circle, environed by a moat and wall fortified with towers, on the *Tartsa*, 36 leagues north-east of *Gran*, and 70 east north-east of *Vienna*. It contains a collegium illustre of Lutherans inaugurated in 1667. About two English miles thence is a famous salt mine, the veins of which are so large that pieces have been found 10,000 pounds weight. *Bartfeld*, a small town north-east of *Eperies*, at the foot of the *Carpathian mountains*, carries on a considerable wine trade with *Poland*. In its neighbourhood there is a mineral spring. *Sarosch*, a populous place of some strength northward of *Eperies*; and near it are two lethiferous springs. *Zborow*, or *Sborotz*, a town of some note at the foot of the *Carpathian mountains*. *Ziebenlinden*, *Septemtiliæ*, is a little town north north-west of *Eperies*, on the border of the *Scepus*. *Schowar*, or *Saltzburg*, is so called from its salt springs, not far from *Eperies*.

3. The county of *Zemplin* contains a town of the same name on the river *Bodrog*, 35 leagues east north-east of *Gran*. *Patak*, a well built town, with a castle in ruins, on the *Bodrog*, below, *i. e.* south-west of *Zemplin*. *Tokay*, a paltry town of 1500 inhabitants, pleasantly situate in a rich soil, near the conflux of the *Bodrog* and *Theyss*, 72 leagues due east of *Vienna*. It had formerly a strong castle, and is celebrated for its excellent wine, which is made in small quantities from vineyards in a narrow district extending 20 or 30 miles northward. In 1527 and 1534 the imperialists took the town. In 1598 it was destroyed by fire, and afterwards underwent various revolutions. The country thence to

Maad is pleasant. On one hand are hills covered with vines, and on the other a plain variegated with woods and the river Bodrog. *Maad*, and the next stage *Tolchwa*, are mean, ill built towns. The latter contains about 3000 inhabitants, of whom 640 are Jews. *Talya*, *Mada*, *Tarszal*, *Nagy-Mihaly*, *Keresztur*, and *Schator-Ujbeily*, are little towns noted for good wine. *Lelesz*, a town and convent where the public records are kept, south-east of Zemplin. *Kraina-Wassysz*, Upper Ukrain, is a hilly tract adjoining to the Carpathian mountains, and inhabited by Russian colonies.

4. *Ungh*, Comitatus Unghensis, lies in  $48^{\circ} 40'$  N. latitude, and  $22^{\circ}$  E. longitude. *Kraina-Nyssi*, or Lower Ukrain, is a hilly tract occupied by a colony of Russians, at the foot of the Carpathian mountains. *Ungh-var*, whence it is pretended the Hungarians took their name, is a small town, of 2500 inhabitants, with a fort on a river of the same name, 50 leagues north-east of Gran. *Oroszweg*, a large borough and bishop's see, on the Labortza. *Szobranz*, *Szeregina*, *Palotz*, &c. are places of little note.

5. *Abaujwar*, a county so called from a citadel now in ruins, lies in  $48^{\circ} 35'$  N. latitude, and  $26^{\circ} 26'$  E. longitude. *Caschau*, a royal free town and fortress on the river Hernath, containing the royal chamber of Zip, a seminary, arsenal, &c. surrounded with a triple wall, moat, and bulwark, 12 leagues north north-west of Tokay, and 30 north north-east of Gran. The principal street is broad and tolerably regular, and there are some good houses of the nobility. It contains about 5000 inhabitants, many of whom are protestants. The air, wine, and beer of this place are bad. In the seventeenth century it frequently changed its masters. *Jaszo*, a tolerably built town and fort, where the public records are kept, in a bottom environed by mountains. *Metzenzofi*, or *Menzenseif*, upper and lower, two small towns inhabited by a Saxony colony. *Goncz*, a well built town, containing the ruins of a fine castle, and about 2000 inhabitants.

inhabitants. *Szikszó*, a town noted for its annual fair. Here the Turks were twice defeated.

6. *Torna* is a small and hilly county, at the foot of a branch of the Carpathian mountains, in  $48^{\circ} 30'$  N. latitude, and  $20^{\circ} 10'$  E. longitude. This county is remarkable for natural curiosities. *Torna*, once a fortified, now an open little town, westward; and *Caschau*, and 25 leagues north-east of *Gran*. *Szelitze*, an inconsiderable town, near which is a remarkable cavern in a mountain, fronting the south, and of vast extent. The greater the heat is without, the more intense is the cold within; and in the dog days all parts of it are covered with ice, whereas, in winter, no ice is to be seen. The aperture is 15 fathoms high and eight broad.

7. The county of *Gomer*, west and north of *Torna*, consists chiefly of vallies, in  $48^{\circ} 30'$  N latitude, and  $20^{\circ}$  E. longitude. *Gomer*, once a place of strength, is now a mean open town, on the river *Sajo*, about 22 leagues north-east of *Gran*. *Murany*, a little town, formerly defended by a fort, north of *Torna*, among the mountains. Near *Zebetnek*, a small town and seat, are mines of iron. *Dobschau*, a mine town, is noted for its copper, iron, asbestos, and cinnabar. *Rosenau*, a populous mine town, in a plain among the mountains, bathed by the *Sajo*, above *Gomer*. In its neighbourhood are mines of copper, quicksilver, &c. A hilly country extends thence to the irregularly built mine town of *Schmolnitz*. At *Pelchotz*, a little town on the *Sajo*, the county meetings are held. *Gombaszey*, a town of some note, in a fertile territory.

8. The county of *Borschod*, lies in  $48^{\circ} 15'$  N. latitude, and  $20^{\circ} 10'$  E. longitude. *Borschod* formerly a fortified, now an open mean town, about 18 leagues north-east of *Gran*. *Miskoltz*, a considerable and populous town, southward of *Borschod*, near the river *Sajo*, in a good corn and wine county. *Szendro*, formerly a considerable town with a castle, now a mean place, north of *Borschod*. *Diosch-Gyor*, a town below a castle which was pleasantly situate on the side of a hill, but is now a heap of ruins.

ruins. *Onod*, a town and castle noted in history, on the Sajó below, or south-east of Miskoltz.

9. *Hevesch*, Hevessiensis Comitatus, lies south-west of Zemplin, in 48° N. latitude, and 20° E. longitude. *Erlau*, Eger or Agria, is a small, ill built town, and bishop's see, surrounded with an old wall, 15 leagues north-east of Gran. Founded by Stephen the Pious, it made a gallant defence against the Turks in 1552; but in 1596 it surrendered to them by capitulation. In 1606, it was surprised by the imperialists. Its castle, seated on an eminence, was formerly a place of strength. The university was established on a liberal plan; but is now little else than a college for the clergy. In the neighbourhood there is a warm bath; and the adjacent territory is noted for good wine. The hills, covered with vineyards, contain marble of various colours, and slate, and exhibit volcanic appearances. *Hevesch* and *Szolnok*, two small boroughs on the Theyss, whose castles are demolished. The latter is about 24 leagues south south-east of Erlau. *Gyongyos*, a populous town in a plain, at the foot of the hills of Matra, and noted for its annual fair. The adjacent hills are planted with vineyards, and rich in vegetable products and insects. A part of the county between Gyongyos and Erlau is well cultivated, the rest is corn land and woods. *Hatvan*, between Gyongyos and Buda, was formerly a considerable, and now is a paltry town. *Arack-Szalas*, a small, tolerably built town, in a fruitful plain, between Erlau and Hevesch. *Tass-Berény*, a considerable and well built town, in a fertile soil, about eight leagues northward of Szolnok, in the road to Erlau. *N. B.* Several of those towns lie in the territory of the Jazyges, which is united to Hevesch.

10. *Great Cumania*, likewise annexed to the county of Hevesch, contains—*Madarasz*, a populous town amidst meadows and fruitful fields; *Kolbasz-Szek*, a small town in a fertile tract; *Kartzag-Ujzalas*, a small and populous town, in a level territory, about five leagues eastward of Szolnok

Szolnok and the Theyss. *Kunbelyscheg*, *Cunorum Sedes*, a town whose inhabitants subsist by tillage and grazing.

11. The county of *Beregh*, in the north-east corner of Hungary, lies in  $48^{\circ} 35'$  N. latitude, and  $22^{\circ} 20'$  E. longitude. *Beregh-Szasz*, so called from a Saxon colony established there, was formerly a military fortification, and now a small town, 46 leagues east north-east of Gran, and 10 south of Ungh-var. *Mungatz*, or *Munkats*, a small town at the foot of a rock, environed by a deep moat, in a morass between *Beregh-Szasz* and *Ungh-var*, about 86 leagues eastward of Vienna. On the summit of that insulated rock, is an almost impregnable citadel, which in 1688 surrendered to the imperialists after a three years blockade. *Wary* is a considerable town; but *Helmetz* between two hills, and *Musai* near the Theyss, are places of little note.

II. *Circle beyond the Theyss*, *Circulus Trans Tibiscanus*, comprchends 13 counties.

1. *Maramarosch*, a county in the north-east corner of Hungary, near the sources of the Theyss, lies in  $48^{\circ} 10'$  N. latitude, and  $23^{\circ} 10'$  E. longitude. Its principal product is salt. *Hoszu-Mezo*, *Campus Longus*, is a small town on the Theyss, liable to frequent inundations. *Ur-Mezo*, *Campus Dominorum*, is an extensive plain in that neighbourhood. *Rbona-Szek*, an inconsiderable place, between two salt mountains. *Szigeth*, an indifferently built town, where the provincial meetings and assizes are held, about 70 leagues east north-east of Gran on the Theyss. *Hust*, a little town on the Theyss, with a castle on a high rock.

2. *Ugotz*, to the westward of *Maramarosch*, contains—*Kiralyhaza*, a large village on the Theyss, near the ruins of the castle of *Nyalab*. *Nagy-Szolosch*, a little town pleasantly situate on the Theyss. *Ugotz*, the ruins of an old fort, which gave name to the county.

3. *Szathmar* lies in  $47^{\circ} 50'$  N. latitude, and  $22^{\circ} 10'$  E. longitude, watered by the Samos and other streams, which run north-west to the Theyss. *Hungarisch-Altstadt* is a little town situate between hills abounding in mines. *Hungarisch-Neustadt*, a royal free town, in the vicinity of several mines. *Nagy-Banya*, a royal free town, was noted for its gold and silver mines, on the right hand of the Samos, to the eastward of Szathmar. *Araniosch-Medgyesch*, a small town formerly defended by a castle, above Szathmar, on the Szamos. *Nagy-Caroli*, a considerable town with a large castle, westward of Szathmar, on a small stream that runs north, and falls into the Samos, a few leagues above its influx into the Theyss. *Szathmar-Nemethi*, properly two towns, *viz.* *Szathmar* in an island formed by the Samos, and *Nemethi*, opposite to it on an arm of that river, about 95 leagues east south-east of Vienna. Szathmar was twice pillaged and laid in ashes by the troops of Ferdinand I. Afterwards it underwent several revolutions; and the reformed held a national synod here in 1646. Both towns were united in 1715.

4. The county of *Bihar* lies east of Great Cumania, in  $47^{\circ} 20'$  N. latitude, and  $21^{\circ} 50'$  E. longitude. *Debretzin* is a considerable, indifferently built, open, populous royal free town, containing 28,000 inhabitants, 27 leagues east of Buda, and 16 south south-west of Szathmar, in a country destitute of springs, rivers, building materials, fuel and vineyards. The houses are chiefly low and thatched, with the gable end turned toward the streets, which are not paved. There is a meanly built college for 400 students, and near 1000 younger scholars. There is good pasturage in the adjacent territory, beyond which is one continued heath for many miles, and not a wood nor mountain is to be seen. *Great-Waradin*, or *Nagy-Waradin*, a small well built, metropolitan city, with three suburbs, on the river Koros, that runs westward to the Theyss, 15 leagues south south-east of Debretzin, 13 from the confines of Transylvania, 28 north of Temeswar, and 36 south-east of Buda. The adjoining fortress, a regular

regular, well fortified pentagon, held out a siege against the Turks in 1598, was taken by capitulation in 1660, and was recovered by the imperialists in 1692. About five miles from the town, are hot baths. *St Job*, famous only for its abbey resembling a castle, environed by a rampart and pallisades.

5. The district of *Kovar* lies on the frontier of Transylvania. *Berkesz*, or *Verkesz*, is a small populous town, near the ruinous fort of *Kovar*. *Kapnik*, a little town, noted for its gold and silver mines. *Thurn* and *Betsche* are inconsiderable places in this district, which is sometimes called the county of *Thurn*.

6. *Kraszna*, a county inhabited by Hungarians and Walachians, contains—*Kraszna*, formerly a fortress, now an open place, five or six leagues south south-west of *Szathmar*, on a river of the same name, that runs northward by *Caroli* to the *Samos*. *Sto Margaretha*, a small, populous borough. *Schomlyo*, a little town on the *Kraszna*, and the birth-place of one of the Kings of Poland, about 10 leagues south south-east of *Kraszna*, near the border of Transylvania.

7. *Szabolcz* is a marshy territory bounded on the north by the *Theyss*, in  $48^{\circ} 10'$  N. latitude, and  $21^{\circ} 20'$  E. longitude. *Kisch-Warda*, or *Little Waradin*, is a small town with a ruinous fortress, in a morass near the *Theyss*, four leagues east of *Tokay*. *Etsed*, formerly an impregnable fortress, situate among bogs and marshes; but demolished in the year 1801, about nine leagues south-east of *Kisch-Warda*, in the road to *Szatmar*. The fort of *Kallo* now lies in ruins. *Nanasck*, *Dorog*, *Hathaz*, *Wamosch-Pertz*, *Bosormeny*, *Szoboszlo*, and *Polgor*, are seven mean boroughs of independent *Heyducks*. *Szabolcz*, formerly a place of note, now a hamlet.

8. The county of middle *Szolnok*, peopled by Hungarians, and in the vallies by Walachians, contains—*Hadad*, *Szolgyzcbek*, *Taschnad*, *Szalai*, &c. places of little note.

9. *Zchongrad* is a county on the left hand of the Theyss, between the rivers Maros and Koros, in  $46^{\circ} 20'$  N. latitude, and  $20^{\circ} 30'$  E. longitude. *Szegedin*, is a walled royal borough, with two suburbs, containing about 12,000 inhabitants, in a fruitful tract at the conflux of the Maros and Theyse, about 35 leagues south south-east of Buda. *Zchongrad*, a town with a ruinous fort, at the junction of the Koros and Theyss, 10 leagues north of Szegedin, and 82 south-east of Vienna. *Wascharhely*, a populous place, in the marsh of Hod, at some distance from the Theyss.

10. *Bekesch*, a heathy and thinly inhabited territory, watered by the Koros, in  $46^{\circ} 30'$  N. latitude, contains—*Bekesch*, a small town on the Koros; *Gjula*, Julia, a town in an island formed by the Koros, 15 leagues eastward of Zchongrad; *Zchaba* and *Szarwasch*, two little towns built in the present century by a colony of Bohemian Slavonians.

11. *Zarand* is a county inhabited by Hungarians and Walachians, bounded on the south and west by Arad and Bekesch, and on the east by Transylvania. *Zarand* is an inconsiderable borough with a fort in ruins; *Halmagy*, a little town on the Koros; *Borosch-Jeno*, an open place, noted for its good wine.

12. *Arad*, a county in the south-east corner of Hungary, bounded on the south by the Maros, in  $46^{\circ} 15'$  N. latitude, and  $21^{\circ} 50'$  E. longitude. *Uj-Arad*, or New Arad, is a small town and a Greek bishop's residence, with a fortress on the Maros, 12 leagues east of Zchanad, and nine north of Temeswar. *Radna*, *Varadja*, and *O-Arad*, are places of little note.

13. The county of *Zchanad* lies between Arad and the Theyss, in  $46^{\circ} 22'$  N. latitude, and  $20^{\circ} 50'$  E. longitude, separated by the Maros from the bannat of Temeswar. *Zchanad* is a small town, formerly fortified, on the river Maros, seven leagues east of Szegedin; *Mako*, a borough on the Maros, between Szegedin and Zchanad.

The province or bannat of *Temeswar* is bounded on the north by the Maros, on the east by a chain of rocks which separates it from Transylvania



vania and Walachia, on the south by the Danube along which is a ridge of hills, on the west by the Theyss; lying between  $44^{\circ} 42'$  and  $46^{\circ} 10'$  N. latitude, and between  $20^{\circ} 20'$  and  $22^{\circ} 50'$  E. longitude from Greenwich; being 28–34 leagues from north to south, and 34–40 from west to east; containing 700,000 inhabitants. It is watered by the Temes, which runs through the middle of it from north-east to south-west, and falls into the Danube at Belgrad; by the Begha whose course is nearly parallel to that of the Temes, and whose termination is in the Theyss not far from its influx into the Danube; and by other smaller streams. The eastern part of the county is mountainous and thinly inhabited: the western part consists of swamps and uncultivated plains. It is divided into 11 districts or bailiwicks, every one of which is subdivided into jurisdictions called processes.

*Temeswar*, Temesia, the capital and the residence of a governor and Greek bishop, is a regularly built and fortified town, containing 7000 inhabitants, in a morass formed by the river near which it is situate, 25 leagues north north-east of Belgrad. In 1551 the Turks besieged it in vain, but took it in the year following. In 1596 and 1597 it held out two sieges against the Transylvanians. In 1716 it was taken by the imperialists under Prince Eugene. A plain almost uninterrupted extends thence westward to Orawitza in Slavonia. *Lippa*, a decayed fort on the Maros, about 12 leagues north-east of Temeswar. *Lugos*, a small town among forests, eastward of the capital. *Caranshebesch*, formerly a flourishing town being the magazine for all Turkish goods carried hence by land to Transylvania, now a decayed place among the mountains in the eastern corner of the county, about 18 leagues south-east of Temeswar. *Uj-Palanka* and *Orsowa*, two forts on the Danube; the former 15, and the latter 30 leagues, east of Belgrad. *Werschetz*, a little town noted for its good wine, 12 leagues south of Temeswar, in the road to Uj-Palanka. *Pantzowa*, a place of some strength, not far from the influx of the Temes into the Danube.

*Polish Territories annexed to the Kingdom of Hungary by the Treaty of Petersburg.*

These territories are bounded on the south by the Carpathian mountains; on the north by the Vistula to Sawichost; thence by an imaginary line eastward to Wlodziem beyond the Bug, south-east to Woloczysra, and thence south to the Niester at Chotzyn; lying between  $48^{\circ} 10'$  and  $50^{\circ} 45'$  N. latitude; being 40–60 leagues from north to south, and 120 from west to east: comprehending those districts of Cracovia and Sandomir which lie south of the Vistula, the palatinates of Little Russia and Belz, together with a small portion of Chelm and Podolia.

1. The south part of the palatinate of Cracow contains the following places of some note:—*Wielitschka*, a small town eastward of Cracow, and famous for its salt mines, which have been wrought since the year 1291, and are inhabited by about 700 persons of both sexes, being upwards of 200 toises in length, 50 in breadth, and 60 in depth. There are ten quarries, one below another, and each of these is divided into many apartments and galleries. The walls and pillars are covered with chrySTALLIZATIONS. The veins are bounded towards the south and north, but their extent towards the east and west, as well as their depth, is unknown. About 600,000 quintals of salt are annually prepared. *Bochnia*, an ancient mine-town in a valley near the Raab, which runs northward to the Vistula. A mine in its neighbourhood is upwards of 600 toises long, three broad, and of great depth. *Timetz*, a little town famous for its Benedictine abbey founded by Casimir in 1046, to the southward of Cracow. *Ssondetsch*, or Sandecz, an inconsiderable town on the Donajetz, which originates in the Carpathian mountains runs northward, and falls into the Vistula below Opatow. *Bietsch*, or Biecz,

a little town, east of Sandecz, on the border of Sendomir, bathed by the Wiseloka. In its vicinity are mines of vitriol. *Landscrona*, a strong place on a high rock, south south-west of Cracow, near the Carpathian mountains. *Nowotarg*, a little town in a valley among the mountains, near the source of the Donajetz.

2. The south part of the palatinate of Sendomir contains—*Pilsna*, a small town and the capital of a district, on the Wiseloka below Biecz; *Leszaisko*, famous for an image of the Virgin Mary; *Sarwichost*, a little town with a convent, on the Vistula below Sendomir; *Sziesiszow*, an inconsiderable place, containing a Benedictine abbey.

3. The palatinate of *Little or Red Russia* is bounded on the west and north by Little Poland, Chelm, and Wolhynia; on the east by Podolia; and on the south by the Carpathian mountains. *Lemberg*, Leopolis, the capital, is a considerable trading town, environed by hills, and fortified, on the rivulet Peltew, or Woldawa, which runs eastward to the Bug, near the centre of the province, containing a college, an academy, a cathedral, a castle, &c. *Jarworow*, noted only for its hot baths, on the left hand of the Dniester, near a long ridge of hills. *Przemislia*, a town defended by a castle on a rock bathed by the San, in a fertile plain, 25 leagues westward of Lemberg. *Jaroslaw*, a little, trading town on the San, below, *i. e.* north of Przemislia. *Rzeschowo*, a small, manufacturing town, near the border of Sendomir, on the Viarus which falls into the San below Jaroslaw. *Szambors* and *Kolomci*, small towns near the Carpathian mountains, noted for their salt mines. *Halitsch*, or Halicz, formerly a considerable town, and the capital of a small kingdom, now a mean place, on the border of the Dniester, about 20 leagues south south-east of Lemberg. *Smatyn*, once the capital of Pokucia, now an inconsiderable trading town, bathed by the Pruth, on the confines of Moldavia. *Jaczimow*, formerly a town of some note, now in ruins, in the south-east corner of the palatinate, among the mountains, near the source of the Pruth.

Pruth. There are many other small towns in this province. Most of the streams by which it is watered descend from the Carpathian mountains to augment the San and Dniester.

4. The small palatinate of *Belz* lies north-east of Little Russia. *Belz* is a large but thinly inhabited town with little trade, about 65 leagues east of Cracow, in the middle of a plain on the left hand of the Bug. *Horodla*, a small town on the Bug, where the Poles and Lithuanians concluded a treaty of union in 1413. *Zamosc*, a little town, fortress, and university, founded by John Zamoitzki chancellor of Poland, now greatly decayed, in the north-west corner of the palatinate, on a small stream that falls into the Wiepriz, about 15 leagues north-west of Belz. *Rawa*, a mean place, south-west of Belz, where Augustus II. entertained Peter the Great three days in 1698. *Brody*, a small town in the eastern part of the country, on the border of a lake which is the source of the Ster. *Wlodziwierz*, a town on the rivulet Lug, a few miles eastward of Horodla, belonging to Poland, but possessed by the house of Austria.

5. In the western part of Podolia are *Tremblowa*, *Tarnapol*, *Janow*, *Jaslowiecz*, *Potok*, &c. little towns which merit no description.

#### TRANSYLVANIA.

*Transylvania*, a part of ancient Dacia, by the Hungarians called Erdely, *i. e.* the mountainous and woody country, by the Germans Siebenburgen, from seven celebrated forts or castles in it, and Transylvania from its lying beyond the forests of the Carpathian mountains, is bounded on the west and north by Hungary, on the east and south by Moldavia and Walachia; between  $45^{\circ} 25'$  and  $48^{\circ}$  N. latitude, and between  $23^{\circ}$  and  $27^{\circ}$  E. longitude from Greenwich; being 40–50 leagues from north to south, and 60–70 from west to east; containing 1,250,000 inhabitants.

The

The climate is temperate, the soil fertile, and the water indifferent, being in many places tinged with minerals. Environed and intersected by chains and branches of mountains, which abound in metals, minerals, and springs—it contains many pleasant vallies and fruitful plains, watered by innumerable streams which run southward to the Maros and the Danube. The products of the soil are fine wheat, rich pastures, and good wine. Seven narrow passes lead into this country, formed by so many rivers, and defended by forts.

This country, successively under the dominion of the Dacians, Romans, Goths, Avars, and Hungarians, was, by the Empress of Hungary, in 1765, erected into an independent principality, hereditary in the house of Austria, comprehending seven Hungarian provinces, the tribunals, the Sedes or territory of the Scythuli (improperly called Siculi), and the royal country of the Saxons.

The Hungarian provinces are as follows:—1. *Solnok*, or Szolnok, in 47° 10' N. latitude, and 25° 55' E. longitude, watered by the Samos. *Kosarvar*, *Kaplan*, and *St Benedeck*, are three castles near that river. *Deez*, a town noted only for its salt works, at the conflux of the Great and Little Samos.

2. *Doboka*, a county south of the preceding. *Dobotza*, or Doboka, a small town bathed by the Little Samos, a few leagues northward of Clausenburg. *Apafifalva*, a market-town of little note.

3. The county of *Kolos*, or Clausenburg, in 46° 50' N. latitude, and 23° 45' E. longitude, contains—*Clausenburg*, *Koloschwar*, or *Klus*, a considerable, walled, populous, trading town, in a plain watered by the Little Samos, near the foot of a mountain, in the western part of Transylvania. On the gate *Portiua* is an inscription in honour of the Emperor Trajan. *Buza*, a castle between Doboka and Clausenburg. *Kolos*, a small place, in a plain, noted for its salt mines. *Gialu*, a metal town with a castle.

4. *Torda* is a county south-east of Kolos, containing—*Vees*, or *Wetz*, a neat town with a seat; *Regen*, a tolerably built town in a delightful meadow; *Torda*, or *Torenburg*, a small well built, open town, pleasantly situate in a valley watered by the Koros, and noted for its salt works, about 10 leagues south south-east of Clausenburg—the Hungarian language is spoken here in great purity; *Kerestesch*, an extensive plain, also called *Pratum Trajani*, where the Emperor Trajan gained a signal victory over the Dacians.

5. *Kukollo*, a small province watered by a stream of the same name and the Maros, near the centre of the principality; *Kukollo*, a strong citadel on a rivulet of the same name; *St Miklos*, *Fanum S. Nicolai*, a tolerably built town with two forts, on the *Kukollo*.

6. *Weissenburg*, *Alba Juliensis Comitatus*, is a county in  $46^{\circ} 30'$  N. latitude, and  $23^{\circ} 45'$  E. longitude, containing—*Iorotzko*, a metal town, famous for its iron and silver mines; *Nagy-Enyed*, or *Enyeten*, a small town with a castle, above *Weissenburg*, on the *Maros*—in its environs many Roman coins have been found; *Zlatna*, *Auraria Parva*, an ancient metal town, formerly noted for its gold and silver mines; *Weissenburg*, *Alba Julia*, now *Carlsburg*, formerly the residence of the princes of *Transylvania*, a strong well built town, pleasantly situate on the *Maros*, in a plain diversified with gentle eminences, about 17 leagues west north-west of *Hermanstadt*; *Borbereck*, a small place near the *Maros*, with a castle on a rock; *Homorod*, remarkable for its salt works; *Korosch-Banya*, *Chrysii Auraria*, a metal town, below the source of the *Koros*, south-west of *Weissenburg*.

7. *Hunyad*, a county in the south-west corner of the principality, in  $45^{\circ} 50'$  N. latitude, and  $23^{\circ} 25'$  E. longitude. *Derwa*, a small, walled town, defended by a castle on a rock, north-west of *Hunyad*, and bathed by the *Maros*; *Hunyad*, a mine town, above which is a ruined fortress of the same name, 27 leagues east of *Temeswar*, and 23 westward of *Hermanstadt*;

Hermanstadt; *Hatzeg*, a little town, south of Hunyad, in a valley of the same name extending to the river Syl, the mountains, and open pass of Volkany; *Warhely*, *i. e.* the place of a town or castle, being the name given to Sarmizegethusa anciently the capital of Dacia, where Trajan planted a Roman colony called Ulpia Trajana, near the south-west extremity of Transylvania; *Posteni*, a citadel defending the narrow pass of the Iron-gate, Porta Ferrea, by the Hungarians called Vas-Kapu, by the Greeks Acontisma, and by others Orla pass.

The district of *Fugarasch*, lying in the Saxon territory, belongs to this division, and contains a small town of the same name with a castle, on the river Alut, about 11 leagues eastward of Hermanstadt. It was formerly a place of some strength. There are several Walachian villages in this district.

The territory of the *Siculi*, or Scythuli, lies in the north-east part of the principality, containing seven tribunals.

1. The tribunal of *Zschik*, in 47° N. latitude, and 25° E. longitude. *Schomlyo*, a market-town with a gymnasium; *St Miklos*, S. Nicolai, a considerable and populous town, near the source of the Maros; *Kaszony*, a small town; and *Zschik-Sereda*, a place of some trade. There are many villages in this tribunal.

2. The tribunal of *Scheps* lies south of the preceding, on the confines of Moldavia. *S. Gyorgy*, a little town on the Alut; *Koroschpatak*, a town and seat; *Bikfalwa*, a town noted for a narrow pass on the frontier of Moldavia; *Miklosch-war*, a town and seat.

3. The tribunals of *Kezdy* and *Orbay*, west of Scheps, contain—*Kezdy St Lelek*, a fortress on a rock; *Zabola*, a town and seat, near mountains producing rock-salt; *Kowassna*, a place noted for its medicinal baths; *Papolz*, Papulum, one of the principal places in this district; *Sagon*, an inconsiderable town.

4. *Udvarhely*, or *Uwarhely*, north of *Kezdy*, in  $46^{\circ} 30'$  N. latitude. *Homorod-Almasch*, a canton having several subterranean caverns with water in them of a petrifying quality; *Kereztur*, a town environed with mountains; *Bardutz*, or *Pardutz*, a populous town, noted for its salt mines.

5. *Marosch* contains--*St Paul* and *St Demeter*, two castles; *Marosch-Vasarhely*, *Agropolis*, a well built, populous town, partly on a rising ground, and partly in a valley.

6. The tribunal of *Aranyasch* lies between those of *Torda* and *Kukollo*, on the river *Aranyas*. *Bagyon*, a considerable town near the *Maros*; *Keresztesch*, a field noted for a defeat of the Turks (see *Torda*); *Felwintzi* and *Warfalwa*, places of little estimation.

In the foregoing tribunals are computed about 400 villages.

*The royal country of the Saxons* comprehends almost one-half of *Transylvania*, and is divided into nine tribunals and two districts, containing the following places of note, viz.--

*Bistritz*, or *Nosenstadt*, founded in 1006, a walled town in a plain, on the bank of a rivulet of the same name, about 17 leagues north-east of *Clausenburg*, and in the north-west corner of the principality. In 1602 the imperialists made themselves masters of this place. *Schæsburg*, a considerable town, founded in the twelfth century, and formerly defended by a castle, in the interior part of the country, partly on a declivity and partly in a valley watered by the *Kokol*, 35 leagues east south-east of *Clausenburg*, and 15 north north-east of *Hermanstadt*. *Medwoisch*, *Megyesinum*, a royal free town and the capital of a tribunal, in a deep valley, on the *Kokol*, 11 leagues westward of *Schæsburg* in the road to *Weissenburg*. The wine produced in its vicinity is indifferent. *Mullenbach*, or *Schebesch*, a town of 1800 inhabitants, environed with a wall, and



and pleasantly situate a few leagues south-east of Weissenburg, in a plain on the Muhlhard, a little stream that runs westward to the Maros. *Broos*, or Warosch, a town built in 1200, in a fertile territory, on the Maros, below, *i. e.* south-west of Weissenburg. In the plain of *Brodfeld*, or Kenyermeso, the Christians gained a complete victory over the Turks. *Nagy-Schink*, or Great Schen, and *Hundert-Bucheln*, two inconsiderable towns. *Szeben*, or Hermanstadt, Cibinium, the capital of Transylvania, a large, well built, fortified, royal free town, environed by a wall and deep fosse, containing 15,000 inhabitants, in a plain on the banks of the Zibin and near its influx into the Alut, 16 leagues eastward of Weissenburg, and 150 south-east of Vienna. The air in this place is insalubrious. *Cronstadt*, Corona, next in rank to Hermanstadt, is a considerable, walled, populous, trading town, with three suburbs, containing 10,000 inhabitants, at the foot of a mountain, 10 or 12 leagues south-east of the capital, and in the south-east corner of Transylvania. In 1421 Amurath laid waste the country, and carried off the chief magistrates of this town. In 1516, 1531, 1579, and 1588, violent shocks of earthquakes were felt. In 1529, Peter Woywode of Moldavia besieged the town and plundered the castle. *Marienburg*, a small town on the Alut, below, *i. e.* north of Cronstadt. *Rosenau*, a free town not far from the narrow passes of the Themis and Turzburg, lying between the mountains of Walachia.

#### HUNGARIAN ILLYRICUM.

Modern *Illyricum* comprehends the countries which belonged to it in the middle age, and is divided into Hungarian and Turkish Illyricum. Of the latter we shall treat in a subsequent part of this work. The former lies between the Drave and the Adriatic sea, in 44° 45' and 46° N. latitude; containing Sclavonia, Croatia, and part of Dalmatia, in

all which are about 900,000 inhabitants. The country between the Drave and the Adriatic is in general fruitful—producing grain, wine, and oil; but the maritime tracts are not accounted wholesome.

The principal rivers are—the *Drave*, which separates Slavonia from Hungary, and, after a course of 60 leagues from north-west to south-east along the north border of the former, falls into the Danube below Essek: the *Save*, which rises in Carinthia, and runs eastward through Croatia and along the south border of Slavonia to the Danube, into which it empties itself at Belgrad: the *Culpa*, whose source is in the border of Carniola, and whose termination is in the Save below Sissek: the *Unna* that originates in Turkish Croatia, whence it runs north-east to augment the Save above Gradisk.

*Slavonia*, a portion of ancient Pannonia, in  $45^{\circ} 30'$  N. latitude, lies between the rivers Drave and Save, on the west bounded by Croatia, and terminating eastward in a point on the Danube: being 60 leagues from north-west to south-east, and 10–17 from north to south; containing 253,000 inhabitants. This country is level and fertile, but unimproved, being a frontier against Turkey, and consequently exposed to the ravages of the Christian and Turkish troops. It was ceded for ever to the Emperor by the Grand Seignor at the treaty of Carlowitz.

Slavonia was at first divided into *upper* and *lower*; and afterwards into a bannat and generalship.

The bannat of this principality consists of three counties, *viz.* Verowitz, Sirmi, and Posseg.

1. The county of *Verowitz*, or Werosche, to which was annexed the greatest part of the county of Walpo, contains—*Verotze*, or Werosche, formerly a considerable and strong place, now a small, open town on the Danube: *Walpo*, a fortress near the Drave: *Essek*, the capital of the county, a considerable and fortified town, containing about 7000 inhabitants,

habitants, and a thoroughfare from Servia into Hungary, on the Drave, a few miles above the influx of this river into the Danube, 80 leagues south south-east of Vienna. Situate in a low and unhealthy tract, its streets are paved with trees laid across. A bridge, or a continuation of bridges, constructed by the Emperor Soliman in 1566, extends over the Drave and morasses, being 8565 geometrical paces in length and 17 in breadth. It is said that 20,000 men were employed in this undertaking. This difficult pass has been several times taken and retaken, and battles have been fought between Christians and Turks for the possession of it. *Orowitza*, *Nassitz*, *Erdad*, *Kolowar*, *Dayla*, *Nostar*, &c. are lordships.

2. In the county of *Sirmi* are—some ruins of *Sirnum*, on the left bank of the Save, about 12 leagues west of Belgrad: *Walkowar*, or *Bukowar*, formerly an important fortress, now an open place: *Illok-Ujlak*, a small town, with a castle on an eminence, noted for being the burial-place of John Campistran. In 1494 it was taken by King Uladislaus, and in 1526 by Soliman Emperor of the Turks. It is 18 leagues north-west of Belgrad. *Bakmonostra* and *Kemenitz*, decayed towns: *Zalan-kemen*, or *Schlankemen*, a walled town defended by a castle, opposite to which the Theyss falls into the Danube; and famous for two battles between the Christians and Turks, *viz.* in 1691 and 1716. *Zemilin*, or *Semlin*, a considerable town near Belgrad, at the confluence of the Save and the Danube.

3. The county of *Posseg* contains—*Posseg*, a small populous town of 1800 inhabitants, in a fruitful territory watered by a rivulet, 10 leagues west of Essek, and upwards of 150 south south-west of Buda. *Diokowar*, a little borough, citadel and lordship, a few leagues south-west of Essek: *Nustar*, *Ploternitz*, *Tschernek*, *Welika*, *Pekeratz*, *Siratsch*, *Kutina*, &c. the principal places of lordships of the same name.

The *Generalship* is divided into Upper and Lower. The *Upper Generalship*

*ralsbip* contains the following forts and military towns.—*Essek*, a strong fortress already mentioned, on the Drave : *Peterwardin*, a fortified town on the Danube, 12 leagues north north-west of Belgrad, and famous for the victory which Prince Eugene gained over the Turks in 1716 : *Carlowitz*, a town on the Danube, a few miles below Peterwardin, where a treaty was concluded with the Turks in 1699 : *Mitrowitz*, a military town on the Save, above Sirmium.

The most considerable places in the *Lower Generalship* are—*Ratscha*, a small fortress, about eight leagues west of Sirmium, at the influx of the Drina into the Save : *Brod*, a fortified place, six leagues south-west of Essek, on the Save, equidistant nearly from the mouths of the small rivers Bosna and Verbas : *Gradisk*, a tolerably built, populous, strong town, taken from the Turks in 1691, 10 leagues west south-west of Posseg, on the Save, between the mouths of the Verbas and Unna.

*Croatia*, by the Hungarians called Horwath-Orzag, is bounded on the north by the Drave, on the east by Slavonia and Bosnia, on the south by the Adriatic sea, on the west by Stiria and Carniola.

The Croatians, anciently call Hrouatæ, and by the Greeks Chrobataæ, of Slavonic extraction, came into this country in the time of the Emperor Heraclius. In the middle age, they had kings of their own, who styled themselves Kings of Croatia and Dalmatia. In the eleventh century, this kingdom became a province of Hungary. Lying in 45° 50' N. latitude, many districts in it are fruitful. With regard to its situation, it is divided into two parts, *viz.* that *under* and that *beyond* the Save ; with regard to dominion into Hungarian and Turkish ; and with respect to government, into the bannat and military.

I. *Croatia* on this side, or north of the Save, contains—

1. The county of *Warasdin*.—*Vinitza*, a small town and seat, near the Drave, on the frontier of Stiria, about 45 leagues southward of Vienna.

Vienna. *Warasdin*, a royal free town of 4000 inhabitants, defended by a castle, in a plain on the Drave below Vinitza. Between this place and a neighbouring mountain, is a warm bath anciently called *Aquæ Jasæ*, and afterwards *Thermæ Constantinianæ*. *Luidbring*, an inconsiderable place on a hill, south-east of *Warasdin*.

2. In the county of *Kreutz* are—*Kreutz*, Crisium, a fortified royal free town, on account of its situation, divided into upper and lower, eight leagues east north-east of *Zagrab*. *Kralowa-Welika*, Regia Magna, and anciently *Clara*, a small town on the border of Sclavonia, near the Drave, and 25 leagues above its influx into the Danube, famous under the government of *Mauritius* in Pannonia.

3. The county of *Zagrab*, contains—*Zagrab*, or *Agram*, the capital of Croatia, a well built, populous, royal free town and bishop's see, containing about 7000 inhabitants, on the Save, 60 leagues south of Vienna. *Iwauitz*, a fortress, and formerly the residence of the Croatian Princes, on a rivulet 10 leagues south east of *Zagrab*. *Werbowetz* and *Goritzza*, small towns near mountains of the same name.

4. The county of *Zagor* contains—*Krapina*, a little town and seat, on a stream of the same name, near the border of Stiria. *Lupoglawa*, an inconsiderable town with a convent, and the burial-place of the Regents of Croatia.

II. *Croatia*, south of, or beyond the Save, is divided into Hungarian and Turkish.

*Hungarian Croatia*, a fruitful territory west of the river *Unna*, contains—*Carlstadt*, or *Karlowitz*, the capital and a fortress, built by Archduke *Charles* in 1579, and improved by the Emperor *Charles VI.* in 1733, on the *Culpa*, near the influx of the *Corona*, nine leagues south south-west of *Zagrab*. *Sichelburg*, a castle on a lofty eminence near the confines of *Carniola*. *Oguli*, a considerable town, in a fertile and agreeable

able district, south south-west of Carlstadt: *Pitrina*, a fortified town, built by the Turks in 1592, near the river Kulpa. It was several times besieged and taken by the Hungarians and Turks. *Sissek*, a fortified town, at the conflux of the Kulpa and Save, 12 leagues south-east of Zagrab. On this spot the city of Silesia is said to have stood. *Chrastowitz*, a small fortress near the Save: *Dubitz*, a frontier fortress on the Unna, not far from its influx into the Save: *Great and Little Kladdusa*, the former situate on an eminence, and the latter among morasses: *Nowi*, surrounded by a rampart, on the Unna, above, *i. e.* south-west of Chrastowitz: *Grasdankoi*, a castle on the Unna, once the residence of the Counts of Zrin, and noted for its silver mines: *Kostanitz*, or *Castanovitz*, a strong castle on the Unna, between Nowi and Dubitz: *Orupa*, a fort on the right hand of the Unna, about 16 leagues south south-east of Carlstadt.

*Dalmatia*, so called from Delminium its ancient capital, is bounded on the north and east by Croatia and Turkey, and on the south by the Adriatic Sea; lying in 44° N. latitude. This country, successively under the dominion of the Romans, Goths, and Slavi, in the eleventh century devolved to the King of Hungary. In the fifteenth century, the Venetians reduced the whole of Dalmatia; but they have been since dispossessed of a considerable part of it. At present, the Hungarians, Venetians, Turks, and Ragusans, share it among them.

The north part of the country is mountainous; but towards the south are fertile hills and agreeable plains. The rivers are mostly navigable, and, after a short course, lose themselves in the Adriatic gulph.

*Hungarian Dalmatia*, a portion of ancient Liburnia, and a mountainous territory, is divided into five districts, *viz.* *Ottoschatz*, *Lyka*, *Corbau*, *Zwonigrod*, and *Zengh*, containing the following places.—*Ottoschatz*, a frontier fortress on the border of a lake. *Modrusch*, an ancient, small, indifferently built town with a castle on the Lecko, at the foot of the  
mountain

mountain of Capella. That part of the fortress where the governor and part of the garrison reside, is surrounded with a wall and some towers; but the rest of the buildings are mean, and erected on piles in the water, so that one neighbour cannot visit another without a boat. *Slangard*, *Jablonitz*, *Strifa*, *Citta-Nova*, are places of little note. Near the village of *Pozzo* is a whirlpool. *Ostrowitz*, a little town, with a castle which was formerly a place of strength. The county, or district of *Corbau*, watered by the Unna, contains a considerable number of villages. *Zwoni-grod*, a small town and the capital of a district. *Bukari*, a little town with a harbour, on a gulph of the same name. *Prundel*, or Brinye, a fortress on a rocky eminence, near the confines of Istria. *Zengh*, Senia, a royal free town and bishop's see, fortified by nature and art, near the sea, in a mountainous and barren territory, containing several churches and convents.

## POLAND.

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THE kingdom of POLAND is bounded on the north and east by Prussia and Russia, on the south by Moldavia and Hungary, on the west by Germany and the Prussian dominions ; lying between  $47^{\circ}$  and  $57^{\circ} 30'$  N. latitude, and between  $15^{\circ} 30'$ , and  $33^{\circ} 30'$  E. longitude from Greenwich ; being, under some meridians, upwards of 500 miles from north to south, and 400–700 from west to east. Exclusive of Dantzick, Thorn, Courland, and Semigallia, it contains 160,800 geographical square miles, 12 bishopricks, 2377 villages, 22,032 noblemen's estates, 37 abbies, 579 convents of monks, 86 nunneries, 1,674,328 houses, 1,243,000 peasants, 500,000 Jews. The number of inhabitants in the whole kingdom, before its dismemberment, has never been accurately ascertained. M. Paucton computes them to be 16,000,000 ; Busching, 15,000,000 ; Berenger, 10,000,000 ; Zimmerman, 8,500,000 ; Miniewski, 6,500,000 ; and Crome, 9,000,000, which, perhaps, is nearest the truth.

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The climate varies much in different seasons; but, on the whole, it is not unhealthy. Spring is the pleasantest time in the year; summer is hotter than in England, owing to the sandy soil and the continental position of the country. Winter sometimes is long and very severe; the thermometer is often from 16° to 24° below freezing point—land, water, trees, and houses, are covered with snow: then the inhabitants enjoy the diversion of the sledge. Rainy winters, or alternate rain and frost, are most dreaded.

The country, in general, is champaign and open; but though flat it is not a perfect plain. Its surface undulates, but seldom rises into hills, except towards the borders of Hungary, which are mountainous and woody. The eastern districts are full of lakes, marshes, and rivers. In some provinces there are extensive districts almost without a house or tree; but soon appears a forest of pines from six to fifteen miles in length, in the midst of which are sometimes patches of ten or twenty acres cultivated, or a small lake. At distant intervals are plains of rich pasturage, especially near the Vistula. Though the greater part of the country is abundantly fertile, yet it is badly cultivated, and many large tracts lie waste. But how can agriculture flourish where the nobility are numerous and tyrannical, where the citizens are oppressed, and where the peasants are slaves?

In the mountains are mines of lead, copper, and iron, with other kinds of minerals, as quicksilver, vitriol, &c.; but the salt mines at Bochnia and Wielitska south of Cracow are the most considerable. There are various kinds of clays fit for pipes and earthen-ware.

*Rivers.*—The Duna, or Dwina, originates in Russia, runs north-west through the upper part of Lithuania, and falls into the gulph of Riga. The source of the Memel, or Niemen, is in the palatinate of Novogrodeck, whence it flows west and north-west to the Curische-haff. The Vistula, Wiesel, or Wislo, whose springs are in the Carpathian mountains, pro-

ceeds northward through the western parts of the kingdom, and by several mouths discharges its self into the gulph of Dantzick after a circuit of 450 miles. The Næster, or Dniester, descends from the Carpathian mountains near the south border of Red Russia, in its south-east course divides Poland from Moldavia, and falls into the Euxine sea. The courses of the Bog and Nieper have been already traced (see Sarmatia). The Prypec, which originates in the palatinate of Chelm, runs north-east and eastward to augment the Nieper 60 miles above Kiow.

*Population, Manners, &c.*—Prior to the dismemberment of the kingdom, the population was estimated at nine or ten millions, nor has it materially declined since. The natives are divided into nobles, citizens, and peasants. The nobility, including the gentry, are well proportioned in their shapes, and the general expression of the countenance is agreeable, friendly, and interesting. They are polite, open, honest, hospitable, and brave. Fond of ostentatious display, their apparel is rich, their retinue numerous, and equipage splendid. Their dress is singular. They cut the hair of their heads short, and shave their beards, leaving only large whiskers. Their vest with sleeves is commonly of pink, yellow, or blue silk; over which is a loose tunic of cloth, velvet, or silk, which reaches a little below the knees, and is confined about the waist by a silk sash. The trowsers are of cloth or silk; and the tunic is edged with fur. They wear a fur cap, and have neither stock nor neckcloth. Instead of shoes they use Turkey leather boots. On horseback they are covered with a short cloak, sometimes lined with fur.

The ladies are sprightly yet modest. Most of them use rouge, except young girls. Those in the highest rank are accomplished, condescending, and affable. The chief peculiarity in their dress is, in winter, a large silk pelisse lined with wool and edged with fur: but many of them have adopted the French or English fashion.

The peasants have a yellowish hue and a dejected aspect, void of animation:

animation : but they are attached to their masters, whom they regard as a superior order of beings. To them they are subject as in feudal times. This servility renders them indolent, indigent, and careless about futurity, as they have no prospect of improving their state. In summer their dress is merely a coarse shirt, and a pair of loose drawers, without shoes or stockings, with a little round cap of fur. In winter they are covered with a coarse redish woollen garment lined with sheepskin, and their feet and legs are fortified with heavy buskins.—A woman's dress is a variety of different colours, tawdry and unbecoming.

The country seats of the nobles, usually called palaces, generally present an extensive front, consisting of a central mansion, flanked by two considerable wings, of which the extremities being joined by a palisade, the whole incloses a court. The rooms have no carpets, and in winter are warmed with stoves. The furniture is scanty and indifferent. The beds are commonly without curtains, the tables and chairs without ornament. Every stranger, on a journey or a visit, carries his own bedding along with him. The houses of the peasants are despicable huts, of a round form, and open at top. They are covered with thatch, or with boards : and, as they frequently consist of one apartment only, the people and the cattle lodge together.

The common dinner hour in noblemen's houses is between two and three ; among farmers 12 o'clock. The whole of the dishes are served up at once, consisting of soup, boilded beef, chicken, venison, confections, &c. Few drink more than two glasses after dinner. In other meals there is nothing particular. The diet of the peasants is scanty, being chiefly milk, poor cheese, and coarse bread.

Villages are, for the most part, situate on the skirts of a forest, and sometimes in a wide unsheltered plain. A village consists of a collection of 8–50 wooden huts, covered with straw or turf, like the meanest species of cottages in Scotland. Little towns are also constructed of wood, and  
little

little better than the villages. The most considerable towns are of brick, usually situate in a plain, at some distance from a forest, and in the vicinity of a morass.

*Products, &c.*—Most part of the country is uninclosed and badly cultivated. A Polish farm generally consists of several thousand acres, which yields six returns of grain, and abundance of rich pastures. Notwithstanding, until agriculture is understood and encouraged, Poland must remain in a very abject state.

The manufactures are few and inconsiderable, consisting chiefly of coarse linen cloth worn by the peasants, also some earthen-ware. Hence all manufactured articles, being imported, must be of high price. English manufactures are in great requisition. The retail trade is mostly in the hands of Jews.

Religious zeal and bigotry are of infinite detriment to trade and commerce, notwithstanding every natural advantage. Imports are wine, spices, brass, steel, hardware, silk, velvet, and many other articles. The exports consist of grain, flax, hemp, linseed, wax, honey, horses, horned cattle, tallow, leather, timber, pitch, &c.; but almost all commodities are exported unwrought out of the kingdom.

*Religion.*—The established religion in Poland is the Roman-catholic; but protestants, consisting of Lutherans and Calvinists, together with those of the Greek church, are tolerated. Monasteries are numerous, and the monks and poor clergy are extremely illiterate and profligate. The Jews are indulged with great privileges.

*Literature.*—Though several learned men were natives of Poland, yet little progress has been made in the arts and sciences. The nobles, who plume themselves on the privileges of their rank, treat learning with contempt: and the inferior classes are equally ignorant and superstitious. There are some original writers in the Polish language, but many in Latin; and translations are common from the learned and modern languages.

guages. Besides the Polish language, High Dutch and Latin are spoken in Poland.

The principal universities are Cracow, Wilna, and Posen. The first is the most considerable, and has eleven colleges. The directors, who are priests, are styled academicians; and the course of study prescribed is chiefly theological. It was founded and endowed by Casimir the Great. The universities of Posen and Wilna were formerly under the management of Jesuits. The children of the nobility are mostly educated in their families by the requisite masters.

*History.*—The inhabitants of Poland are the descendants of the Lazi, a Sarmatian nation, who migrated from Colchis, on the east side of the Euxine sea. In their progress westward, augmented by other tribes, they crossed the Dnieper, peopled the most fertile plains, and penetrated beyond the Danube into Pannonia. Their modern designation indicates their origin; for Polaci, in their own language, signifies the posterity of the Lazi. The last mentioned term was perhaps corrupted into that of Lechi: and hence might have arisen the tradition that their first leader, or chief, was called Lech.

The colonies settled in those parts vibrated from one form of government to another. During the space of two centuries, the posterity of Lech, it is said, exercised the supreme power under the title of Dukes: but all that is recorded concerning them in history is fabulous. This family was succeeded by twelve Woywoods, who established an aristocratical form of government. The people, oppressed beyond tolerance by those petty sovereigns, asserted their rights, and gave the supreme command to Cracus. The descendants of this prince reigned 200 years, and were extinguished about the beginning of the ninth century. Poland again experienced all the calamities of civil war. Piastus, an obscure citizen, was promoted to the ducal dignity in 842. Nothing of importance has been recorded concerning his successors during one hundred  
and

and fifty years. The title of Duke was retained till the commencement of the eleventh century, when Boleslaus, surnamed the Intrepid, assumed the title of king. Casimir III. who resigned Silesia to John of Luxembourg, and Pomerania to the Teutonic Knights, gave a code of laws to Poland, and founded an university at Cracow. He was the last prince of the dynasty of Piasts, which had subsisted 528 years.

The third race of Polish sovereigns began to reign in 1384, when Jagello, or Uladislaus V. Duke of Lithuania, ascended the throne. This dynasty ended in Sigismund Augustus in 1572, and the monarchy became elective. *Henry de Valois*, Duke of Anjou, was advanced to the throne, May 1573. Having granted to his subjects entire liberty in religious matters, together with other immunities and privileges, he retired into France, after the death of his brother Charles IX. *Stephen Bathori*, prince of Transylvania, succeeded to Henry in 1575, and bravely defended his kingdom against the Turks and Tartars. Sigismund III. son of John III. king of Sweden, was elected in 1587, and reigned until the year 1632. During the reign of his son, *Vladislaus IV.* the Cossacks, in 1637, revolted. *John Casimir*, his brother, was unsuccessful in a war with the Swedes, which terminated in 1660, by the peace of Oliva. The Elector of Brandenburg, in 1657, obtained the sovereignty of Eastern Prussia, which was afterwards erected into a kingdom. Casimir retired into France in 1688. The reigns of several succeeding kings were not distinguished by any remarkable events. In 1704, *Augustus II.* was compelled to resign his crown to *Stanislaus Lescinski*, but recovered it after the battle of Pultawa. He acceded to the treaty of Vienna in 1726, and died in 1733. *Stanislaus Lescinski* was elected his successor, by a majority of the nobility; but the rest of the electors, protected by a Russian army, chose Augustus, son of the last king; and his election was ratified by the peace of Vienna, in 1738. Having restored peace to his kingdom in 1763, Augustus died in the

same

same year. In 1764, the Empress of Russia, in concert with the Courts of Versailles, Berlin, and Vienna, disposed of the crown in favour of *Stanislaus Augustus Poniatowski*, who was the last King of Poland. During his reign the kingdom was convulsed by dissensions among the nobles, and by civil wars. At length the King of Prussia, the Empress Queen, and Empress of Russia, entered into an alliance to divide and dismember Poland in 1772; and in the following year this plan was accomplished.

Austria seized that portion of Little Poland which lies between the Vistula and the Crapack mountains, with the whole of Red Russia and Procutia. The royal salt mines at Wieliczks, Bochnia and other places in Little Poland were comprehended in this acquisition. Russia took possession of Polish Livonia, the north east part of Lithuania beyond the Dwina, bordering on the Russian empire, and on the east bounded by a line extending from the Dwina southward along the Odruck and Dnieper to 52° N. latitude. Prussia acquired the western parts of Pomerania, bounded on the south by the river Netze, with the whole of Polish Prussia, the cities of Dantzick and Thorn excepted. The king of Poland was induced to give his sanction to this partition, by being left in possession of a rich territory which was rendered hereditary in his family, and guaranteed by the three courts.

On the 13th May 1791, a very extraordinary revolution took place in Poland, no less than a new constitution, framed out of the English and American forms of government, and approved by the sovereign, the nobility, and the people. This excellent constitution would soon have raised the kingdom to a high rank among the states of Europe, had it not been overturned by the interference of foreign powers. In April 1793 the King of Prussia took possession of Dantzick. The Russian ambassador, February 1794, demanded that the established form of government should be abolished, and that all papers

relating to the affairs treated of in 1788 and 1791 be given up; and soon after he proposed to reduce the military establishment. Roused by these proceedings, and by the excesses which the Russian army committed, the Poles made several efforts in defence of their rights and privileges; but these proved ineffectual, for a division of the kingdom took place in 1795. The Prussian boundaries were extended eastward to the Niemen and south to the confines of Poland, including Warsaw, Plosko, Gnesna, Prava, and Posna. The emperor of Austria took possession of Little Poland, which contained Cracow, Lamberg, and Lublin. The Russians made themselves masters of Lithuania, and all the eastern part of Poland, which comprehended the towns of Wilna, Grodno, Bresc, Nowogrodec, Kamienieck, and Braclau. Out of the Prussian provinces ceded by the treaty of Tilsit, Bonaparte formed an independent state, called the dutchy of Warsaw, which contained 2,160,000 inhabitants.

*Maps.*—There is a map of Poland by Dahlberg in Puffendorf's *res gestæ Caroli Gustavi*. Homann's map delineated *ad mentem Starolvolscii* was published in 1709. De L'Isle's appeared in 1703. That of Mayer in 1750 is more accurate than any preceding one, but is not very particular as to names of places. A map constructed by A. Rizzi Zanani, in 25 sheets, was published in 1772; and a map, with an itinerary, by Covens and Mortier, in 1781.

Great Poland, bounded on the north and east by Prussia and Polachia; on the south by Little Poland, on the west by Silesia, Brandenburg, and Pomerania, comprehends Lower Poland, Cujavia, and Massovia.

Lower Poland consists of five palatinates, viz. Bosnania, Kalisch, Si-radia, Lencicza, and Rawa.

1. Posnania is the most westerly territory in the kingdom, and was  
more



more extensive at the beginning of this century than at present. *Posnan* is a considerable, handsome, staple town, containing a palace, cathedral, gymnasium, &c. pleasantly situate in a marshy plain, 50 leagues south south-west of Dantzick, bathed by the river Warta, which runs westward to the Oder. It is environed by a double wall and ditch, and defended by a castle in an island. *Fraustadt*, or *Wschowa*, a small, neat, trading town, near the border of Silesia, about 12 leagues south of Posnan, and 18 north of Breslaw, on the right hand of the Oder. *Lissa*, or *Lechno*, a tolerably built, populous, trading town. *Ridsin*, or *Reussin*, in the last century, one of the finest castles in the kingdom, in an island environed by a delightful country, a few miles from Lissa. *Lavitz*, a small and regular town, surrounded with a rampart, near the frontier of Silesia. *Lubien*, an inconsiderable place, with a Benedictine abbey. *Kogosno*, a town several leagues north of Posnan. *Intressin*, a small town, in the south-east corner of the palatinate, near the border of Kalisch.

2. *Kalisch*, a palatinate to the eastward of the preceding, and watered by the Prosna and Warta. *Kalisch* is a considerable walled town, surrounded by a marsh, and formerly containing a fine college, in the south division of the palatinate, on the river Prosna, which runs northward and falls into the Warta. It was besieged and taken by the Swedes in 1655, and in its vicinity the Swedish troops in 1706 were defeated by the confederate army under the command of King Augustus II. *Gnesno*, a considerable town and an archbishop's see, founded in the middle of the sixth century, the capital of Great Poland, in an extensive plain, eight leagues eastward of Posnan. Here the kings were formerly crowned. The archbishop is primate of Poland. It was almost entirely destroyed by fire in 1613. *Kola*, a small town where the provincial diets were held, north-east of Kalisch. The King of Prussia extended his conquests to this place.

3. The palatinate of *Siradia* lies south-east of the two preceding, on

the frontier of Silesia. *Sirad* is a town of some note, with a castle, in a plain on the left bank of the Warta, about 24 leagues east north-east of Breslaw. *Petrikow*, a small trading town, environed by a morass, near the border of Little Poland, on a rivulet by which it has a communication with the Vistula. It was formerly more considerable than it is at present. *Wielun*, the principal town of a district of the same name, southward of Sirad, between the Warta and the border of Silesia. *Schaddek* and *Warta*, inconsiderable places, bathed by the river Warta, in the north-west corner of the palatinate.

4. *Lencicza*, or *Lientschitz*, is a palatinate eastward of Kalisch. Its town of the same name is indifferently built in a morass, near the source of the Boura, environed with a wall, and defended by a castle on a rock, south-east of Posnan. Here the public meetings are held. In 1294 it was laid in ashes by the Lithuanians; and in 1656 it was again demolished by the Poles, and the Swedes, its inhabitants, were put to the sword. *Kutno*, a small town, in 1753 entirely consumed by fire, except the palace which it contained.

5. The palatinate of *Rawa*, lies south-east of Lencicza. *Rawa*, a small town in a marshy territory, on a rivulet of the same name, near the border of Lencicza. *Llowitsch*, a little populous trading town, containing a cathedral, two colleges, and several convents. Its castle is a strong edifice surrounded by a rivulet.

*Cujavia* is a fertile province lying on the left hand of the Vistula, by which it is separated from Prussia. It contains several lakes, the largest of which is that of Goplo, being 20 miles from north to south, and 2-4 in breadth. The greater part of this province, by the partition treaty, was annexed to the Prussian dominions. (See Prussia.)

The palatinate of *Brzesk*, or *Brsestz*, is a small but fruitful territory, bounded by those of Rawa, Lencicza, Kalisch, and Wladislaw, and on the east is separated from Ploczko, by the river Vistula. *Brzesk* is a  
 little

little town environed with a wall and ditch, in a marshy plain. *Krutzwitzza*, a small town on the border of Goplo lake, with a castle on an island. Piast, King of Poland, was originally a burgher of this place. *Warsimozze*, a town of little note, on the opposite or south extremity of the lake.

The territory of *Dobrsin*, opposite to Brzesk, on the right hand of the Vistula, contains a small town of the same name, *Lipno*, *Ripin*, *Skompe*, *Slonsk*, *Gorsno*, and other places, equally insignificant and obscure.

*Massovia*, or Masuren, one of the most ancient provinces in Poland, is an extensive and fertile country, lying in  $52\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  N. latitude, between Prussia and Little Poland, watered by the Vistula and the Bug. It contains two palatinates, *viz.* Tschersk and Plozk.

1. *Tschersk*, or Massovia, comprehends the greatest part of the province. *Tschersk*, Cirna, Cyriscum, a small town, formerly the ducal residence, in the south corner of the country, on the left hand of the Vistula, above the capital. *Warsaw*, the capital of this province, and of the whole kingdom, is a considerable, irregularly built city, defended by a double wall and ditch, with tolerable suburbs, near the middle of an extensive plain, on the left bank of the Vistula, containing two royal palaces, an hospital, several colleges, with other public buildings, and 52,000 inhabitants. The streets are sufficiently wide, but ill paved. The houses of the nobility are mostly deserted. Population is on the decline; there is no appearance of activity; all is flat and joyless. Over the river is a wooden bridge of curious workmanship. Half a league from the town, near the village of Wola, is a field where the Polish nobles met and encamped, in order to elect a king. *Blonie* and *Tartschin*, two inconsiderable places near the capital. *Wischgorod*, a small town in the north-west corner of the palatinate, on the Vistula, below the influx of the Bug. *Zakrotschim*, a little royal town, north-east of the preceding, on the Bug. *Tziechanow*, between the Narew and the border of Plozk.

*Plozk*. *Plutush*, a small town, with a castle on an island formed by the Narew and another stream, north-west of Warsaw. This town was laid in ashes by the Lithuanians in 1321 and 1364; and in 1703 the Saxons were defeated here by Charles XII King of Sweden. *Novigrod* at the influx of the Pirish into the Narew; *Wisnia* at the junction of the Luk and Narew, in the north-east corner of the province, above Novigrod; *Lomsa* where public meetings are held; *Kolna* on the Pirish, near the confines of Prussia; *Kamwentschik* on the Bug, north-east of the capital; are towns of little note.

The palatinate of *Plozk* is of a triangular form, north-west of the preceding, on the right hand of the Vistula. *Plozk* is a small trading town and bishop's see, containing a Benedictine abbey, several handsome churches. &c. pleasantly situate on the right bank of the Vistula, 18 leagues below, *i. e.* north west of Warsaw. *Plonsk*, *Ratzionsch*, *Saww-krasin*, *Sierpecz*, *Bielskot*, and *Radsauow*, are places which merit no description.

*Thorn*, in Culmerland, on the border of the palatinate of *Plozk*, about 30 leagues from the sea coast, is noted for being the birth-place of the celebrated Copernicus. The castle was founded by Herman Balk, Grandmaster of the Teutonic order, in 1231, and the town in the following year: but not long after, it was removed a German mile farther up the river to the place where it now stands. Its inhabitants shook off the yoke of the knights in 1454, demolished the castle, and put themselves under the protection of the King of Poland. The town gradually increased, became one of the principal hanse towns, and had an extensive trade. Ships at that time could come up to the walls. Afterward, owing to the Vistula growing shallower, and to other misfortunes, it declined. In 1655 it surrendered to Sweden. After a vigorous siege in 1658, it was taken by the Poles: and in 1703 by Charles XII. of Sweden, who demolished all the fortifications. It is a considerable, well built, trading town,

town, with broad and regular streets, containing a seminary, an elegant public market-place, an exchange, and other indifferently built public edifices, defended by a garrison. Here the German and Polish languages are spoken in great purity. The bridge over the two branches of the Vistula is half an hour's walk in length. The territory belonging to the town contains many villages: but its privileges were greatly abridged by Frederick III. King of Prussia.

*Upper or Little Poland*, also called *Malopolska*, consists of three palatinates, *viz.* Cracovia, Sandomir, and Lublin.

1. The palatinate of *Cracovia*, or Cracow, lies in the south-west corner of Poland, and is traversed through the middle, from west to east, by the river Vistula. That part which lies south of the river is annexed to Hungary. The northern division contains the following places:—

*Cracow*, Carodunum, once in the centre of the Polish dominions, and the capital of the kingdom, is a considerable, regular, tolerably built, walled town and bishop's see, with large suburbs, containing a royal palace with elegant gardens, a castle on an eminence, a cathedral where the Kings of Poland were crowned and their remains interred, a famous university, many churches, convents, and hospitals, and 18,000 inhabitants. It is situate among hills and woodland scenes, on the left bank of the Vistula at the influx of the rivulet Ridawa, 300 miles south of Dantzick. This city was formerly opulent and flourishing: but, owing to the removal of the court and to many calamities it sustained in the Swedish wars, it has greatly declined. *Proschorwitz*, a small town on the Vistula, where county meetings are held, below the capital. *Mickow*, a little town with an abbey, to the northward of Cracow. The situation resembles that of Jerusalem, which the founder took for his model when he built this town in memory of his pilgrimage to the holy city. *Tschenstochowa*, a little town on the Warta, in the north-west corner of the palatinate.

palatinate. In its vicinity, on mount Klaremburg, there is a fortified convent of monks of the order of St Paul the Hermit, resorted to by pilgrims. Near the town a battle was fought in 1655 between the King's forces and Prince Lubomerski's army. *Olkusch*, or *Ilkusch*, a little town formerly noted for its mines of silver and lead, in a barren plain at the foot of the mountains, north-west of the capital. *Charatumba*, or *Mogila*, an handsome, rich, fortified, Cistercian abbey, celebrated for the tomb of Queen Vanda. *Liporwitz*, a small town with a castle on an eminence, bathed by the Vistula, above Cracow. *Sziewiers*, the principal place of a duchy of the same name, near the frontier of Silesia, with a castle in a small lake.

2. The palatinate of *Sendomir*, or *Sandomir*, lies to the eastward of Cracow, and is watered by the Vistula. A small portion of it, south of that river, is annexed to Hungary.

*Sendomir*, the capital, is a small town fortified by nature and art, the favourite residence of Casimir the Great and other Kings of Poland, near the influx of the San into the Vistula, 84 miles east of Cracow. The castle was blown up by the Swedes in 1656: and in the neighbourhood in 1659 a dreadful battle was fought between the Tartars and Russians. In 1702 the nobility entered into a confederacy here to defend their religion, liberty, and lawful King Augustus II. This place contains about 2000 inhabitants. *Kortschin*, or *New-Miaslow*, *Neo-Corcinum*, a little town, with a castle and gymnasium, on the left hand of the Vistula not far from the border of Cracow. Here the general diets of Little Poland are held. *Wizlitz*, a small town northward of *Kortschin*, in a marsh traversed by the *Nida* which runs south to the Vistula. *Pintschow*, a little town with a gymnasium, on the left hand of the *Nida*, in a plain bounded by forests. *Schidlow*, an ancient but inconsiderable town, inhabited principally by Jews, north-east of *Wizlitz*. *Rakow*, whence the *Rakovian* catechism takes its name, a town north of *Wizlitz*, on the decline

decline since the banishment of the Socinians in 1643. *Cbensini*, a small town with a castle on a rock, northward of Rakow, noted for its lead and silver mines and marble quarries. *Sulow*, a town and Cistercian abbey, near the confines of Cracovia. *Radom*, a little walled town, 20 leagues north of Sendomir, on a stream that falls into the Vistula, in the north-east corner of the palatinate. *Vonchotsch*, a rich Cistercian abbey, south-west of Radom, near some quarries and iron mines. *Kunow*, a small town, noted for its excellent marble quarries, near the border of Lublin. *St Croix*, a celebrated Benedictine abbey on Kaleberg a high mountain, 10 leagues north of Sendomir: and at the foot of that mountain is *Bosentin*, a little walled town. *Opatow*, a neat town, in a fertile territory, watered by a rivulet that loses itself in the Vistula.

3. The palatinate of *Lublin* lies in  $51^{\circ} 10'$  N. latitude, and  $22^{\circ} 20'$  E. longitude from Greenwich, to the eastward of Sendomir, and of less extent.

*Lublin*, the capital, is a considerable, walled, trading town, surrounded with a wall and ditch, and defended by a castle on a high rock, in a marshy but fertile territory, bathed by the river Bystrzna, 130 miles north east of Cracow. It contains an academy, several handsome churches and convents, and 6614 inhabitants. In its suburbs the Jews have a synagogue. This town has three great annual fairs, frequented by German, Russian, Armenian, Turkish, and other foreign merchants. In 1240 it was destroyed by the Tartars, and afterwards remained long in the possession of the Russians. In 1447 and 1606 it was greatly damaged by accidental fire, and burnt down by the Swedes in 1656. In 1763 an extraordinary diet was held here. *Urschendorow*, an inconsiderable town, environed by a lake, south-west of Lublin. *Kasimierz*, a small, well built, trading town, in a rocky site, westward of Lublin, on the right bank of the Vistula. *Lukow*, a little town in the north-east

corner of the palatinate, north of Lublin. The south corner of this palatinate is now annexed to the dominions of Hungary.

The palatinate of *Podlachia*, or Bielsk, lying between Mazovia and Lithuania, in  $52^{\circ} 45'$  N. latitude, and  $23^{\circ} 20'$  E. longitude, was united to Poland in 1596. *Bielsk* is a considerable town, built of wood, where the Jews carry on a considerable trade, about 80 miles eastward of Warsaw, on the little river Biala which runs north to the Narew. *Bialystock*, a small neat town containing 3370 inhabitants, with an elegant seat and gardens, styled the Versailles of Poland, about 10 leagues northward of Bielsk. In 1753 great part of it was destroyed by fire. *Tykoczin*, a small town, with a castle in a marsh, north north-west of Bielsk, on the Narew. *Augustow*, an handsome little town, built by Sigismund Augustus, on a lake, in the north corner of the palatinate.

The palatinates of *Red Russia* and *Belz* are united to Hungary.

The territory of *Chelm*, in  $51^{\circ}$  N. latitude, and  $23^{\circ} 20'$  E. longitude from Greenwich, is bounded by Belz, Wolhynia, Bresc, and Lublin. *Chelm*, a small town and bishop's see, 125 miles south south-east of Warsaw, between the Bug and the Wieprez, contains about 1000 inhabitants. *Krasnoslaw*, a town on the Wieprez, which there forms a lake, south-west of Chelm. Maximilian Archduke of Austria was confined a prisoner here in 1588.

*Podolia*, a fertile country, was frequently ravaged by inroads of barbarous nations, and was the subject of violent contests between the Lithuanians and Poles: but, by a diet held at Lublin, it was annexed to Poland in 1569. The western part of it is now united to Hungary. Lying in  $49^{\circ}$  N. latitude, and  $28^{\circ} 20'$  E. longitude, it contains two palatinates.

1. The palatinate of *Podolia*.—*Kaminietz*, or Kaminieck-Podolski, the capital, is an indifferently built town and bishop's see, eight leagues from Choczin,



Choczin, and 110 south-east of Warsaw. Its castle, situate on a rock, bathed by the river Smetricz which soon falls into the Niester, is neglected, but is still reckoned one of the fortresses of Poland. In 1672 it was taken by the Turks, and restored by the peace of Carlowitz in 1699. Near this place is the fortress of Paniowce, which the Turks in vain attacked in 1621. *Bar*, a little town on an eminence, in a marshy tract, about 50 miles north-east of Kaminiack.

2. The palatinate of *Bratzlaw*, or Braclaw, contains—*Bratzlaw*, or St Peter's town, divided into upper and lower, and advantageously situate on the Bog, 33 leagues eastward of Kaminietz. It was taken from the Cossacks in 1650, who were routed in its vicinity. *Wisnitsza*, or Winnicza, a little town on the Bog, above Bratzlaw. *Kalnik*, formerly a considerable town, now a mean place. *Krasna*, on a rivulet, between Bratzlaw and the border of Upper Podolia. *Nowkonietpole*, or Koniec-pole, a small town on the Bog, below Bratzlaw, commodiously situate for traffic with the Tartars. *Torgowitsza*, or Targówocz, a trading town bathed by the river Sinucha, near the east border of the palatinate.

The palatinate of *Kiow* is a portion of the Ukrain, on the right hand of the Dnieper. That part of it which lies between the Ross and the Dnieper, was, by the treaty of partition, annexed to Russia. The remainder contains several towns of little note.

The palatinate of *Wolhynia*, united to Poland in 1659, is an extensive and fertile province, bounded on the north by Bresk, on the east by Ukrain, on the south by Podolia, on the west by Red Russia, Belz, and Chelm; lying in 50° 30' N. latitude, and 45° E. longitude from Ferro. It is watered by many streams which originate in the southern part of the country, and run northward to augment the Prypec.

*Lusk*, Lusuc or Luck, Luccoria, the capital, is a considerable, indifferently built, trading town and bishop's see, defended by a citadel, on the Styr, about 200 miles south-east of Warsaw. In 1429 a remarkable

conference was held here, at which the Emperor Sigismund, two kings, and several princes were present. It was almost destroyed by fire in 1752. *Tschartorisk*, a small town with a castle bathed by the Styr, near the north border of the province. *Krzemienietz*, a little town with a castle on a rock, watered by the Irwa, 15 leagues southward of Lusuc. *Constantinow*, *Baranowka*, *Korczec*, &c. small towns on the river Slutsch which originates above Basilia near the confines of Podolia, runs northward through the middle of the country, receives the Horin on the left, and loses itself in the Prypec. *Zaslav*, a little town and duchy, on the Horin, between Constantinow and Ostrog, 30 leagues south-east of Lusuc. *Ostrog*, the capital of a large duchy, on the Horin, 25 leagues south-east of Lusuc. *Dubno*, a little town with an abbey, 12 leagues southward of Lusuc, on the Irwa, below Krzemienietz. *Włodzimierz*, a town and residence of a Greek bishop, 15 leagues west of Lusuc, on the Bug. *Olika*, a small town and capital of a duchy, a few leagues eastward of Lusuc, between the Styr and the Horin.

The grand duchy of *Lithuania* is bounded on the north and east by the Russian territories, on the south by Wolhynia, on the west by Chelm, Podlachia, Prussia, and Samogitia. Anciently covered with forests and inhabited by savages, it now contains many fertile tracts, and abounds in excellent pastures, but is thinly peopled. The north-east part of this duchy, in 1773, was annexed to Russia. The common boundary between that empire and Poland runs along the Dwina eastward about 15 miles beyond the mouth of the Ula; thence south to the Odruck, and along this river and the Dnieper to the mouth of the Desna near Kiow; afterwards, inclining to the west, it follows the courses of the Repin or Irpien and the Ross, the latter of which falls into the Dnieper at Sloboda.

Lithuania is divided into Russian and Proper Lithuania, to which are added Samogitia and Polish Livonia.

1. Lithuania Propria, or Litwa Sama, consists of the palatinates of Wilna and Trocki or Trotzki.

The palatinate of *Wilna* lies in  $54^{\circ} 45'$  N. latitude, and  $25^{\circ} 50'$  E. longitude, watered by the Wilia and many small lakes. *Wilna*, the capital of the dutchy, is a large, indifferently built, trading town and bishop's see, containing a ruinous castle, an university founded in 1570, many public buildings, and 21,000 inhabitants, in a mountainous territory, on several eminences bathed by the Wilia, 280 miles east of Dantzick. This town has been frequently ravaged by the Russians, and by a dreadful conflagration in 1748, when 13 churches, a Jewish synagogue, 469 stone edifices, besides granaries and warehouses, were consumed. In 1749 another fire by lightning destroyed six churches, the council-house, and 277 other stone buildings. It has not recovered those calamities. *Dubinki*, a town and principality, northward of the capital, near a small river which falls into the Wilia. *Lida*, a small town, castle, and district, 60 miles south of the capital, on a little river which loses itself in the Niemen. *Bieliza*, a small town on the right bank of the Niemen, six leagues southward of Lida. *Oszmiana*, a town seven leagues south-east of the capital, on a stream that runs northward to the Wilia into which it falls near Ostrowietz. *Braslaw*, a considerable and populous town, situate on a lake, 70 miles north north-east of Wilna. *Wilkomierz*, a town of some note, in the north-west corner of the dutchy, on the river Swienta, which, a few leagues below, falls into the Wilia.

The palatinate of *Troki* lies to the westward of Wilna, extending upwards of 180 miles from north to south, but of inconsiderable breadth. It is watered by the rivers Niemen and Wilia, and by several lakes. *Troki* is a large town, founded in 1321, indifferently built of wood, defended by two forts, and almost environed by lakes, seven leagues west of Wilna. In its neighbourhood is *Old Troki*, containing a Benedictine abbey. This was formerly the residence of the Dukes of Lithuania,

ania, who afterwards removed to Wilna. *Calvaria*, a small trading town on the Scheschupe, almost surrounded by a forest. It contains a considerable number of Jews. *Poniewitz*, a little town, containing a seminary, near the border of Samogitia. *Kowno*, or Cauen, a populous, trading town, at the conflux of the Wilia and Niemen, whose united streams form the Memel, upwards of 50 miles north-west of Wilna. Two leagues hence, on a hill called Fridensberg, is a celebrated convent founded in 1674. *Grodno*, a considerable, irregularly built town, partly on a declivity and partly in a plain, on the Niemen, 30 leagues south-west of Wilna, and 73 eastward of Dantzick. It has an old ruinous castle surrounded with a deep ditch, and a new castle or palace regularly constructed, and near the town a well built royal out-work. In 1673 it was ordered that every third diet should be holden here. In 1753 almost the whole town was consumed by fire. In the neighbourhood is an inflammable spring. *Meretsch*, a little royal town, pleasantly situate about 40 miles north of Grodno, near the influx of a stream of the same name into the Niemen. To the westward of Meretsch, in a hilly territory, is *Serrey*, a little town on the Pers.

2. *Russian Lithuania* contains Polesia and Black Russia.

*Polesia*, or the palatinate of Brzesk, in  $52^{\circ}$  N. latitude, and  $26^{\circ} 26'$  E. longitude, is composed of two districts, abounding in forests, lakes, and marshes; lying between Black Russia and Wolhynia, and traversed from west to east by the river Prypec. *Brzesk*, or Brsestz, is a small but strong town, defended by a castle on a steep rock and environed by a marsh, containing a palace, a Jewish synagogue, and 2000 inhabitants, on the Bug, 25 leagues south-east of Warsaw. *Biälla*, a little town, 20 leagues southward of Brzesk, in the south-west corner of the palatinate. *Ibras*, a small fortress, environed by a lake and morass, near the frontier of Wolhynia. *Herodisk*, a Benedictine abbey, near the river Muchawietz, which

which falls into the Bug at Brzesk. A canal about 25 miles in length, between the Muchawietz and the Pina, which augments the Prypec, would open a communication between the Euxine sea and the Baltic. *Pinsk*, a considerable, thinly inhabited, trading town, and seat of a provincial diet, almost environed by a marsh, on the Pina, 110 miles east of Brzesk. The leather dressed here is reckoned the best in the kingdom. *Dobrowitz* and *Wysok*, on the Horin; *Kosangrodeck* and *Wieleze*, on the left hand of the Prypec; *Wyboniec* and *Lahischin*, are inconsiderable places.

*Black Russia*, or the palatinate of Nowogrodeck, lies between Lithuania and Brzesk. *Nowogrodeck*, a small open town, containing several convents, on a hill environed by a plain, 74 miles south of Wilna. A high tribunal, after the model of that of Wilna, is held alternately here and at Minsk. *Nieswietz*, a town containing a Benedictine abbey, and other religious houses, 12 leagues south-east of Nowogrodeck, on the Uscha, which runs north-west to the Niemen. Its fortifications, together with a fine seat, were demolished by the Swedes in 1706. *Lukowitsch*, a little town, the ruins of whose fortifications may still be traced, about 16 leagues south south-east of Nowogrodeck. *Slonim*, a place of some strength, on the Sezara, a river that runs north-west to the Niemen. *Wolkowysk*, a small town, 19 leagues south-west of Nowogrodeck, on the rivulet Ross. *Sluzk*, the capital of a dutchy, and a town of some note, containing a gymnasium, with several churches and seats, 25 leagues south-east of Nowogrodeck. *Kopil*, a little town and dutchy, six or seven leagues northward of Sluck, in the road to Wilna.

3. *White Russia* formerly comprehended the palatinates of Minsk, Mscislaw, Witepsk, Smolensko, and Polozk: but most of those districts now belong to Russia. The Polish territories are as follows—

1. The palatinate of *Minsk*, now bounded on the east by the rivers Odruc, or Drucz, and Dnieper, and on the west by Lithuania, consists  
of

of forests, and fertile well watered tracts. *Minsk*, the capital, a town containing 1800 inhabitants, on the river Swislocz, 34 leagues south-east of Wilna. This place was taken by the Russians in 1656. *Horodeck*, *Beresina*, *Radziwilow*, &c. inconsiderable places. *Horoditsche*, a little town with a Benedictine abbey, south-east of the capital. *Koydanow*, the principal place of a county southward of Minsk. *Borissow*, formerly a considerable town, but almost desolated by war. *Mozyr*, a small town, and the capital of a district, on the river Prypec, 150 miles south south-east of Minsk.

The palatinate of *Mscislaw*, has been entirely ceded to Russia (See Russia).

In the Polish division of the palatinate of *Witepsk*, are—*Lepol*, *Gotesa*, and *Kamien*, three towns seated on lakes; *Krasnitow*, *Lukomla*, &c. places of little note.

The palatinate of *Smolensko* is annexed to Russia.

The southern district of the palatinate of *Polosk*, belonging to Poland, contains—*Dziesna*, a little town, near the influx of a stream of the same name into the Dwina, 33 leagues north-east of Wilna; *Bobynicza* near the border of a lake, and other inconsiderable places.

The palatinate of *Livonia* now constitutes a part of the Russian empire.

*Samogitia* is a dutchy bounded on the north by Courland, on the east by Lithuania Propria, on the south by Prussia, on the west by the Baltic; lying in  $55\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  N. latitude, and  $22^{\circ} 20'$  E. longitude from Ferro; being 90–130 miles from north to south, and 100–160 from west to east. This province consists of mountains, extensive forests, and fertile territories, watered by the Memel, and many small streams. It was formerly inhabited by savages, who were gross idolaters. Among their divinities were reckoned fire and thunder. Forests, the imaginary seats of their gods, were held sacred. Those barbarians were in part converted by Ladislaus. On the pretence of instructing them in the true religion.

religion, the Knights of the Teutonic order almost extirpated them, and desolated their country with fire and sword. The remainder of the miserable inhabitants put themselves under the protection of Poland.

Samogitia is divided into three provinces, *viz.* Rosien, Miedniki, or Wornia, and Poniewiess, containing the following places.—*Rosien*, a small town, on a stream that runs southward to the Memel; *Wielona*, on the Memel; *Kizidany*, *Cacodunum*, the principal place of a district, on a rivulet south-east of Rosien; *Miedniki*, a town and bishop's see, about 40 miles inland from Memel; *Polangen* and *Haligaw*, two inconsiderable places on the sea coast; *Schwenden*, or Swiddi, on a lake in the northern part of the dutchy; *Taurogen*, in a lordship of the same name, near the confines of Prussia; *Poniewiess*, a small town on the Niewasa, above Kizidany.

## PRUSSIA.

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PRUSSIA, so called from the Borussi, its ancient inhabitants, is bounded on the north by the Baltic and Samogitia ; on the east, south and west by Poland and Germany ; lying between  $50^{\circ} 10'$  and  $56^{\circ}$  N. latitude, and between  $12^{\circ} 0'$  and  $24^{\circ}$  and  $33^{\circ}$  E. longitude from Greenwich ; being 150–200 miles from north to south, and 200–280 from west to east.

*Mountains.*—This country, for most part, is level. The only ridges of mountains lie in the south and west parts of Silesia. In the north-west parts of this province, are detached hills distinguished by proper names. Few districts are destitute of woods and forests. Along the southern boundary there is a continuation of thick forests, which form an impenetrable barrier.

*Rivers.*—1. The *Vistula* (See Poland). 2. The *Pregel*, Prigora, formed by the Angerappe and Inster, near Georgenburg, below which it is navigable. Proceeding almost due west, it receives the Alla near  
Wilaw,



Wilaw, and at Königsberg discharges itself into the Frisch-haff. 3. The *Memel*, or Niemen, Chronus, whose springs are in Lithuania. Augmented on either hand by many small streams, it receives the Wilia at Kowno, runs westward through the north corner of Prussia, and by several mouths falls into the Curisch-haff.

The principal bays, or lakes, are the two following.—1. The *Frische-baff*, Sinus Venedicus, upwards of 50 miles in length, and five or six in breadth. Near Pillau, it has a communication with the Baltic by a strait called the Gatt. In other places it is separated from the Baltic by a narrow slip of land, called Frische-Nerung, thrown up by the waves in 1190. The Gatt is about an English mile broad, and 12 feet deep; but the Frische-haff is not so deep as the river Pregel, so that no ships of burden can sail on it. 2. The *Curische-haff*, Sinus Curonicus, 20 leagues in length, and 2–7 in breadth, separated from the Baltic by a narrow ridge of land, called Curisch-Nerung, but united to that sea at Memel, where it is an English mile broad, and 19 feet deep. This bay, or lake, is full of dangerous shelves and sand banks. The coast on either hand is inhabited by fishermen. There are many lakes in the interior part of the country, especially in the eastern districts.

*Climate, soil and products.*—The climate in Prussia Proper is rather cold and moist. Brandenburg and Pomerania are more free from humidity. Prussia has eight months of winter, and in autumn it is deluged with rain. The Prussian part of Poland, abounding in forests and marshes, is not salubrious. The lower parts of Silesia are the most healthy and fertile; but the south and west districts, bordering on the mountains, are cold and frequently covered with snow. Brandenburg is sandy and ill cultivated. Prussia Proper is fertile in corn, flax, hemp, turf, &c. but it contains no metals except iron. The profits of amber and the fisheries are considerable. Prussian Poland is an immense and fruitful plain. Pomerania yields timber, cattle, and corn. The products

of Silesia are pit coal, iron, salt, and excellent freestone. Copper and lead are found in several parts; but the gold and silver mines formerly worked were not productive. In the mountains are crystals of quartz, jaspers, agates, and other precious stones. The only mineral water of note is the hot spring at Warmbrun, near Hirschberg.

*Population.*—Before the acquisitions in Poland, Prussia contained about 5,500,000 inhabitants, including 1,900,000 in Silesia. The number afterwards increased to 10,000,000 nearly. The manners of a people composed of various tribes under one sovereign must be various and discordant; but those of the Prussians and Germans are nearly the same.

*Manufactures.*—About eighty years ago, the Prussian manufactures were of little importance. But Frederick the Great not only encouraged those already established; he also introduced several formerly unknown. Many hands are now employed in the manufacturing of cloth, silk, leather, porcelain, &c. The cotton manufacture is noted for the fineness and beauty of its goods. There are many other manufactures in a flourishing state, particularly those of glass, paper, tapestry, hardware, iron, &c.; besides others of less note, *viz.* gloves, stockings, allum, starch, &c.

Prussia is conveniently situate for trade, which is carried on by the ports of Königsberg, Memel, Elbing, Dantzick, and Stettin. The inland navigation is considerable; for, though the canals are of no great extent, yet by joining the Elbe, the Oder, and the Vistula, an uninterrupted line of navigation of 6 or 700 miles is formed. The exports are naval stores, grain, linen, woollens, cattle, timber, leather, amber, linseed, hempseed, yarn, wax, honey, butter, tallow, &c. Königsberg and Dantzick are depots for Prussian goods, and the trade of Elbing has rapidly increased since the year 1772.

*Religion.*—Estimating the population at 10,000,000, about one half of this number are Lutherans and Calvinists, besides Jews and Greeks,  
all

all of whom enjoy the most perfect freedom ; for the established religion, which is the reformed, has no power to oppress.

*Government.*—The sovereign is absolute in his dominions ; but the people are not oppressed. Frederick II. new modelled the government, and appointed nine chambers of justice, subordinate to the high court of judicature at Königsberg, to which they may appeal. An appeal also lies to the supreme court of appeals, where the chancellor sits as president ; and according to the nature of the cause, it may be further removed to the secret chamber of justice at Berlin. The supreme college in Prussia is the royal court of regency, which superintends all the affairs of the kingdom, whether civil, political, or ecclesiastical, and likewise all feudal and academical causes. The digest of laws, published in 1721, has since been greatly improved and abridged.

*Literature.*—Prussia has given birth to many eminent men, distinguished by their talents and acquirements. Cluverius, a celebrated geographer, was born at Dantzick ; Copernicus, a mathematician and astronomer, was a native of Thorn ; Regiomontanus, an astronomer, was born at Königsberg ; and Busching, a geographer, at Stadhagen. Wolf, Humbolt, and Klaproth, were natives of Prussia. Arts and sciences, and especially elegant literature, were encouraged by Frederick the Great : and under the auspices of Leibnitz, an academy of sciences was established at Berlin in 1700. Several universities have been founded in the Prussian dominions, *viz.* at Frankfort on the Oder, in 1516— at Königsberg, in 1544—at Halle, in 1694—with royal schools and academies in different parts of the country. Notwithstanding, education in general is much neglected, owing to the number of recruits for the army, and their consequent unsettled state of life.

*Revenue.* Before the addition of the Polish provinces, the revenue was estimated at L.3,880,000, and the expence of the army at L.2,275,000.

The

The entire revenue of Poland, at that period, did not exceed L.439,546; but not the half of this was added to Prussia. The revenue, in 1804, was rated at L.6,000,000, arising from contributions, taxes, excise, the royal domains, salt works, tolls, and duties on several articles.

*Military Strength.*—In 1783 the army consisted of 224,431, and, in 1785, of 192,377 of the best disciplined troops on the continent; and, during the last war, that force was augmented to 300,000 men, including upwards of 40,000 cavalry.

*History.*—The ancient state of Prussia is involved in impenetrable obscurity. About three centuries before the Christian æra, this country, it is said, was occupied by several tribes of Goths, and afterwards by Sclavonian colonies, who incorporated and became one people. The amber, with which its coast abounded, allured the Romans, who annexed it to their empire. In the tenth century, the Kings of Poland applied to the conversion of the Pagan Prussians to Christianity, and from that period the history of the country is less fabulous.

Conrad, Duke of Massovia, in the thirteenth century, having in vain attempted to subdue that restless and hostile nation, solicited the aid of the knights of the Teutonic order in Germany. This society of warriors, equally enterprising and ambitious, carried on war against the Prussians upwards of fifty years, and at last prevailed. They exterminated the natives, and planted colonies of Germans in their stead. The grand-master fixed his residence at Marienburg: but the insolence and oppression of the order soon became intolerable. In the year 1410 the Poles broke their power by a signal victory obtained near Tannenburg and Grunwald; and in 1454 one-half of Prussia revolted to Casimir King of Poland. In a treaty, A. D. 1466, it was agreed that one part of the country, now called Polish Prussia, should remain a free province under the protection of Casimir, and that the knights should retain the other as a fief. Frederick, Duke of Saxony, master of the order, refused to confirm

confirm this treaty, and retired into Germany. Albert of Brandenburg, his successor, attempted to throw off the Polish yoke, and this attempt occasioned fresh effusions of blood. Hostilities commenced in 1519; but peace was again restored by the treaty of Cracow in 1525. It was then stipulated that Albert, grand-master of the Teutonic order in Prussia, should be acknowledged duke or sovereign of the eastern part of Prussia, which he was to hold as a fief of Poland. Thus ended the sovereignty of the Teutonic order, after having subsisted three hundred years.

John Sigismund, in 1618, added Ducal Prussia to the dominions of the house of Brandenburg. The reign of George William was a scene of disorder and calamity; and his dominions were ravaged by the imperialists and Swedes.

Frederick William ascended the throne in 1640, and recovered most of his territories which the Swedes possessed. In 1648, by the treaty of Westphalia, he ceded to Sweden Hither Pomerania, Stetin, and the island of Rugen; and received as an equivalent the secularized bishopricks of Halberstadt, Minden, and Camin. In the year 1656 he entered into a treaty with Charles Gustavus, King of Sweden, against Poland: and, in the following year, he concluded another treaty with the King of Poland, who acknowledged the sovereignty of Prussia: at the same time he formed an alliance with Denmark against Sweden. This war was terminated by the treaty of Oliva in 1660. In 1663 he was recognised as sovereign by the states assembled at Konigsberg. He defeated the Swedes at Fehrbellin in 1675; but was constrained to accede to the treaty of Nimeguen in 1678. He took possession of the archbishoprick of Magdeburg in 1680, and expired in 1688.

Frederick I. his successor, entered into an alliance against France, and became master of Bonn. In 1691 he assisted the Emperor against the Turks, who were defeated at Slankemen: and, in several following years, he furnished troops to the allies in Flanders, on the Rhine, and in Hungary.

Hungary. Ceding the circle of Schwibus to the Emperor in 1695, he was compensated by the reversion of the county of Limbourg, of East Friesland, and other advantages. In 1701 he was proclaimed King of Prussia, and acknowledged by the Emperor. In 1707 he obtained possession of the county of Tecklenburg and principality of Neufchatel.

*Frederick William I.* began his reign in 1713, and, by the treaty of Utrecht, obtained the upper quarter of Spanish Guelderland, except Ruremonde. Having declared war against Sweden in 1715, his arms were successful: and, by the peace of Stockholm, in 1720, he obtained the territory of Stettin, and the islands of Usedom and Wollin. Stralsund and the island of Rugen he ceded to Sweden. In 1725 he concluded, at Hanover, with England and France, an alliance against the Emperor and the King of Spain; but, two years after, he was reconciled to the Emperor. War commencing upon the death of the King of Poland in 1733, he sent a considerable body of troops to the Emperor's army on the Rhine, commanded by Prince Eugene. At his death he left to his son and successor dominions to the extent of 2100 geographical square miles.

*Frederick II.* surnamed *the Great*, raised his kingdom to the highest pitch of glory and splendour. On the death of the Emperor Charles VI. he made himself master of Lower Silesia. In 1741 he gained the battle of Molwitz; and, in the following year, he took possession of Moravia, defeated the Austrians at Czaslau; and, by the treaty of Breslau, he acquired almost the whole of Upper and Lower Silesia and the county of Glatz. This treaty was ratified by the peace of Berlin. In 1744 he invaded East Friesland, acceded to a new treaty of alliance at Frankfort in 1744, marched into Bohemia, and took the city of Prague. The war was transferred to Silesia, where he defeated the Austrians and Saxons at Strigau in 1745. The fruit of this and three other victories was the conquest of Saxony. In the same year a treaty was concluded at Dresden  
between

between Prussia, Saxony, and the house of Austria. An interval of peace succeeded, during which Frederick encouraged arts, sciences, and commerce in his dominions, and kept a numerous army in strict discipline. In 1756, apprized of a secret alliance formed against him by France, Sweden, Russia, Austria, and Saxony, he solicited and obtained the aid of England, routed the Saxons at Lowositz and at Pirna, gained some signal advantages over the Russians and Swedes, defeated the Austrians near Prague in 1757, and besieged that city. On the approach of Mareschal Daun, the Prussians evacuated Bohemia. Many battles were fought by the contending powers, with various success, until the year 1763, when this eventful war was terminated by the peace of Wisel with France, and by the treaty of Hubertsburg with Austria and Saxony. Frederick died in 1786, and was succeeded by

*Frederick William II.* his nephew, a weak prince, who, by several partitions of Poland, acquired a great accession of territory, engaged in an unsuccessful war with France, and died in 1797.

*Frederick William III.* imprudent in his negociations, and unfortunate in his contest with France, was compelled to accede to the peace of Tilsit, July 1807, by which he was deprived of a great proportion of his dominions: so that the Prussian monarchy, which, in 1807, comprehended a population of nine millions, is now reduced to little more than half that number.

*Maps.*—Henneberger's map of Prussia, published in 1576, and afterwards in 1683, is the ground-work of the maps by Janson, Danckert, Witten, Vischer, Schenk, Homann, Scutter, and other geographers. A map of Lithuania, dated in 1733, is very particular, but not accurate. Mayer constructed a map of Lithuania, from a delineation by Peter Nieprecki a Jesuit, which was published in 1749 by Homann's heirs. Bonne's map of Prussia, in 1787, is esteemed.

The territories of the King of Prussia, previous to the French conquest, were composed of independent hereditary dominions, hereditary dominions in Germany, and provinces lately acquired from Poland: all of which are classed in the following table by Zimmerman:—

	<i>Geographical square miles.</i>	<i>Population.</i>
I. Countries independent } on the German empire,	} 58,000	6,460,500
II. Countries dependent } containing		

I. Independent countries, *viz.*—

1. Kingdom of Prussia ( <i>viz.</i> )	22,144	1,500,000
1. East Prussia	12,048	940,000
2. West Prussia	10,096	560,000
2. Dutchies of Silesia and Glatz	10,240	1,582,000
3. Principalities of Neufchatel and Valengin	240	40,500

II. Dependent countries.

1. The Electoral and New Marks of Brandenburg	10,624	1,057,000
2. Dutchy of Pomerania	8,112	465,000
3. Dutchy of Magdeburg	1,664	280,000
4. Principality of Halberstadt	672	132,000
5. Possessions in Westphalia ( <i>viz.</i> )	3,902	590,000
1. Dutchy of Minden and county of Ravensburg	816	130,000
2. Counties of Tecklenburg and Lingen	208	45,000
3. Principality of East Friesland	864	103,000
4. Dutchy of Cleve	640	95,000
5. County of Mark	896	125,000
6. Principality of Mœurs	96	17,000
7. Dutchy of Gueldern	384	50,000

III. Polish territories annexed, A. D. 1773, 1793, and 1796.

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Some geographers have preferred the following arrangement of the Prussian dominions:—

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|---|--|
| <p>I. KINGDOM of PRUSSIA.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <i>Eastern Prussia.</i><br/>German department, 8 circles.<br/>Lithuanian ——— 3 circles.</li> <li>2. <i>Western Prussia.</i><br/>1. Western Prussia, proper, 7 circles.<br/>2. District of Netz.<br/>Dantzick.<br/>Thorn.</li> <li>3. <i>Middle Prussia</i>, 3 departments.<br/>Posen.<br/>Kalisch.<br/>Warsaw.</li> <li>4. <i>New Eastern Prussia.</i><br/>Department of Bialystock.<br/>————— Plotsk.</li> </ol> <p>II. <i>Prussian possessions in UPPER SAXONY.</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <i>Dutchy of Pomerania</i>, divided into—<br/>Hither Pomerania, 5 circles.<br/>Furthcr ——— 4 circles.</li> <li>2. <i>New Mark</i>, 2 circles.</li> <li>3. <i>Electoral Mark</i>, 5 circles.<br/>Middle Mark.<br/>Old Mark.<br/>Uckermark.<br/>Prignitz.<br/>Beeskow and Storkow.</li> </ol> <p>III. <i>Prussian possessions in LOWER SAXONY.</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <i>Dutchy of Magdebourg</i>, 5 circles.</li> <li>2. Principality of Halberstadt, 7 circles.</li> </ol> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3. Imperial towns of Nordhausen.<br/>————— Mulhausen.<br/>————— Gozlar.</li> </ol> <p>IV. <i>Prussian possessions in SILESIA.</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <i>Upper Silesia</i>, 3 principalities.</li> <li>2. <i>Lower Silesia</i>, 12 principalities.</li> </ol> <p>V. <i>Prussian possessions in WESTPHALIA.</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. East Friesland.</li> <li>2. County of Liugen.</li> <li>3. ——— Tecklenburg.</li> <li>4. Principality of Minden.</li> <li>5. County of Ravensberg.</li> <li>6. Part of the dutchy of Cleves.</li> <li>7. Principality of Meurs.</li> <li>8. County of Mark.</li> <li>9. Part of the dutchy of Guelders.</li> <li>10. Bishopricks of Hildesheim and Paderborn.</li> <li>11. Territory of Erfurt.</li> <li>12. Town of Munster and some abbies.</li> </ol> <p>VI. <i>Prussian possessions in FRANCONIA.</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Principality of Anspach.</li> <li>2. ——— Bareuth.</li> </ol> <p>VII. <i>Prussian possessions in SWITZERLAND.</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Principality of Neufchatel.</li> <li>2. County of Valengin.</li> </ol> <p>VIII. Polish territories annexed in 1773, 1793, and 1796.</p> |
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Prussia, as a kingdom, is divided into the German and Lithuanian territories, and those recently acquired from Poland. The other dominions belonging to this kingdom fall under the description of the countries in which they lie.

The German division of the kingdom consists of three provinces, *viz.* Samland, Natangen, and Oberland, containing 54 bailiwicks and 280 parishes.

1. *Samland*, the most northerly province, in 55° N. latitude, and 21° E. longitude, is bounded by Samogitia, Lithuania, Natangen, and the Baltic. A sandy territory, diversified with heaths, fruitful spots, forests, lakes, and rivers—it contains the governments of Fischhausen, Schaaken, Labiau, and Tapiau.

*Towns, &c.* —*Konigsberg*, the capital, is a large, inelegantly built city, at the mouth of the navigable Pregel, advantageously situate for trade and commerce, 84 miles eastward of Dantzick, and 24 from the sea-coast, at the northern extremity of Frisch-haff. It consists of three towns, *viz.* *Aldstadt*, founded in 1255; *Lobenicht*, founded about A. D. 1300; and *Kneiphof*, built about 1324, on an island formed by the river. These towns were united in 1721. It contains an university founded about 1544, an exchange, a cathedral in which is an organ with 5000 pipes, an academy, other public buildings, and 50,000 inhabitants. The tower of the citadel is high, and commands an extensive prospect. This town is the mart and magazine for all sorts of merchandise exported from East Prussia and Lithuania. The French army took possession of it a few days after the battle of Friedland, June 14. 1807. In the neighbourhood is a magnificent royal palace built at different periods. *Fort-Frederick*, constructed in 1657, at the junction of two arms, or branches, of the Pregel. *Fischhausen*, an inconsiderable town, with a fort, at the bottom of a small bay, near the gatt or strait by which Frisch-haff has a communication with the Baltic.

*Pillau*, reckoned the key of Prussia, is a small, regularly built, fortified town, containing 1400 inhabitants, on a point of land that projects into the sea, near the Gatt, with a convenient harbour and some trade. The peninsula, at whose extremity the town stands, is called the paradise of the kingdom, and is diversified with mean villages, barren tracts, and fertile plains. *Tenkitten*, *Lockstett*, and *Galgarben*, are three villages; in the first of which Albert was slain in 997, in the second is the vestige  
of

of an ancient canal, and near the third is the highest hill in Prussia. Amber is gathered along this whole coast. *Schaaken*, a little town with an old castle. The neighbouring tract is level. At the village of *Rudau*, formerly defended by a castle, near which the Teutonic Knights, in 1370, gained a signal victory over the Duke of Lithuania. In that neighbourhood are some monuments of Pagan idolatry. *Kaymen*, a large village between the capital and Curisch-haff. *Curisch-Nerung* is a peninsula or tongue of land, separating Curisch-haff from the sea, about 60 miles in length and 12,000 feet in breadth. In this sandy tract, near the village of *Pilkopen*, on an eminence, an idol was anciently worshipped by the Prussians. *Neubausen*, a village with an old seat, about six miles northward of the capital. *Labiau*, a small trading town, defended by a castle on the river *Deine*, near the south-east extremity of Curisch-haff. *Tapiau*, a small, regularly built town, on the *Pregel*, 20 miles above *Konigsberg*. In its castle, surrounded with a moat, the records of the kingdom were formerly kept. *Welau*, an old and decayed place, several miles above *Tapiau*, near the influx of the *Alla*, and remarkable for the treaty concluded here with Poland, September 19. 1657. The forest of *Baumwald*, 30 miles long, 20 broad, and thinly inhabited, extends along the frontier of Lithuania.

2. *Natangen* is a well cultivated province, lying south of *Samland*, in  $54^{\circ} 15'$  N. latitude, and  $21^{\circ}$  E. longitude, on the west bounded by *Frisch-haff*. The south-east districts abound in lakes. The forest of *Frisching* is 16 miles long and five broad; the heath of *Gerdan* is of less extent.

*Towns, &c.*—*Brandenburg*, a small fishing town, with an old castle on the border of *Frisch-haff*, at the mouth of the *Huntau*, about 15 miles west south-west of *Konigsberg*. Its castle was originally built by *Otho Margrave of Brandenburg*. *Creutzburg*, a little inland town about three leagues south-east of *Brandenburg*. *Charlottenthal, Frederickstein,*

*rickstein*, and *Creat Waldeck*, three noted castles, near the last of which is an ancient seat of Prussian idolatry. *Balga*, an inconsiderable place, on the south coast of Frisch-haff, opposite nearly to the Gatt. Its castle was taken by the Knights of the Teutonic order in 1238. *Zinten*, a little inland town built in 1300, and frequently damaged by fire, on the rivulet Stratge, about four leagues south-east of Balga. In its vicinity the Poles were defeated in 1520. *Heiligenbeil*, i. e. Sancta Civitas, anciently a seat of idolatry, a small town said to have been founded in 1301, and noted for excellent beer and bread, at the mouth of the Jafte, near Curisch-haff, a few miles south-west of Balga. It was destroyed by fire in the years 1463, 1519, and 1677.

*Landsberg*, a place of little note, on the Stein, which runs southward to the Alla. *Bartenstein*, a neat town pleasantly situate on the Alla, 11 leagues southward of Königsberg. It was formerly defended by a strong castle, built about the middle of the thirteenth century, and frequently besieged. *Gerdaunen*, a little town, with two seats, on the Omet, built in 1325, about five leagues east of the river Alla, and nine east north-east of Bartenstein, near the border of a lake containing a floating island which is gradually decreasing. *Nordenburg*, a little town and castle, built in 1305, on the north border of Aschwin lake, seven miles north-east of Gerdaunen. *Barten*, a small, well-built town, with a castle or palace, formerly the residence of a bishop, and of Knights of the Teutonic order, in a fertile and agreeable territory watered by the Liebe, a rivulet that runs westward to the Guber. *Drengfurth*, a little town built in 1403, to the eastward of Barten, at the foot of a hill. *Rastenburg*, a neat, walled, trading town, containing a castle, two churches, two hospitals, a college, and upwards of 2000 inhabitants, on the Guber, which runs northward, and loses itself in the Alla below Schipinheil. It was founded in 1329, destroyed by the Lithuanians in 1348, afterwards rebuilt together with its castle, and surrounded by a rampart,

in 1669. In the year 1531, a conference was held here by the Lutherans and Anabaptists. *Angerburg*, a town containing 2600 inhabitants, environed with palisades, and defended by a castle built in 1335, on the north border of Maurice Lake, at the efflux of the river Angerapp. That lake is of an irregular form, but very extensive, and contains several islands. *Steinort* is an handsome seat on its western border. There are many inconsiderable towns and villages planted on the borders of this and other lakes. *Sebesten*, an inconsiderable place, built in the fourteenth century, at the extremity of a lake, south south-west of Angerburg.

3. *Oberland*, formerly called *Hockerland*, is a fertile and well cultivated province, abounding in lakes and rivers, lying in  $53^{\circ} 45'$  N. latitude, and  $20^{\circ}$  E. longitude. It was a populous country before it was laid waste by the Teutonic Knights in 1273.

*Towns, &c.*—*Gilgenburg*, an ancient, small, decayed town, formerly defended by a large castle, on the border of a lake, about 80 miles south south-east of Dantzick, and 18 from the confines of Poland. After the battle of Tannenburg in 1410, this town was laid in ashes; in 1520 it was sacked and plundered; and 1578 entirely destroyed by the Swedes. *Ortelsburg*, a little trading town, pleasantly situate on the river *Welbusch*, 40 miles eastward of *Gilgenburg*, in the south-east corner of the province, which is diversified with lakes, forests, meadows, and fertile plains. *Passenbeim*, an inconsiderable place on the south border of *Sozben* lake, about 10 miles north-west of *Ortelsburg*. *Willenberg*, a new town near the frontier of Poland. *Kuttenberg*, a village noted for its rich iron mines. *Neidenburg*, a small town, defended by a castle, in a pleasant territory, 16 miles south-east of *Gilgenburg*. *Soldau*, a little open town with a castle built in 1306, on a lake five leagues southward of *Gilgenburg*. This place was the head quarters of Charles Gustavus King of Sweden in 1656. *Osterrode*, a small trading town, with an old castle in a sandy, but fruitful territory, on the irregular lake  
Dribuntz,

Dribentz, six leagues north of Gilgenburg. In 1737 a salt factory was established here. The soil of the adjacent country is sandy, but fertile. *Hohenstein*, an inconsiderable place, several leagues eastward of Osterrode, not far from the source of the Passarge, a river that runs northward, and, after a course of 70 miles, falls into Frisch-haff. *Tannenberg*, a village, between Gilgenburg and Hohenstein, where the Teutonic Knights were defeated by the Poles in 1410. *Deutsch-Eylau*, a little town built about the beginning of the fourteenth century, westward of Osterrode, on the south extremity of a long lake, near the border of Culmerland.

*Marienwerder*, Insula Mariana, originally built in 1233, on a small island, afterwards removed to its present site, and sometime the residence of the Grand-Masters of the Teutonic order, now a tolerably built, trading town, in a fertile and well cultivated tract, diversified with gentle eminences, and watered by the Liebe, at some distance from its influx into the Vistula, 12 leagues above Marienburg. The cathedral is a large church, and the palace is in the old Gothic taste. This town has been often damaged by inundations, war, and fire. The famous league formed against the Teutonic Knights was concluded here in 1440: and in this place, in 1709, Peter the Great and Frederick I. King of Prussia had an interview. The adjacent territory, diversified with eminences and gentle declivities, is fertile. *Riesenburg*, a mean town, with narrow streets, and a decayed castle built in 1169, on a hill bathed by the Liebe, eastward of Marienwerder, and several times burnt by the Poles. A conference between the Poles and Swedes was held here in 1628. The country eastward abounds in lakes. *Bischofswerder* a little, regular town, built in 1325, on the Asse or Ossa, south of Riesenburg, on the confines of Culmerland. It was consumed by fire in 1730, but afterwards rebuilt. *Schonberg*, a village and castle, built at the close of the thirteenth century, west of the lake on which Deutsch-Eylau stands. *Langenau*, a village, with a church noted for its fine paintings, west of Schonberg.

Schonberg. *Mohrungen*, a little walled town, built in 1302, destroyed by fire in 1697, and afterwards rebuilt, on the border of a lake of the same name, 10 leagues south-east of Elbing, in the great road to Poland. *Liebstadt*, a little town with a castle, built in 1329, a few leagues north-east of Mohrungen, on the bank of a river. *Saalfeld*, a place formerly famous for a convent of Bernardines, west of Mohrungen, on lake Mebing. *Holland*, said to have been built by some Hollanders of distinction, who fled thither on account of the murder of Florentius V. is a small, well built town, with long and broad streets, on an eminence, defended by a castle, about 10 miles south-east of Elbing. It has been frequently damaged by fire, and has undergone several vicissitudes in the wars between the Poles and Swedes. The castle is environed by a wall and moat. The environs are embellished with fine gardens and seats. *Muhlhausen*, a mean place, concerning whose inhabitants many fabulous stories are told.

The province of *Lithuania* belonging to Prussia, is divided into Lithuanian and Polish districts.

*Little Lithuania*, in the north-east corner of the Prussian dominions, is a wooded territory of considerable extent. Having been desolated by the plague in 1710, it was repopled with colonies from Switzerland and France, who drained the marshes, cultivated the wastes, built towns and villages, and rendered the whole country more fruitful and agreeable than it had formerly been.

*Towns, &c.*—*Memel* is a considerable indifferently built, fortified, populous, trading town, containing a strong citadel, a church, two arsenals, other public buildings, and 6000 inhabitants, opposite to the north extremity of Curisch-haff, at the mouth of a small river, 80 miles north of Konigsberg. The harbour has a deep entrance. A light house has been lately erected there, and was opened September 1. 1796. It

stands on the north-east side of the entrance into the harbour, on an eminence 30 feet above the level of the sea, 500 paces from the coast, and is 75 feet in height. The apparatus consists of five large, and four less concave mirrors, with as many large candles, and a double patent lamp. The light may be seen from all points of the compass, from south to north-east, to the distance of about 13 English miles. Great quantities of flax, lintseed, and hemp, are annually exported.

*Tilsit*, Chronopolis, an opulent, trading town, consisting of two long streets and a suburb, about 18 leagues south south-east of Memel, in a low and tolerably fertile territory, watered by the Memel, also called the Niemen, and yielding good pastures. This town, containing 7000 inhabitants, carries on an extensive trade in corn and lintseed, with Konigsberg and Poland. The castle was probably built in the twelfth century. The flat country adjacent extends 16 miles; and the marsh lands below the town are, in spring, liable to inundations. *Ragnit*, a small town on the Memel above Tilsit, in a well cultivated tract. Its castle is one of the oldest in the country, and was famous in times of Paganism. It was rebuilt by the Teutonic Knights: and being laid in ashes by the Pagans, it was rebuilt a second time in 1357. *Insterburg*, a town containing 3000 inhabitants, with an old castle opposite to Georgenberg, 18 leagues east of Konigsberg, near the conflux of the Inster and Angerappe, where their united streams assume the name of Pregel. This town was built in 1572, surrounded with pallisades in 1727, and has a considerable trade in corn and beer. Its castle was built about the middle of the fourteenth century, and afterwards improved. *Gumbinnen*, a regular, tolerably built, manufacturing town, containing 2000 inhabitants, advantageously situate on the Pisse, seven leagues eastward of Insterburg. *Darkemen*, a little manufacturing town, six leagues south of Insterburg, on the Angerappe. *Goldapp*, a town in magnitude equal nearly to Darkemen, and founded by Albert in 1564, near a hill of the same name, 80 miles south-east of Konigsberg. *Kiauten*, a little manufacturing town,

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in a hilly country. *Bubainen*, the most considerable place in Dessau a principality on the left hand of the Pregel below Instenburg.

The Polish territory, lying in  $53^{\circ} 45'$  N. latitude, and  $22^{\circ} 30'$  E. longitude, consists of mountains, lakes, and barren plains. *Oletzko*, or Marggrabowa, is a neat, regularly built town, with a spacious market-place built by Albert first Duke of Prussia, near a lake and river of the same name, 34 leagues south-east of Konigsberg. In its neighbourhood the Swedish and electoral troops defeated the Tartars in 1656. *Lik*, a little, trading town, on a circular lake, southward of Oletzko. A castle belonging to this place was built, in 1272, on an island. *Lotzen*, a small town with a castle, built in 1285, and pleasantly situate on a canal which joins Levantin lake and Maursee. *Rhein*, a little town, near the north extremity of a lake whence flows the river Guber. Its large and strong castle was built about the middle of the fourteenth century. *Johannesburg*, a small, neat town, in a plain, on the river Pysch, between Spirding lake and the confines of Poland. In its castle the Elector Frederick and Augustus II. King of Poland had an interview in 1698. *Nikolaykin*, or Nicolas, an inconsiderable town, near the north border of Spirding lake.

*Polish Prussia*, composed of four provinces, *viz.* Culm, Marienburg, Pomerellia, and Ermeland, is bounded on the north by the Baltic, on the east and south by the German territories, on the west by Pomerania; lying in  $54^{\circ}$  N. latitude, and  $19^{\circ}$  E. longitude; traversed from south to north by the Vistula. Diversified with hills, woods, heaths, and lakes, it contains little pasture-ground in the southern districts, and not much arable land, except near Dantzick and on the borders of some rivers.

1. *Pomerellia*, between the Vistula and Pomerania, is 40 leagues from south-west to north-east, and 20–25 in breadth. The south districts of this province are hilly and thinly inhabited: the western part is a desert.

*Towns, &c.*—*Dantzick*, or Dantzic, Gedanum, Gedansko, is a large populous, fortified, trading city, with large suburbs, the capital of Polish Prussia, and a bishop's see, situate at the influx of the Radoune and Motlau into the Vistula, about four miles from the coast of the Baltic, with a spacious but shallow harbour, and an extensive trade, especially in corn and naval stores. It was an inconsiderable town in 997, a borough defended by a castle in 1294, and in the year following was environed with a wall. The new town was built in 1311, and fortified in 1344. One street about a mile long passes through its centre, several streets are parallel to it, and others at right angles. All of them are indifferently paved. It was one of the principal towns of the Hanseatic association, and now contains upwards of 46,000 inhabitants, exclusive of the suburbs. In 1454 it shook off the yoke of the Teutonic Knights, and submitted under certain restrictions to Casimir King of Poland. The form of its government, its laws, and privileges were adjusted in 1752. The privileges of the town extend 40 miles round. Its beautiful environs are fertile, and may be laid under water. After a long siege the French made themselves masters of it in May 1807. The plain that stretches out from it 40 miles is traversed by the Vistula, which, for about 20 miles, is confined by banks about 20 feet perpendicular, and a mile asunder. The river is about one-fourth of a mile in breadth. At the mouth of the Vistula there is a fort called *Munde*, or *Weisselmunde*: and thence a narrow tract of land called *Frisch-Nerung* extends eastward about 19 leagues along the coast, on the south bounded by the Vistula and *Frisch-haff*, and on the north by the sea.

*Oliva*, a small place on the coast of the Baltic, eight miles north-west of Dantzick, and famous for a rich Cistercian convent founded in 1178, the church belonging to which is extremely beautiful, having 40 altars grandly decorated. The abbot's palace and gardens are elegant, but his revenues are now greatly diminished. *Putzig*, or Pautzke, a mean town  
and

and fort, environed by a marsh, on the sea-coast, in the north-west corner of the province. This place was taken by the Danes in 1464, by the Swedes in 1626, and in the year following by the Poles. *Hela*, a place of little note, situate on the extremity of a peninsula which, on the west, bounds the gulph of Dantzick, seven leagues north of the capital. *Dirschau*, or Dersau, formerly Sau, a little, fortified, royal town, built in 1209, six leagues south of the capital, on the border of the Vistula. It was laid in ashes in 1310 and about 1433; consumed by accidental fire in 1577, and taken by the Swedes in 1626 and 1651. *Shoneck*, a small inland town and castle, built about A. D. 1180, destroyed by the Prussians about 1186, and afterwards rebuilt, seven leagues south of Dantzick, on the river Fers which runs south-east to the Vistula. *Stargard*, a considerable town, built by the Teutonic Knights in 1339, taken by the Poles in 1456, and in 1654 surrendered to the Swedes, on the Fers below Shoneck, and 25 miles from Stettin. That interval is a hideous wilderness of firs, with deep and barren sands. *Mewa*, or Gnieuw, a little town and castle, which, in 1283, devolved to the Teutonic Knights, who built a fortress here, at the influx of the Fers into the Vistula, 11 leagues south of Dantzick. In 1463 it capitulated to the Poles, and surrendered to the Swedes in 1626 and 1655. Twelve miles thence is the abbey of *Pipleen*, founded in 1250, and accounted one of the finest Gothic religious edifices in those parts. *Neuenburg*, a small town, about 10 miles above Mewa, between the Vistula and a marsh. This was a place of some note in 1310. The burghers drove out the Polish garrison in 1458; upon which the Teutonic Knights made themselves masters of it. In 1365 it was retaken by the Poles, and in 1626 shared the fate of Mewa. *Schwetz*, or Switzie, a little town on the Vistula, about seven leagues above Neuenburg. Its castle was built about 1244, and the town was walled in 1340. In 1454 it was taken by the Poles, in 1455 by the Teutonic Knights, in 1466 by the Poles, in 1655 by the Swedes, in 1656 a third time by the Poles,

Poles. *Bromberg*, a small town, in the southern part of the province, several miles west of the Vistula, on the river Bro which environs the castle. It is famous for the treaty concluded here, in 1657, between the King of Poland and Elector of Brandenburg.

2. *Culmerland* is a province bounded on the south and west by Poland and the Vistula; lying in  $53^{\circ} 25'$  N. latitude, and  $19^{\circ} 10'$  E. longitude from Greenwich: being 30-50 miles from north to south, and 50-60 from west to east.

*Towns, &c.*—*Culm*, or Chelmno, the capital, founded in 1239, sometime in the hands of the Teutonic Knights, afterwards subjected to Poland, is a considerable, thinly inhabited town, with little trade, on the right bank of the Vistula, 68 miles south of Dantzick. *Chelmza*, a little town, with a seat of the bishop of Culm, built in 1251, seven miles south south-east of the capital. *Thorn*, on the south border of the province, already described (see Poland). *Schænsee*, or Kowalewo, an inconsiderable royal town, about seven leagues south-east of Culm. *Golup*, or Golaw, a small, royal town, with a castle, 11 leagues south-east of Culm, and six eastward of Thorn, on the Drebnitz and border of Poland. *Strasburg*, or Brodnitz, a small, royal town, with a strong castle, built in 1285, often besieged and taken, on the Drebnitz, above, *i. e.* north-east of Golaw. *Reden*, or Radsin, a little town and castle, often damaged by fire and war, about 20 miles north-east of Culm. *Graudentz*, or Grudsiands, formerly Grodeck, a royal town founded in 1299, on an island formed by the Assa, with a castle on an eminence, eight leagues north north-east of Culm, not far from the Vistula. The Prussian diet is held here and at Marienburg alternately. *Lessen*, or Laschen, a little royal town, built in 1328, and almost environed by water, about 15 miles east south-east of Graudentz. *Neumarkt*, an inconsiderable town, built in 1319, on the Drebnitz, about 13 leagues east north-east of Culm. *Michelarwia* and *Lobovia*, or Michelau and Lobau, two small places in districts

districts of the same name, which are bounded on the north-east and south by Overland and Poland.

3. The province of *Marienburg*, lying in  $54^{\circ} 10'$  N. latitude, and  $19^{\circ} 20'$  E. longitude, consists of three werders, or marshes, drained, cultivated and inhabited. The first lies on the left hand of the Vistula above Dantzick—the second is bounded by two branches of the Vistula and the Frisch-haff—the third extends from the Vistula eastward to Drausen lake.

*Towns, &c.*—*Marienburg* is a well built, decayed town, containing 1600 inhabitants, on a gentle eminence bathed by the Nogat, a branch of the Vistula, which falls into Frisch-haff, 23 miles south-east of Dantzick. It was taken by the Poles in 1460, by the Swedes in 1626 and 1655; and its strong castle, built by the Teutonic Knights in 1281, was consumed by fire in 1644. It is a garden the whole way thence to Dantzick. *Stum*, a little royal town and castle, built towards the end of the thirteenth century, 10 miles south of Marienburg. *Stumford*, a village not far from Stum, and noted for the peace concluded there in 1635, between Poland and Sweden. *Christburg*, or Kischpork, an inconsiderable royal town, with an old castle built on an eminence in 1247, bathed by the river Sirgunen, which runs northward to Drausen lake. This town, destroyed by fire in 1400, and taken by the Swedes in 1626, is about 20 miles south of Elbing. *Neuteich*, a small, royal town, built in 1329, north of Marienburg, near the centre of the Great Werder, environed by the Tye, formerly called the Schwenty, which falls into Frisch-haff. *Elbing*, or Elblang, Urbs Drusiana, a considerable, indifferently built, fortified, trading town, containing 15,000 inhabitants, south-east of Dantzick, on a stream of the same name that issues out of lake Drausen, and after a very short course loses itself in the western extremity of Frisch-haff. The houses are high and built in the old taste; the streets are narrow and dirty. The castle, built in 1237, was demolished by the burghers

burghers in 1454, who revolted from the Teutonic Knights, and put themselves under the protection of Poland. In 1626 they voluntarily surrendered the town to the Swedes; but afterwards it was wrested out of their hands. In 1703 they became again masters of it; but, in 1710, the Russians took it by storm. It is fortified after the old way, and considered as a place of some strength.

4. *Ermeland*, or Warmia, is a province lying in 54° N. latitude, and 20° E. longitude; being 23 leagues from north-west to south-east, and 7-17 in breadth; watered by the Alla, the Passarage, and many small lakes.

*Towns, &c.*—*Frauenburg* is a small town, built in 1279, and governed by the Lubec law, on the south coast of Frisch-haff, six leagues north-east of Elbing. Copernicus was a canon of this place, and died here in 1543. *Braunsberg*, so called from Bruno bishop of Prague, a considerable, trading town, was built in 1255, on the Passarage a few miles eastward of Frauenburg. Formerly one of the great Prussian cities, it sent representatives to the senate, and contained a celebrated college of Jesuits founded by Stanislaus Hosias. *Mehlsack*, or Melsack, an inconsiderable town and castle, six leagues south-east of Elbing, on the Walsche, a stream that runs west to the Passarage. *Warmstadt*, or Wormdit, a little town built in 1316, south of Mehlsack, on the Drewentz, a stream whose course is parallel to the Walsche. *Heilsberg*, a neat town, with a castle built in 1240, destroyed by fire in 1521, and afterwards rebuilt, on the Alla, 13 leagues south-east of Frauenburg. Charles XII. of Sweden had his head-quarters here in 1703. *Gutstadt*, an inconsiderable place, built in 1325, on the Alla, three leagues above, *i. e.* south south-west of Heilsberg. *Allenstein*, or Olstineck, a little town and castle, founded in 1367, four leagues south of Gutstadt, on the Alla. *Wartenburg*, a small town with a castle, built in 1325, surrendered to the Teutonic Knights in 1455, consumed by fire in 1494, a few miles east of Allenstein, on  
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the river Praster. In that neighbourhood are several small lakes. The south-east corner of this province abounds in forests, lakes, and rivers.

Polish territories claimed by Frederick II. King of Prussia, and, in the year 1774, annexed to his dominions. These acquisitions, in 1793 and 1796, amounted to 31,824 square miles.

The south boundary of those acquisitions, ascertained by the treaty of Petersburg, extends from the frontier of Germany eastward between the rivers Netz and Warta by Riczivol to Znin; thence to the south extremity of Goplo lake; and, turning northward to Thorn, it terminates on the Vistula at the north-west point of the palatinate of Plozk, and includes the following districts, *viz.*—

1. A part of the palatinate of *Posnan*, on the right hand of the Netz, and a few miles south of that river, containing—*Krona*, *Czaplinck*, *Pyla*, *Uscia*, *Zandoc*, *Filelm*, together with other small towns and castles, which merit no description.

2. The northern part of the palatinate of *Kalisch*, or Gnesna, in which are *Znin*, *Labiez*, *Szubin*, and *Nazel* or *Nakel*, on the left hand of the Netz.

3. A considerable portion of the palatinate of *Inowladislaw*, and the north-west corner of *Brzesk*. *Packosch*, *Lukosch*, *Inowlocz*, and *Kruswick*, are inconsiderable places on the river Netz.

*Wladislaw*, or *Inowroslaw*, a tolerably built town and bishop's see, is situate on the left hand of the Vistula, upwards of 100 miles south of *Dantzick*, within the limits of Poland.

Other territories belonging to Prussia fall under the description of the countries in which they lie.

By the treaty of Tilsit, July 9. 1807, the Prussian dominions have been diminished nearly one-half. Instead of nine millions of inhabitants, the population of the Prussian empire does not exceed five millions; and the revenue, which formerly amounted to forty millions of dollars, has

been decreased in a still greater proportion. Saxony has received almost all that Prussia had gained by the partition of Poland. The following is a statement of the losses of Prussia:—

<i>Westphalian Possessions.</i>		<i>Possessions in Upper Saxony.</i>	
	<i>Inhabitants.</i>		<i>Inhabitants.</i>
County of Mark, with Essen, Werden, and Lippstadt	} 118,000	The Old Mark, with Stendal, &c.	114,000
Principality of Minden		70,363	Circle of Kottbuss, in Lower Lusatia
County of Ravensberg	- -	County of Untergiechen, &c.	9,300
Lingen and Tecklenberg	- -	Principality of Eichsfeld	84,000
Cleves, on the German side of the Rhine	54,000	County of Mulhausen	16,000
Principality of East Friesland	119,500	----- Nordhausen	8,800
----- Munster	127,000		
----- Paderborn	98,000		
<i>M. B.</i> Some of those possessions were ceded at an earlier period.			
<i>Possessions in Lower Saxony.</i>		<i>Previous Cessions.</i>	
Magdeburg, with great part of the dutchy on the left bank of the Elbe	} 100,000	Anspach	270,000
County of Mansfeld		27,000	Bayreuth
Principality of Halberstadt	- -	Neufchatel	47,000
County of Hohenstein	- -		
Territory of Quedlinbourg	- -		
Principality of Hildesheim and Goslar	114,900		

Add the great loss of territory in Poland, with Warsaw, Dantzick, Thorn, Posen, &c. Since 1772 Prussia had acquired in Poland territories containing upwards of three millions of inhabitants; but of these she now loses two and a half millions.



ANCIENT GEOGRAPHY of REGIONS bounded on the North by Pannonia and Illyricum, on the East by Pontus Euxinus and Mare Ægæum, on the South and West by Mare Ionicum and Græciense.

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MÆSIA.

MÆSIA, sometimes called Mysia, extended from the confines of Macedonia and Thracia northward to the Danube, and from Pannonia and Illyricum eastward to the Euxine sea. Divided by the river *Ciabrus*, *Zibriz*, into *Mæsia Superior* or *Prima*, now called Serbia; and *Mæsia Inferior* or *Secunda*, now Bulgaria—it is watered by many rivers which descend from a vast ridge of mountains called Mons Hæmus, and fall into the Danube. The river *Drinus*, *Drinazza*, the western boundary of modern Serbia, loses itself in the Save. The names of the most considerable rivers are—*Margus*, the Mlayna; *Timacus*, the Timok; *Æscus*, Esker; *Utus*, Vid; *Osmus*, Osmo; *Iatrus*, Iantra; *Panysus* *fl.* Ziris; and other small streams that fall into the Euxine sea.

*Mœsia*, anciently inhabited by many small tribes, the limits of whose settlements cannot be ascertained, was made a Roman province under Augustus and Tiberius. Aurelian, finding he could not preserve Dacia on the left hand of the Danube, broke down Trajan's bridge, and retired with his army and a large colony of Dacians into the interior parts of Mœsia, calling this new settlement by the name of the province he had abandoned. In the middle age Mœsia was divided into the barbarian kingdoms of Servia and Bulgaria, and has been since united under the dominion of the Ottoman Porte.

The Dardani, an indolent and sordid tribe, were, in a remote period, established near the sources of the rivers Timacus and Margus, on the confines of Macedonia. The Scordisci occupied a district at the foot of mount Orbelus. In the middle of the country the Triballi, a noted tribe, were planted. The Scythæ inhabited a tract along the coast, in the middle age called Scythica, and reckoned a province of Thrace. A district lying between the mouths of the Danube was possessed by the Peucini.

The most considerable places in *Mœsia Superior*, on the border of the Danube, were as follows, *viz.*—*Singidunum*, or Sigindunum, in the middle age Sengidon and Singidon, now Belgrade, at the conflux of the Save and Danube, near which is a small island called Singin. *Tricornium*, Kroska, 13 miles below Singidunum. *Aureus Mons*, Smendria, 12 miles below Tricornium. *Margus*, Kastolatz, at the mouth of a river of the same name, now called the Mlayna. *Viminacium*, Ram, anciently a considerable town, opposite to a small island, 10 miles below Margus. *Pincum*, Gradiska, 13 miles below Viminacium, at the mouth of the river Pingus, now Pek. *Cuppæ*, Kolumbako, 11 miles below Pincum. The situation of *Ad Novas* is unknown. *Taliatis*, 36 miles below Viminacium, near a cataract of the Danube, below which this river was anciently called the Ister. *Ægeta*, or Eteta, now Vestilu, about 20 miles below Taliatis.

Near

Near Ægeta are the remains of Pons Trajani, a bridge built over the Ister by Trajan, consisting of 20 arches, and 4486 feet, or 686 French toises, in length. *Ad Aquas*, an inconsiderable place, 16 miles below Ægeta. *Dorticon*, a fort, 10 miles below Ad Aquas. *Bonomia*, Vidin, 17 miles below Dorticon, near a small island in the Ister. *Ratiaria*, Artzar, or Arezar, the capital of a considerable tribe, about 35 miles below Dorticon.

The situations of several ancient towns in the interior part of Upper Mæsia cannot be traced. *Municipium*, 18 miles south-east of Viminacium. *Idimum*, 27 miles southward of Municipium. *Horrea Margi*, Morava-hissar, on a river of the same name, 12 miles south of Idimum. *Naissus*, Nissa, a considerable town, and the native-place of Constantine, in Dardania, on the river Margus, near which Claudius defeated the Goths with great slaughter in 269. *Mediana*, a royal seat, three miles from Naissus. *Turres*, Pirot, 27 miles south-east of Naissus. *Ulpianum*, Giustendil, south south-west of Naissus, and the birth place of Justin. *Ad Herculem*, Precop. *Scupi*, Scopia, or Uscup, the metropolis of Dardania, near the source of the Axius, at the foot of Mons *Scardus*, now Monte Argentario. *Bylazora*, the capital of Pæonia, on the Axius, south-east of Scupi.

In *Lower Mæsia*, on the right bank of the Ister, were the following places of some note. *Cebrium*, at the mouth of the Ciabrus. *Augusta*, in ruins before the age of Procopius. *Oescus*, Igigen, or Isch, at the mouth of a river of the same name. *Utum*, at the mouth of the Utus. *Nicopolis*, Nicopoli, built by Trajan to commemorate his victory over Decebalus King of the Dacians, at the influx of the Osmus into the Ister. Near this place the Christians were defeated by Bajazet Emperor of the Turks in 1393. *Sicurisia*, *Dimian*, and *Novæ*, inconsiderable places below Nicopolis. *Ad Iatrum*, at the mouth of the Iatrus. *Durostorus*, Silistria, or Dristra, where the Ister bends northward. *Axiopolis*, Rassoat, below Durostorus. *Carsum*, Kersova, near the lake Halmyris, or Kara-sou, which has a communication

communication with the Euxine sea. *Trosmi*, where the Ister bends eastward, but its precise site is unknown. There were several forts on the bank of the river between the places already mentioned. Darius built a bridge over the Ister, below *Trosmi*, near the division of that river into many branches.

In the interior part of Lower Mœsia were—*Forum Terebronii*, a small town near Nicopolis, on the verge of a morass, where the Goths defeated the Romans under Decius in 251. *Scardica*, Triaditza, the metropolis of Dacia, near mount Elea. Between *Scardica* and *Naissus* is a narrow pass or defile, anciently called *Succorum Augustiæ*, now *Zuccora*. *Ulpia-Pantalia* and *Tauresium*, were situate southward of *Scardica*. *Nicopolis ad Istrum*, *Nicop*, on the *Istrus*. *Nicopolis ad Hæmum*, *Ternobo*, near mount *Hæmus*. *Marcianopolis*, *Marcenopoli* and *Prebislaw*, built by Trajan in honour of his sister, and afterwards the capital of Lower Mœsia.

*Towns along the sea coast.*—The island of *Peuce*, formed by two branches of the Ister, and inhabited by the *Bastarnæ*, surnamed *Peucini*, contained no place of note. The names of the other islands at the mouth of that river are not mentioned by ancient geographers. *Istria*, or *Istriopolis*, *Kara-kerman*, *i. e.* the black fort, founded by a colony of Milesians, and at one period a powerful maritime town, situate at the southmost mouth of the Ister. *Tomi*, or *Tomis*, *Baba*, or *Tomeswar*, built by a colony of Milesians, and the place of Ovid's banishment, was a small town in the days of Strabo, but formerly more considerable, 36 miles southward of *Istria*, near the sea coast, in a valley almost surrounded by hills. *Constantiana*, *Keustenza*, or *Kiustenge*. *Calatis*, *Mankalia*, 3½ miles south of *Tomi*. *Petrisias-Aera*, now *Kelograh-bouroun*. *Cruni*, afterwards *Dionysopolis*, noted for its springs, at the mouth of the river *Zyras*. *Odessus*, *Varna*, a small place with a station for ships, 200 stadia south of *Cruni*, at the mouth of the river *Panysus*, near which  
Amurath

Amurath II. defeated the Hungarians in 1444. *Naulochus*, a little town in the territory of Mesembria, near the foot of mount Hæmus. *Mesembria*, a town in a territory of the same name, on the border of Thrace, beyond, *i. e.* southward of Hæmi Extrema.

## THRACIA.

*Thracia*, a province of the modern Roum-ili, was bounded on the north by mount Hæmus, on the east by the Euxine sea, Thracian Bosphorus, Propontis and Hellespont ; on the south by the Ægean sea ; and on the west by the river Strymon ; lying between  $40^{\circ}$  and  $42^{\circ} 40'$  N. latitude, and between  $23^{\circ} 35'$  and  $29^{\circ} 20'$  E. longitude from Greenwich ; being 100–120 miles from north to south, exclusive of the Chersonesus, and 200–250 from west to east.

This country in general is rugged, mountainous and barren, except along the sea coast. A ridge of hills, called Mons *Pangæus*, runs northward from the sea coast, between the Strymon and Nestus, to the sources of those rivers, and thence under the name of Mons *Scomius*, extends north-east to mount Hæmus. The latter is a vast chain reaching from Illyricum eastward, in  $42\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  N. latitude, along the northern frontier to the Euxine sea, where it terminates in an advanced promontory called *Hæmi Extrema*, now Emineh-bouroun. A branch of this chain, from the neighbourhood of Cabyla, runs south-east almost to the Bosphorus.

The most considerable rivers are the *Nestus* and *Hebrus*. The former, also called Mestus, now the Mesto, originates in an angle formed by the two ranges of mountains, Pangæi and Scomii, runs south south-east, and falls into the Ægean sea at Abdera. The latter descends rapidly from two sources in Montes Scomii, now mount Scombrus, flows south-east through the middle of the country to Hadrianopolis, where it suddenly  
changes

changes the direction of its course, receives several considerable streams, and runs southward to the Ægean sea, into which it falls at Ænos.

Thracia anciently consisted of many small independent principalities, ever at variance among themselves. These different nations were the *Dolonci*, who, at the time of Darius's expedition into Greece, were possessed of the Thracian Chersonesus; *Denseletæ*, mentioned by Tully, Pliny, Strabo, and Livy; *Bessi*, a savage tribe who inhabited mount Hæmus; *Bistones*, who occupied a territory bounded by Rhodope, the Hebrus, the Nestus, and the Ægean sea; *Odomantes*, whose settlements were separated from Macedon by the river Strymon; *Cicones*, who inhabited the country lying between the Hebrus and the Melas; *Edones*, cantoned in a district between the Strymon and Philippi; *Brygi* and *Thyni*, of whom nothing material is known; *Pieres*, who first occupied part of Macedon, and afterwards removed to mount Pangæus, near the banks of the Strymon; *Odryseæ*, the most powerful tribe in Thrace, between the mountains of Hæmus and Rhodope; *Autonomi*, a warlike people, in a rocky and barren tract separated from Mœsia by mount Hæmus; *Crobyszi*, between mount Hæmus and the Euxine sea; *Mædi*, a brave and hardy race, cantoned on the confines of Macedon; *Sapæzi*, between the rivers Melas and Arzus; *Celetæ*, a savage tribe, who inhabited part of mount Hæmus, and part of mount Rhodope. In the time of the Antonines, Thracia became a part of the Roman empire. In the reigns of Dioclesian and Constantine, it was divided into several provinces, *viz.* Thracia Propria, near the sources of the Hebrus, Rhodope on the Ægean sea, Europa, which comprehended the south-east part of the country, and Hæmimontus between the Hebrus and the northern boundary.

*Cities, &c.*—*Abdera* was a maritime town, founded by the Teians, the native place of Protagoras and Anaxarchus, and the residence of Democritus the laughing philosopher, in the south-west corner of the country, near the mouth of the Nestus, almost opposite to the small island

island of Thassus. The mountainous district, called Macedonia Adjecta, between the Nestus and the Strymon, is elsewhere described (See Macedonia). *Iamphorina*, the capital of Medica, near Bistonis Palus, at a considerable distance from the sea coast. *Scaptiahyla*, or Scaptesytle, now Skipsilar, a small place where Thucydides wrote his history, and famous for its gold mines, eastward of Palus Bistonis, and north of Maronea. *Maronea*, Marogna, a place noted for its wine, at the mouth of the Sarnus, about 10 miles east of Bistonis Palus. *Stryma*, a colony and neat town of the Thasians, eastward of Maronea, at the mouth of the river Lissus, a small stream that was not sufficient to supply the army of Xerxes with water. *Doricus Campus*, an extensive plain inland from Prom. *Serrum*, on the right hand of the Hebrus. Here Xerxes reviewed his army. *Ænos*, also called Absynthus, now Ens, a town built by the Cumeans, at one of the mouths of the Hebrus, near Lacus Stentoris. Here was the tomb of Polydorus, and a marble monument erected in memory of Cato Uticensis. *Zerinthos*, a cave sacred to Hecate, on the sea coast near Ænos. *Cypsela*, on the bank of the Hebrus, at some distance from the coast. *Dyme*, long ago destroyed, between Cypsela and Trajanopolis, on the Hebrus. *Trajanopolis*, the capital of Rhodope, on the Hebrus, about 40 miles above the mouth of that river. *Zerna*, a small place below Trajanopolis, at the influx of a river of the same name into the Hebrus. *Plotinopolis*, so called from Plotina, consort of Trajan, 22 miles south of Hadrianopolis, on the left hand of the Hebrus. *Hadrianopolis*, anciently Orestias, now Adrianople, the capital of Hæmimontus, in the centre of Thrace, where the Hebrus, augmented by the Ardiscus on the right hand, and by the Tonzus on the left, now the Arda and Tonza, suddenly changes the direction of its course from south-east to south. This city was founded by Orestes, was enlarged and improved by Hadrian, and was the residence of the Ottoman Sultans, before the taking of Constantinople. By Turkish writers, it is called

Hadrini. *Didymo-tichos*, Dimotuc, on the right hand of the Hebrus, equidistant from the two towns last mentioned. *Philippopolis*, formerly Eumclpias and Trimontium, a town enlarged by Philip King of Macedon, about 90 miles above, *i. e.* north-west of Hadrianopolis, on the Hebrus, not far from mount Hæmus, in the province of Thracia, inhabited by the Bessi, a fierce and savage tribe. *Bessapara*, now Tzapar-Bazardgik, north-west of Philippopolis, on a Roman way, at the foot of mount Hæmus. *Uscudana*, Statimaka, a town of the Bessi, southward of Trimontium.

*Chersonesus Thraciæ* is a large peninsula, on the west bounded by Sinus Melanus, on the east by Propontis and Hellespont, on the south by the Ægean sea. It was anciently governed by its own kings, and contained the following places of note, *viz.*—*Cardia*, the birth-place of Eumenes and Hieronymus, on the isthmus, destroyed by Lysimachus, who built Lysimachia on its ruins. This town was also called Hexanilia, from the breadth of the isthmus, here estimated at six miles. *Alopeconnesus*, a town on the western coast, opposite to the island of Imbros. *Mastusia* prom. the southern point of the peninsula, opposite to Sigæum. In its vicinity stood the sepulchral monument of Protesilaus. *Cynossema*, the tomb of Hecuba, on the Hellespont. *Sestus*, or Sestos, Zemenic, a small town famous for the loves of Hero and Leander, and the most frequented passage across the Hellespont, opposite nearly to Abydos. The breadth of the strait at Sestus is about an English mile : and here Xerxes constructed a bridge of boats, for the purpose of transporting a numerous army into Europe. *Ægospotamos*, a station for ships at the mouth of a stream of the same name, between Sestus and Callipolis. Here the Athenians were defeated by the Lacedæmonians, in a sea engagement, which concluded the Peloponnesian war : and here, according to Pliny, a large stone was shewn of a burnt colour, which had been thrown from some distant volcanic mountain. *Callipolis*, Gal-  
lipoli,



lipoli, a town on a little peninsula, at the upper end of the Hellespont, nearly opposite to Lampsacus. The *Hellespont*, now the Dardanelles, is a narrow strait about 60 miles in length, joining the Propontis to the Ægean sea, and separating the Chersonesus of Thrace from Asia: its breadth is from one to three miles. The ancient towns in the interior part of the Chersonesus are little known.

The following places were situate on the west and north coasts of the Propontis, now Marmara, a tract of sea lying between the Hellespont and the Thracian Bosphorus, into which the Euxine sets in with a very strong current. A long wall stretched across the neck of the Chersonesus between the Propontis and Melanus Sinus. *Bysanthe*, afterward Rhædestus, Rhodosto, a fine town and a colony of Samians, with a convenient port, one day's journey westward of Perinthus. *Ganus*, a town extinct in Pliny's time, situate south-west of Bysanthe, at the mouth of the river Eirgnus, near a group of mountains, afterwards called Mons Sacer, and at present Tekkiur-dag, *i. e.* the hill of the Prince. *Perinthus*, in the middle age called Heraclæa, now Erekli, was a considerable city, built by the Megareans, and famous for its fine amphitheatre, on the elevated neck of a peninsula, opposite to a bay called Sinus Heraclæoticus, near the north coast of the Propontis. *Selymbria*, or Selybria, afterwards Eudoxiopolis, now Selivria, eastward of Perinthus, about 40 miles south-west of Byzantium. *Cænophrurium*, a town between Selymbria and Byzantium, on a small inlet of the sea. Here Aurelian the Emperor was murdered by the treachery of his slave Eutropius. *Melantias*, in the middle age Melitias, a village with a harbour, at the mouth of the river Athyras, 102 stadia from Byzantium. *Regium*, an inconsiderable place, a few miles eastward of Melantias. *Byzantium*, afterwards Constantinopolis, now Constantinople, and Stamboul from eis-ten-polin, an ancient and famous city, built by the Megareans, and successively inhabited by the Milesians, Spartans and Athenians, where the Thracian

Bosphorus joins the Propontis, a situation the most commodious possible both for security and commerce. This place Constantine chose as the seat of the eastern empire. A description of it, in the beginning of the fifth century, enumerates a capitol, a school of learning, a circus, two theatres, eight public and 153 private baths, 52 porticoes, five granaries, eight aqueducts and reservoirs of water, four spacious halls for the courts of justice, 14 churches, 14 palaces, 4388 houses, beside a multitude of plebeian habitations. A wall called Machrontichos extended from the neighbourhood of Heraclea 50 or 60 miles northward to the Euxine sea, where it terminated at Dercon, or Derkous. This barrier was constructed by the Emperor Anastasius at the beginning of the sixth century, to oppose the incursions of barbarians who had penetrated even to the environs of the city. Some vestiges of this wall are extant. The peninsula eastward of Machrontichos was called Delta Thraciæ. *Turullus*, or *Tzorolus*, *Tchourli*, an inland town on a river of the same name, north of Heraclea.

*Towns, &c. in the north-east part of Thracia.*—*Salmydessus*, or *Halmydessus*, *Midjah*, or *Salmydis*, a port-town on a dangerous coast, at the bottom of a bay, in a district called *Astica*, inhabited by the *Astæ*. *Bixya*, a citadel and residence of *Tereus* King of *Thrace*, not far from *Halmydessus*, in the same district. *Thynias*, *Tiniada*, 200 stadia northward of *Halmydessus*, on an advanced promontory. *Aulæi-tichos*, a fortress on the coast, north-west of *Thynias*. *Apollonia*, afterward *Sozopolis*, built by the *Milesians*, partly in a small island and partly on the continent. From this place *Lucullus* took away a colossus of *Apollo* 30 cubits high, and placed it in the capitol at *Rome*. *Anchialus*, *Akkiali*, a port-town in the north-east corner of *Thrace*. *Debeltus*, *Zagora*, a colony of veterans settled by *Vespasian*, at some distance from the sea-coast, near a lake of the same name traversed by a small river, westward of *Apollonia*. The situations of *Orudiza* and *Zela* are uncertain. *Cabyla*, north-west  
of

of Debeltus, near mount Hæmus. To this place Philip, the son of Amyntas, sent a colony of the most abandoned of his army. *Beræa*, or Berœ, Eski-zadra, a town eastward of Philippopolis, on the left hand of the Hebrus, at a considerable distance from this river, near a mountain of the same name.

*N. B.* The islands on the Thracian coast will be afterwards described.

## GRÆCIA.

*Græcia*, in the general acceptation of the term, comprehended the countries bounded on the north by the Scardian mountains, on the east by the river Strymon and Ægean sea, on the south by *Mare Creticum* or sea of Candia, on the west by the Ionian sea. Aristotle divided this extensive region into four provinces, *viz.* Macedonia, Epirus, Achaia, and Peloponnesus: but the most common division of it was into five parts, *viz.* Peloponnesus, Græcia Propria, Thessalia, Epirus, and Macedonia. The Romans included the whole of Greece under Achaia and Macedonia: the former comprehending Græcia Propria and Peloponnesus, and the latter the three remaining provinces.

*History.*—The history of Greece, before the epoch of the Olympiads, is blended with a multitude of absurdities and fables. Its primitive inhabitants were savages. Dispersed over the country, they remained long in a state of barbarity, without fixed habitations, or any form of government. Their first discoveries were the art of building huts, feeding upon acorns, and covering their bodies with the skins of animals. In process of time, colonies from more civilized states came to settle in their country, collected their wandering families, taught them the comforts of social life, and founded some towns, or villages, whose names in a future period became famous in history. Petty states were formed,  
every

every one of which had its own sovereigns, customs, and laws. The most ancient kingdom is said to be Sicyon, founded B. C. 2091; that of Argos began under Inachus, B. C. 1856; that of Attica, B. C. 1556; that of Mycenæ, B. C. 1313; that of Sparta, B. C. 1500; and that of Thebes, B. C. 1493.

Cecrops, the first King of Athens, civilized the rude inhabitants of Attica, and instituted the court of Areopagus. Danaus introduced agriculture, and several other arts. Cadmus taught his subjects the use of letters, and the culture of the vine. Other improvements contributed to civilize that people. But, divided under the command of petty sovereigns, they were always at war with each other, and neither acquired strength nor security. Amphyction procured a confederacy, called the council of the Amphyctions, which met twice a year, and became celebrated in the Grecian history. Theseus incorporated the people of Attica into one city, and new modelled the form of government. The war of Thebes, during which the Epigoni distinguished themselves, proved the destruction of that city. The expedition of the Argonauts to the Euxine sea was reckoned a bold and hazardous enterprise, as the Greeks were little acquainted with navigation. In the siege of Troy the united force of the Greeks was exerted; but the sequel of it proved ruinous to several of the Grecian states. About fourscore years after Troy was laid in ashes, Greece experienced the most fatal misfortunes by the invasion of the Heraclidæ, who made themselves masters of the greatest part of Peloponnesus. The Grecian games were admirably adapted to unite the states, to form men for war, and to inspire a noble emulation. Of these the most celebrated were the Olympic games established by Pelops at Olympia, restored B. C. 864, and performed every fifth year. The Olympiads marked the chronological order of facts, the first beginning B. C. 776, and marked out by the victory of Cereus. From this epoch the historical times commenced, and the affairs of the world were reported with more  
exactness

exactness and fidelity. Omitting intestine contentions among the different states, it may be proper to mention a few leading facts in the history of Sparta and Athens.

The ancient kingdoms of Greece having become republics, new plans of government were introduced. Sparta soon obtained an ascendancy over the rest. For the space of nine centuries two princes of the race of Heraclidæ always jointly occupied the throne. This divided royalty was a source of perpetual dissensions, till Lycurgus appeared, and established a mixed government, where three powers mutually balanced one another. His excellent laws and institutions continued in force above five hundred years. From his time to the invasion of Greece by the Persians, the history of Sparta is uninteresting. The Messenians engaged in three wars against this state with various success. The first war took place after the time of Lycurgus, and was carried on with the greatest animosity during twenty years. Mycenæ, at last, was taken; and rigorous conditions were imposed on the inhabitants. After thirty-nine years of subjection, the Messenians resumed the war under Aristomenes, a brave and prudent commander; but they were again compelled to submit. Soon after the expulsion of Xerxes and his army from Greece, a great part of Lacedemon was destroyed by an earthquake. Conceiving this to be a favourable opportunity of regaining their liberty, the Messenians took up arms and marched to Sparta; but were repulsed by Archidamus, the Spartan king, and obliged to surrender. Banished from Peloponnesus they were permitted to settle at Naupactus.

After the death of Codrus the Athenians abolished royalty, and committed the cares of government to a set of magistrates called *Archons*. But the arbitrary decisions of those rulers shewed the necessity of written institutions and fixed laws. To draw up a code of laws, Draco, a virtuous archon, was appointed, B. C. 624; but he ran into an excess of severity, for all crimes without distinction he punished capitally. Those laws being

being impracticable were soon abolished. Solon was next chosen legislator, B. C. 594; and authority was given him to alter, or new model, the constitution as he thought proper. His laws, being the best the Athenians were capable of receiving, remained in force while Athens continued a free state.

The Grecian colonies in Ionia, who were tributaries to Persia, revolted about B. C. 500, and solicited aid from the Athenians; but Darius reduced them to submission, and sent a large army against Athens, which was defeated by 10,000 Athenians on the plain of Marathon, B. C. 490. Several succeeding efforts of the Persians to subdue Greece were equally unsuccessful. An immense army commanded by Xerxes was checked at Thermopylæ, B. C. 480; his naval armament was dispersed near Salamis; and another Persian army was cut in pieces near Platæa by the Lacedæmonians and Athenians. At length, Artaxerxes, B. C. 449, was obliged to make an ignominious peace with the Greeks. Meanwhile mutual jealousy subsisted between the states of Athens and Sparta; and the Peloponnesian war began B. C. 431, which lasted twenty-seven years. It was prosecuted with great animosity on both sides, and terminated in favour of the Lacedæmonians. The history of this war is written by Thucydides, one of the best historians and most consummate generals of antiquity.

Fresh causes of dissension arose among the different states of Greece; a league was formed against Sparta by the intrigues of the Persians. Thebes, Argos, Athens, and Corinth joined in the confederacy. The Thebans, under the command of Epaminondas, signalized themselves in this war. That great man, having defeated the Spartans and their allies in the battle of Mantinæa, where he was mortally wounded, said, when about to expire,—“ I leave Thebes triumphant, Sparta humbled, and Greece freed from slavery.” But as the glory of Thebes had risen with Epaminondas, so with him it fell. Peace, which lasted several years, was concluded between the states of Greece.

The Greeks had greatly degenerated from the virtue of their ancestors, when Philip King of Macedon began his splendid reign. By dissimulation and bribery he embroiled the different states with one another, and kept the whole country in subjection twenty years. In the battle of Cheronæa, B. C. 338, he defeated the combined forces of the Athenians and Thebans. This victory may be considered as the final period of the liberties of Greece.

Upon Alexander's accession to the throne some of the conquered states revolted, but these were soon reduced. After his death, B. C. 324, his extensive dominions were divided among his generals. The Spartans and Athenians stirred up rebellion in Peloponnesus; but Antipater, who governed in Macedon, compelled them to submit. Alternately subjected to the Kings of Macedon and of Syria, they no longer enjoyed the charms of liberty: and the whole of Greece was, at last, reduced to the form of a Roman province, under the title of *Achaia*.

In the Mithridatic war the Athenians espoused the cause of the King of Pontus. Irritated by their opposition, or provoked by their ingratitude, Sylla marched against them, and destroyed their capital.

The Goths, A. D. 268, invaded Attica, but were compelled to retire. Towards the conclusion of the fourth century, Alaric conducted a numerous host of barbarians through the Straits of Thermopylæ, and desolated the most fertile provinces of Greece.

In describing ancient Greece, it is proposed,—1. To survey Macedonia. 2. The provinces which extend southward to the isthmus. 3. Peloponnesus. 4. Crete, and the islands adjacent to the Grecian coasts.

## MACEDONIA.

The limits of *Macedonia* were different at different periods. In the reign of Philip it was bounded on the north by Mons Scardus, on the east by the river *Nestus*, Mesto, on the south by Thessaly and Epirus, on the west by the Adriatic sea; lying between  $40^{\circ} 15'$  and  $42\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  N. latitude, and between  $19^{\circ} 20'$  and  $24^{\circ}$  E. longitude from Greenwich; its greatest extent from north to south being 150 miles, and 220 from west to east.

Anciently inhabited by various nations, this country, in a long succession of ages, was distinguished by different appellations, being sometimes called by the name of one of its districts, and sometimes by that of another. In a remote period it was called Kittim, afterwards *Æmathia* from *Æmathus*, *Macedonia* from King Macedo, and *Mygdonia* from one of its provinces.

The particular tribe that from small beginnings became lords of Greece were the Argives, who, under the command of Caranus, a descendant of Hercules, took possession of a portion of this country, and gradually enlarged their territories. Their form of government admitted as great liberty as was enjoyed under most of the Grecian commonwealths. Notwithstanding, the Greeks did not regard them as a part of their nation, and treated them as barbarians. Although several of their monarchs were distinguished by their moderation, equity, and bravery, yet, during more than four centuries, this kingdom always stood in need of the protection of Sparta, or Athens, and never had any share of the glory gained by those republics, until Philip and Alexander the Great raised their kingdom to the summit of worldly greatness, and obtained the sovereignty of Greece.

*Mountains.*



*Mountains.*—*Candavii Montes*, now Crasta, a rugged chain, extends from north to south, separating Macedonia Propria from Illyricum Græcum. *Acroceraunia*, or Montes Ceraunii, Monti Della Chimera, lie from west to east between Illyricum Græcum and Epirus. *Mons Scardus* is on the north border of Macedonia; and *Mons Pangæus*, famous for its gold and silver mines, on the north-east frontier.

The names of the most considerable rivers, by which this country is watered, are as follows—*Drilo*, or Drinus, now the Drin, that originates in Montes Candavii, runs north-west and falls into the Adriatic sea, on the border of Dalmatia. *Mathis*, Mattia, an inconsiderable stream, south of the Drilo, discharges itself by the same mouth. *Genusus*, Semno, rises in Montes Candavii, and flows westward to the sea, into which it falls below Epidamnus. *Apsus*, the Crevesta, a small stream, loses itself in the sea above Apollonia. *Aous*, Lao, flows from mount Pindus, and falls into the Adriatic: here Philip was defeated by the Romans. *Celydænus*, Salnich, has its source in Montes Acroceraunii, and its termination near Aulon. *Astræus*, Castorio, runs eastward to the bottom of *Sinus Thermaicus*, now the gulf of Saloniki. *Erigon*, Wistriza, rises in Montes Candavii, and runs south-east to the bottom of *Sinus Thermaicus*. *Axius*, Wardar, originates in Mons Scardus, runs southward through the middle of the country, receives several streams, joins the Erigon near Pella, forms a lake, and afterwards falls into the bottom of the gulf. *Echedorus* is an inconsiderable river to the eastward, whose waters could not suffice Xerxes' army. *Strymon*, the ancient boundary of Macedonia and Thrace, rises in Mons Hæmus, according to Pliny; or in Mons Scomius, according to Thucydides, now Despoto-bag; runs southward and loses itself in *Sinus Strymonicus*, the gulf of Contessa, below Amphipolis.

Nothing of importance is known concerning the ancient state and inhabitants of this country. Pliny informs us, that it was occupied by an

hundred and fifty different nations ; and Pomponius Mela observes, that it had as many tribes as cities. The most distinguished of those nations were the following.—

1. *Taulantii*, a barbarous race, who inhabited the coast of the Adriatic sea. Within the limits of their territory was *Epidamnus*, a maritime town, whose inauspicious name was changed by the Romans to *Dyrrachium*, now Durazzo, a name taken from the peninsula on which it stood. It was founded by the Corcyreans, and is famous in history. Its port answered to that of Brundisium, and the passage between both was easy and expeditious. *Petra*, a town at the mouth of the river Panyasus. Here Pompey, excluded by Cæsar from Dyrrachium, pitched his camp. *Asparagium*, an inconsiderable place, on the left hand of the Genusus. *Apollonia*, Polina, built by the Corinthians and Corcyreans, a considerable town, famous for learning, seven miles inland from the mouth of the Aous. Here Augustus, having been sent for his education, heard of the murder of Cæsar. *Aulon*, Valona, a town and port, on a gulf near the mouth of the river Celydnus, opposite to the north point of a long promontory. *Amantia*, a town above Aulon, on the Celydnus, 40 miles south-east of Apollonia.

The interior parts of *Illyris*, a district extending from the Drinus to the confines of Epirus, are less known. *Parthus* was a small town in the territory of Dyrrachium. *Albanopolis* near the Drilo, and the border of the country.

The *Eordætæ*, or Eordæi, occupied a territory in the neighbourhood of Taulantia. *Eordæa*, the capital, near the river Eordacûs that falls into the Apsus. *Scampis*, Iscampi, on a Roman highway, inland from Dyrrachium, on the right hand of the Genusus.

3. The *Elymiotæ* inhabited a district inland from Apollonia. *Elyma*, now Arnaut-Beligrad, the principal town, on a Roman highway, near the source of the Chrevasta minor.

4. *Orestis*, or *Orestœ*, a small district on the confines of Elymiotis; and whose capital, *Celethrum*, was almost enclosed by a lake.

5. *Penestia*, an inland district, not far from the source of the Drilo. *Uscenia* and *Oæneum* were two small towns in this district.

6. The *Dassaretii* were settled near the source of the Drilo. *Lychnidus*, a considerable town, and in the eighth century the capital of the Bulgares, under the name of Akrida, on a lake traversed by the Drilo, eastward of Dyrrachium, far from the sea coast. *Deborus*, Dibra, on the Drilo, north of Lychnidus. *N. B.* The boundary between Illyricum Græcum and Macedonia Propria was indeterminate. The latter comprehended the following districts.—

1. *Almopia*, an inconsiderable district, north-east of Dyrrachium, and south of Mons Hæmus; containing *Horma*, *Europus*, and other places of little note.

2. *Pelagonia*, a level territory on the right hand of the river Axius, near the centre of the kingdom. *Stobi*, a town and municipium, on a Roman highway between Scupi in Mœsia and Thessalonica.

3. *Pæonia*, a northern district, extending from the river Axius to the confines of Thrace.

4. *Deuriopus*, a small canton watered by the Erigon. *Stymbara*, or *Stubera*, now *Toli*, an inconsiderable place in that canton.

5. *Lyncestis*, a district in the interior part of the country, so called from Lynceus its principal town, which did not exist, or was of little note, in the time of Ptolemy; for he mentions *Heraclea* as the capital of this district, and situate on a Roman highway between Lychnidus and Thessalonica.

6. *Emathia*, formerly called Pæonia, the most valuable and populous part of Macedonia, bounded on the north by Deurcopus and Pelagonia, on the east by Mygdonia and the Axius, on the south by Pieria, on the west by Lyncestis. It contained several large towns. *Edessa*, or *Aegæ*, anciently

anciently the residence of the kings of Macedon, on the river Erigon, north-west of Pella. *Cyrrhus*, the principal town in Cyrrhestis, a small canton between the rivers Erigon and Axius, on the confines of Pelagonia. *Idomene*, on the right hand of the Axius, north-east of Edessa. *Pella*, Palatizza, *i. e.* little palace, the birth-place of Philip, who enlarged it, and of Alexander, and sometime the royal residence, near the conflux of the Erigon and Axius, on an eminence surrounded with marshes, and defended by a citadel in an island, 120 stadia from the bottom of Sinus Thermaicus, or gulf of Saloniki, on Via Ægnetia, a Roman way between Edessa and Thessalonica. In that neighbourhood, Paulus Æmilius defeated Perseus. *Beræa*, Kara-Veria, or Black-Berea, a town on the river Astræus, south of Edessa, and south-west of Pella, near the foot of mount Bermius. The inhabitants of that place were commended for their generous reception of the gospel.

7. *Botticæa*, a small district at the bottom of Sinus Thermaicus. *Ichnæ*, a town near the mouth of the Ludias. Pella originally belonged to this district.

8. *Pieria* extended southward along the coast of Sinus Thermaicus, from the river Axius to the confines of Thessaly. *Alorus* and *Methone*, two small places on the coast. In the siege of the latter, Philip lost his right eye. *Pydna*, a town at the mouth of the rivulet Leucas, on the west coast of the gulf. Here the Romans defeated Perseus, and put an end to the Macedonian kingdom. Archelaus, King of Macedon, removed that town 20 stadia from the sea coast. *Haliacmon*, Platamona, at the mouth of a rapid river of the same name, that originates in Mons Tomarus, and runs eastward to the sea. *Dium*, Standia, anciently a considerable town, partly demolished by the Aetolians, repaired by Alexander, afterwards a Roman colony, on the sea coast, north of Mons Olympus, between the mouth of the Haliacmon and Prom. Dotium. *Phyla*, a small place near the border of Thessaly at the mouth of the Enipeus.

9. *Amphaxitis*, a territory on the left hand of the Axius, at the bottom of Sinus Thermaicus. *Thessalonica*, more anciently *Thermæ*, now Saloniki, the place of Cicero's residence while in banishment, the principal city in Macedonia under the Romans, and celebrated in history, at the north-east extremity of the gulf. St Paul wrote two epistles to the Christians in that city.

10. *Mygdonia*, an extensive province north of Amphaxitis, and east of the Axius. *Apollonia*, a town between Amphipolis and Thessalonica, about 30 miles from the former, and 37 from the latter. *Arethusa*, between Apollonia and Strymonicus Sinus, now the gulf of Contessa. *Physcæ*, a town near the Echedorus, a river that runs from north-east to south-west, and falls into the Axius.

11. *Paraxia*, a district watered by the lower part of the Axius. *Grestonia*, on the right hand of the Echedorus; *Anthemus*, north-east of Thessalonica; *Bisaltæ*, on the river Strymon; were inconsiderable cantons.

12. *Crossæa*, a district on the eastern coast of Sinus Thermaicus, between Amphaxitis and Pallene. *Ænia*, a small town, 15 miles south-west of Thessalonica, on the coast, opposite to, *i. e.* south south-east of, the mouth of the Axius. *Antigonæa*, on the coast, east of Pydna, and south-east of Ænia. This town is placed by Livy in the territory of Chalcidice. The names of several other small towns are known, but their situations cannot be ascertained.

13. *Chalcidice*, a small province lying between the gulfs of Saloniki and Contessa, including three peninsulæ which form the south-east part of Macedonia, *viz.* *Pallene*, *Sithonia*, and *Athos*. *Chalcis*, the capital, on the river Chabrius a small stream that falls into the bottom of *Sinus Singiticus*, now the gulf of Monte Santo. *Olynthus*, on a river of the same name, between the peninsula of Pallene and Sithonia, 60 stadia north-east of Potidæa, near the bottom of *Sinus Toronaicus*, now the gulf

gulf of Cassandria. That town, sometime subject to the Athenians, and afterwards a free city, was famous for several sieges it sustained, and for being the birth-place of Callisthenes. Philip took it by treachery, and reduced its inhabitants to servitude. In Strabo's time it was extinct; but near its site is a place called *Agiomama*.

The peninsula of *Pallene*, situate between Sinus Toronaicus and Singiticus, is of a triangular form and of considerable extent; being about 30 miles from north to south, and 15 in its greatest breadth. In the time of Pomponius Mela it contained five towns. *Potidæa*, afterward Cassandria, now Cassandra, was founded by a colony from Corinth, on the isthmus of Pallene, about 50 miles south south-east of Thessalonica. It was at one period so powerful a city as to contend with Athens. The siege of it by the Athenians afforded the first ostensible reason for the commencement of the Peloponnesian war. *Menda*, on the western coast, was famous for its wine, *Sione*, a town built by the Greeks on their return from Troy, was situate near a promontory on the western coast. *Aphytis*, famous for an oracle of Apollo, on the coast of Sinus Toronaicus. *Canastræum prom.* or Pallene-Acra, now C. Pallouri, or Canouistro, the extreme point of the peninsula.

*Sithonia* is a peninsula between Sinus Toronaicus and Singiticus. *Mecyberna*, a town not far from Olynthus, near the mouth of the river Amnias, at the northern extremity of Sinus Toronaicus. Philip made himself master of that town by treachery. *Torone*, Toron, near the south extremity of the peninsula. From this town the adjacent gulf received its name. *Singus*, Singo, a small town on the west coast of Sinus Singiticus. *Pidaurus*, or Pidorus, was a little town on the west coast of Sinus Singiticus, opposite to an island. *Assa*, at the mouth of the river Clabrius. *Derris* and *Ampelos*, now Drepano and Falio, the two southern promontories of Sithonia.

In

In the peninsula bounded by Sinus Singiticus and Strymonicus, is *Mons Athos*, or Agios-oros, now Monte-Santo, an elevated ridge 150 miles in circuit, joined to the continent by a low and narrow isthmus, which Xerxes cut through to convey his ships from the gulf of Strymon into the Singitic bay. *Acanthus* was a maritime town and colony of Andrians, on the north-east coast of the isthmus. *Dium* and *Olophyxus* on the north coast, and *Sana*, *Gleona*, *Thyssum* on the south coast of Athos, were inconsiderable places. Mount Athos is so elevated as to throw its shadow into the island of Lemnos at the summer solstice. The two extreme points of that peninsular ridge were called *Nymphæum* and *Acro-Athos*, now C. St George and C. di Monte Santo. Between those promontories, *Apollonia*, a small town, was situate on the south coast. The inhabitants of a town called *Acrothous*, below the lofty promontory of the same name, are distinguished, by Pliny and Pomponius Mela, on account of their longevity.

At the bottom of *Sinus Strymonicus*, or gulf of Contessa, were the following towns, *viz.* *Stagyra*, Stagros, the birth-place of Aristotle and of Hipparchus, about 28 miles east north-east of Olynthus. *Arethusa*, a small place, where Sepulchrum Euripidis stood, on Bolbœ Palus, or Prasias, now Boniabachi; *Bromiscus*, between that lake and the sea-coast; *Argylus*, one of the tributary towns of the Athenians.

14. *Odomantice*, a district between the rivers Pontus and Strymon. *Cercine*, a town eastward of Mount Cercina, on the Pontus where this river falls into Cercinitis Palus, through which Alexander, about to march into Asia, sailed towards Amphipolis. *Serræ*, a place on the left hand of the Pontus, above, *i. e.* north of Cercine. *Heraclea-Sintica*, above Serræ, on the right hand of the Pontus. *Berga*, the birth-place of Antiphanes the comedian, north of Amphipolis, near the river Strymon.

The district between the Strymon and the Nestus, now the Jemboli and Kara-sou, abounded in gold mines. It was reduced by Philip and annexed to Macedonia. *Amphipolis*, more anciently *Novem Viæ*, afterward *Christopolis*, now Jemboli, a city and Athenian colony, near the mouth of the Strymon, and washed on two sides by that river. *Eion*, the port town of Amphipolis, destroyed by the Athenians, at the mouth of the Strymon, 25 stadia below the city. *Philippi*, formerly called *Crenides* and *Dasus*, a considerable town enlarged by Philip, 33 miles north-east of Amphipolis, at some distance from the sea-coast, near *Mons Pangæus*. This town was famous for the battle fought on its plains between Augustus and the republican party, and for the epistle written by St Paul to its inhabitants. There were mines of gold and silver in its neighbourhood. Two precipices of Mount *Pangæus* approach so near the sea as to form narrow defiles on the beach, the passages of which were shut up and defended by walls. Those precipices are now called *Castagnas*, opposite to one of which is the island of *Thasus*, separated from the continent by a narrow channel. *Neapolis*, *Cavale*, a town and emporium, 12 miles eastward of *Philippi*, on the sea-coast. *Drabescus*, *Drama*, a small town between *Philippi* and the Strymon, in the canton of *Phyllis*.

*Via Ægætiæ* was a Roman military way carried through Macedonia and Thrace. It began both at *Dyrrachium* and *Aulon*. These two ways united at *Claudiana*, 49 miles north-east of *Apollonia*, and proceeded eastward through *Lychnidus*, *Heraclæa*, *Edessa*, *Thessalonica*, *Amphipolis*, *Philippi*, *Neapolis*, and thence into Thrace. It terminated at *Byzantium* 771 miles eastward of *Brundisium*.



## GRÆCIA.

*Græcia* properly denotes an extensive region, bounded on the north by Macedonia, and on all other sides by the sea; lying between  $36^{\circ} 10'$  and  $40^{\circ} 30'$  N. latitude, and between  $19^{\circ} 20'$  and  $24^{\circ} 50'$  E. longitude from Greenwich. Of a very irregular figure and deeply indented by gulfs and inlets of the sea—this county, in general, is mountainous and barren.

The most considerable ranges of mountains are as follows:—1. *Mons Olympus*, a ridge famous for the fable of the giants, and in some parts 2170 yards in height, begins at the mouth of the Peneus, on the west coast of Sinus Thermaicus, and proceeds north-west along the border of Thessaly, separating this province from Macedonia. Mons Titarus and Montes Cambunii are portions of that ridge. 2. *Ossa* and *Pelion* form a continuation of Olympus, along the coast of Thessaly, and terminate in Prom. Acantium on Sinus Pelasgicus, now the gulf of Volo. 3. *Mons Pindus* extends from north to south between Thessaly and Epirus, and several smaller ridges intersect those provinces. *Mons Oibrys* from Pindus runs south-west through the lower parts of Thessaly to Sinus Maliacus. 4. *Mons Œta* reaches from the strait of Thermopylæ westward to Sinus Ambracius, cutting at right angles the mountainous country stretching out to Parnassus on the south and Pindus on the north. 5. *Mons Corax*, a lofty ridge, extends from Mount Œta south-west to Anti-Rhium, a promontory on Sinus Corinthiacus, now the gulf of Lepanto. From the northern extremity of Corax, a ridge of unequal altitude stretches south-east, with little interruption, to Prom. Sunium in Attica. Other ridges of less extent, together with the courses of the most considerable rivers, will be hereafter described.

Ancient Greece contained the following provinces :—

1. *Epirus*, a mountainous territory extending along the coast of the Ionian sea, from the river Celydnus to *Sinus Ambracius*, now the gulf of Arta, and eastward to the border of Thessaly. This country was anciently divided into many petty independent principalities, most of which, in process of time, exchanged a monarchial for a republican form of government. The Macedonians on the one hand, and the Illyrians on the other, taking advantage of the intestine divisions which, generally speaking, attend a popular government, seized on several provinces belonging to the Epirots, and annexed them to their respective crowns. The Romans having conquered Philip, restored the Epirots to their former liberty. But, forgetful of this favour, those ungrateful people rebelled against their benefactors, which provoked the Roman senate to command Paulus Æmilius to plunder their country, and level their cities with the ground. After this terrible blow Epirus never recovered its ancient splendour.

The province which constituted the kingdom of Æacidæ, and is alone called Epirus by ancient writers, comprehended Chaonia, Thesprotia, and Molossis. Several ridges of mountains cover the interior part of the country. Toward the sea-coast the plains are fertile, and the prospects are agreeably diversified. The most noted rivers are the Acheron that falls into a morass of the same name, and the Cocytus whose waters have a disagreeable flavour. There are several tolerable harbours on the coast.

*Chaonia*, the northern district, which received its name from a maritime town, included the Acroceraunian mountains, now called Monte della Chimera, and Orestis a tract lying between that ridge and the river Celydnus.

*Cities, &c.*—*Oricum*, a town founded by the Colchians, in a plain, with a port at the bottom of a bay formed by the peninsula Acroceraunia. In the Roman times it was a place of some note, but of no strength.

*Palæste*,

*Palæste*, near Oricum, on the isthmus of the peninsula. Here Cæsar landed, when he crossed the Adriatic in pursuit of Ptolemy. *Panormus*, a harbour at the foot of Montes Ceraunii, not far from the citadel of Chimæra. *Phænice*, now Gramata, at the mouth of the river Phœnix.

*Thesprotia*, a maritime district between Chaonia, and the gulf of Ambracia, watered by four rivers, *viz.* Xanthus, Thiamis, Cocytus, and Acheron. It contained the following small districts, *viz.*—*Eleatis* on the confines of Chaonia; *Cestrine* eastward of the Thiamis; *Hellopia* near the source of the Acheron; and *Cassiopia* on the right hand of the Acheron, near the sea coast.

*Cities, &c.*—*Cassiope*, the capital of the province of this name, was famous on account of the temple of Jupiter Cassius. *Elea*, a small town, on a rivulet, at some distance from the sea. *Buthrotum*, Butrinto, near the mouth of the Xanthus and Portus Pelodis, opposite to the island of Corcyra. *Thyamis prom.* at the mouth of a river of the same name, opposite to the town of Corcyra. *Torone*, an inconsiderable place, on the left hand of the Thyamis. In the neighbourhood of Torone are several small islands, anciently called Sybotæ, and famous for feeding swine. *Chimerium*, a promontory, port and castle, at the south-west extremity of Epirus, and westward of the mouth of the Acheron. *Ephyre*, afterwards Cichyrus, now Glykeon, a town at the conflux of the rivers Acheron and Cocytus, whose united streams fall into Acherusiæ Palus, or Glykys-limen, near the coast. *Portus Comari*, Fanari, on the left hand of the Acheron. Near that place Cæsar encamped. *Nicopolis*, Prevesa Vecchia, a town near the bason, between the sea coast and Sinus Ambracius, opposite to Actium, and built by Augustus to perpetuate his victory. The inland parts of Thesprotia are little known. *Dodona*, famous for a temple of Jupiter, and the most ancient oracle of Greece, near the source of the Acheron, at the foot of mount Tomarus. The forest

forest of Dodona was surrounded by morasses, but the environs of the temple were tolerably fertile.

*Molossis*, an inland district between Thesprotia and Thessaly, including Athamania on the declivity of Pindus, Stympha, Paravæa, and other unknown tracts.

*Cities, &c.*—*Ambracia* was a considerable city, and the royal residence of Pyrrhus, built by a colony from Corinth, at the foot of a rugged eminence, on which stood a citadel, on the north coast of a gulf of the same name, near the mouth of the Arachthus, or Arethon, now Aretone. The walls of this city were 24 stadia, or about three miles in circuit. A fortress, now called Vexo-Castro, stood in a marshy tract, west of Ambracia. *Arachthus*, Arta, an inconsiderable place, on a river of the same name, above Ambracia. *Passaro*, a small town, north of Nicopolis, on the river *Charadrus*, Rogun. There the Kings of Epirus took a solemn oath of governing according to law, and administered to their subjects an oath of allegiance. *Argithæa*, an inland town and the capital of Athamania, on the right hand of the Avas, several leagues from the confines of Thessaly. The situation of Tecmon, Phylace, and Horreum, is unknown.

2. *Thessalia*, a province bounded on the north by Mons Olympus, on the west by Mons Pindus, on the south by Mons Cæta, and on the east by Sinus Thermaicus, now the gulf of Saloniki; lying in 39° 40' N. latitude; being 70 miles from north to south, and 80–110 from west to east.

This fertile, well watered and pleasant country, noted for its 24 hills, frequently changed its name, and was called Æmonia, Pelasgicum Argos, Hellas, Thessalia, Argeia, Dryopis, &c. from its princes, or the different tribes by which it was inhabited. The river Peneus, sometimes called Araxes, in the time of Eustathius named Salabrias, and afterward Salam-  
bria,

bria, now Salampria, descends from mount Pindus, runs eastward, in its progress receives almost every other river in Thessalia, and falls into Sinus Thermaicus at the termination of the vale of Tempe.

Thessalia was anciently the abode of heroes, and the theatre of the most illustrious achievements. There the Centaurs and Lapithæ appeared, the Argonauts embarked, Hercules died, Achilles was born, and Pirithous flourished. Thither warriors from distant countries resorted to signalize themselves by deeds of arms: and thence the Achæans, the Æolians, the Dorians, and several other powerful Grecian states derived their origin. It was divided into the following districts, or petty principalities, which were sometimes united into one monarchy.

1. *Estiæotis*, originally a district at the foot of mount Olympus, near the sea coast. But the *Estiæotæ*, after the days of Herodotus, shifted their habitations, and removed to the western part of the country, near the source of the Peneus. Those new settlements were called *Estiæotis* by Strabo and Ptolemy.

*Cities, &c.*—*Gomphi*, a considerable town that Cæsar took and plundered, on the river Peneus, about 10 miles from the western border of the province. *Phæstus*, or *Pheca*, several miles north-west of *Gomphi*, on a small stream that runs eastward to the Peneus. *Phaleria*, a place of little note, in the north-west corner of Thessalia. *Aeginium*, a small town, 10 miles from *Phaleria*. *Danville* conjectures the two last mentioned towns to have stood on the Ion, north of *Gomphi*, and east of the Peneus: but the author of the travels of *Anacharsis* has placed them at a considerable distance from the west bank of the Peneus. *Oxyuia*, *Ioannina*, on the border of a lake traversed by the Ion, which flows south to the Peneus at *Gomphi*. *Tricca*, *Tricala*, famous for its breed of horses, below, *i. e.* south-east of *Gomphi*, at the influx of the rivulet *Lethæus* into the Peneus. Here stood an ancient temple of *Æsculapius*. *Pel-*  
*linæum*,

*linæum*, below Tricca, 70 stadia eastward on the same river. *Pharaddon*, at the influx of the river Curalius into the Peneus, below Pellinæum. *Metropolis*, 60 stadia north north-east of Pellinæum, and 40 east of the Curalius.

2. *Thessaliotis*, a district in the interior part of the country, traversed by the Apidanus, which originates in Ætolia, runs northward, receives the Enipeus on the right, and the Phoenix on the left, and falls into the Peneus above Larissa. *Hypata*, Neo-patra, a small town noted for its sorceresses, 50 stadia north of the border of Doris, near the river *Sperchius*, now Agriomela, that rises in mount Ceta, and with rapidity runs from west to east into Sinus Maliacus. *Dolopia* is a mountainous tract, thinly inhabited, on the confines of Ætolia, without any town of note. The Ænians occupied a small territory between mount Ceta and the Achelous, containing Hypata already mentioned, and several inconsiderable places.

3. *Pelasgiotis*, so called from the Pelasgi, its ancient inhabitants, a district on the right hand of the Peneus, between the river Apidanus and the sea. *Larissa*, the domain of Achilles, a considerable town, and the key of Thessaly, on the side of Macedonia, was situate on a gentle eminence bathed by the Peneus, in a fruitful plain, not far above the place where this river passes through a narrow and rugged defile, anciently a part of the delightful valley of Tempe, between Olympus and Ossa. Thither Acridius retired to shun the death threatened by the oracle. The valley of Tempe, celebrated by ancient writers, was about five miles in length, and from 100 to 1300 feet in breadth, on either hand bounded by dreadful precipices. *Atrax*, a small town, on the left bank of the Peneus, at the mouth of a stream of the same name, 10 miles above Larissa. *Cyrton*, on the Peneus, below Larissa, near Nesonis Palus. *Gonnus*, 20 miles below Larissa, not far from the mouth of the Peneus and the sea coast. *Pbarsalus*, Farsa, one of the largest and

most opulent towns in Thessaly, about 150 stadia south south-west of Larissa, not far from the Enipeus, a river that runs northward to the Apidanus. In the neighbouring plain, Cæsar defeated Pompey, who, after the battle, fled to Larissa. *Scotussa*, a place famous in the Macedonian war, south of Larissa, and 70 stadia east north-east of Pharsalus. Between Scotussa and Pharsalus, at Kynos-cephalæ, Philip was defeated by the Romans. *Cranon*, a place famous for a victory gained over the Greeks by Antipater and Craterus, below the source of the Onchestus, a small stream which, according to Danville, runs south-east to Pelasgicus Sinus: but, in the travels of Anacharsis, the name of that river is Onochonus, its course is northward, and its termination is in the Peneus at Larissa, 110 stadia from Cranon. *Pheræ*, a town near the site of the modern Ienizar, 90 stadia north north-west of Pagasæ its port town at the bottom of Pelasgicus Sinus. From Pheræ, Alexander the Tyrant received his surname, and from its port the Argonauts embarked. *Sycurium*, a little town on an eminence, in the north-east corner of the district, several leagues south of the Peneus, and separated from the sea coast by mount Ossa. From hence to Larissa, the country was fertile and well inhabited. *Bæbe*, south of Sycurium, on the border of a lake of the same name.

4. *Phtiotis* and *Magnesia* comprehended the south-east part of Thessalia.

*Cities in Phtiotis.*—*Heraclea-Trachinia*, a town near the strait of Thermopylæ, at the foot of mount Cæta, and defended by a citadel on a steep eminence. After the destruction of that town, the Lacedæmonians rebuilt it, six miles from its ancient site, and called it Heraclea. From the summit of mount Cæta, Hercules is said to have thrown himself into a burning pile. *Anthela*, a village celebrated for a temple of Ceres, and for the annual assembly of the Amphyctions. *Auticyra*, a small town at the bottom of Sinus Maliacus, near the mouth of the united rivers,

Sperchius and Achelous. *Lamia*, a town 30 stadia above Anticyra, on the Achelous, and famous for giving name to Bellum Lamiacum, carried on after Alexander's death. Thither Antipater fled after a defeat, and was besieged by the Athenians. *Phalara*, a few miles eastward of Anticyra, at the bottom of Sinus Maliacus. *Echinus*, on the north coast of that bay, eastward of Phalara. *Larissa*, an inconsiderable place, east of Echinus, and 20 stadia from the sea coast. *Thebæ-Phitbioticeæ*, afterwards Philippopolis, a trading town on the south-west coast of Sinus Pelasgius, or gulf of Volo, in the Crocius Campus, watered by the river Amphrysus. To that town Lucan ascribes the fabulous events which are said to have happened in Bæotia. *Aphetæ*, Fetio, a port near the entrance into the gulf of Volo. Strabo has placed that port in the vicinity of Pagasæ. *Pyræus*, a town in Crocius Campus, with a commodious port, 20 stadia from Thebæ, and two stadia from a grove and temple of Ceres, not far from the mouth of the Amphrysus. *Demetrias*, Volo, a considerable town, built by Demetrias Poliorcetes, and sometimes the royal residence of the Kings of Macedonia, near the bottom of Sinus Pelasgius, fortified by nature and art, with a convenient station for ships.

In the interior part of Phthiotis were the following places, *viz.*—*Melitæa*, Melitia, a town on the river Enipeus, 60 stadia south of Pharsalus, near mount Othrys. *Narthaicum*, a town between Melitæa and Thaumaci. *Coronea*, in a plain not far from Narthaicum. *Thaumaci*, Thaumacco, near mount Othrys, on an eminence hanging over a defile called Cœle, in the road from Pylæ and Sinus Maliacus to Pharsalus. That town commands an extensive prospect of the plains of Thessaly. *N. B.* Several places already mentioned, in different periods belonged to other districts than those to which they are here referred.

*Magnesia*, a maritime tract extending from mount Ossa to Æantium, a promontory at the entrance into Sinus Pelasgius. *Ormenium*,



an inconsiderable place, between that gulf and mount Pelion. *Magnesia*, a town and promontory, on the sea coast, opposite to the island of Sciathus. That promontory was also called Sepias, now C. St George, near which the fleet of Xerxes was destroyed by a tempest. *Castbanca*, *Hypsus*, *Rhisus*, and *Olyzon*, were inconsiderable places on the coast, north north-west of Sepias. *Melibæa*, a town noted for the manufacture of purple, on a bay of the same name, 230 stadia north-west of Sepias, near the foot of mount Ossa, an elevated ridge that extends north-west along the coast to the mouth of the Peneus.

5. *Perrhæbia*, a district between the river Peneus, and the northern mountains. *Phalanna*, a town near the Peneus, 70 stadia below, *i. e.* north-east of Larissa, at the mouth of the Titaresius, a small stream that originates in mount Titarus, on the confines of Pieria. *Libethra*, on the rivulet Sus, between mount Olympus and Prom. Dotium the north-east extremity of Thessaly. *Oloosson*, perhaps the ancient Perrhæbus, now Alessone, 30 miles north-west of Larissa, on the right hand of the Curalius, which forms almost a semicircle to the west, in its progress southward to the Peneus, into which it falls at Pharcadon. *Azorus*, the capital of Pelagonia-Tripolitis, about 16 miles north-west of Oloosson, and 20 west south-west of the lake Ascuris, that lies in the northern corner of Thessaly. *Pythium*, a town 60 stadia eastward of Azorus, near the foot of Montes Cambunii, a ridge of hills along the northern border. *Doliche*, a town lying between Oloosson and Azorus. The small district containing Azorus, Pythium, and Doliche, was sometimes called Tripolis and Tripolitis. *Phacium*, Ternovo, on the left hand of the Peneus, between the mouths of the Eurotas and Atrax.

3. *Acarmania*, now Carnia, anciently famous for an excellent breed of horses, was a province of a triangular form, lying in 39° N. latitude, on the Ionian coast; bounded on the north by sinus Ambracius, the gulf of Arta, and on the east separated from Ætolia by the Achelous,

or Aspro-potama, a river that descends from mount Pindus, runs south-west, and falls into the sea near a group of flat and barren islands called Echinades.

The Acarnanians received their name from Acarnanus the son of Alcmon, the son of Amphiaraus a noted soothsayer. Concerning this nation nothing material has been recorded, except their constant wars with the Ætolians, till at last they became a province of Epirus.

*Cities, &c.*—*Actium*, Azio, an inconsiderable place, with a safe harbour, on the south coast of a bason, lying between Sinus Ambracius and the sea. At the solemn games of Actium, the Lacedemonians used to preside. It was famous for a temple of Apollo, on the adjacent promontory of the same name; but afterwards became more famous on account of Augustus's victory over Anthony and Cleopatra. *Anactorium*, built by a colony from Corinth, 40 stadia north-west of Actium, in a peninsula. *Limnæa*, Vouitza, an open village on the south coast of Sinus Ambracius, few miles south-east of Prom. Actium. *Argos Amphilobicum*, Filoquia, a city at the south-east extremity of Sinus Ambracius, 22 miles south south-east of Ambracia, at the mouth of the Inachus, a river that afterward changed the direction of its course, and now runs south-west to the sea opposite to the island of Ithaca. *Olpia*, Forte Castri, a citadel on an eminence bathed by the bay of Ambracia, four miles north of Argos. *Phateæ*, a small place between Argos and Stratus, between the rivers Inachus and Achelous. *Stratus*, a considerable town, about 200 stadia above the mouth of the navigable Achelous; by Livy placed in Ætolia, the limits of which, in his days, extended beyond that river. *Medeon*, a small place on the left hand of the Inachus, in the interior part of the province. *Æniadæ*, or Erysiche, at the south-east extremity of the province, and near the mouth of the Achelous. *Sotium*, a Corinthian colony, situate on the sea coast, between the mouth of the Achelous and Prom. Crithote. *Astacus*, Dragomeste, a port town, near Prom.

Prom. Crithote, and opposite to the island of Ithaca. *Alyzia*, two miles from the western coast, near Prom. Herculis, opposite to Ins. Teleboides. *Thyræum*, or Thurium, an inland town several miles north north-east of Alyzia. *Palærus*, at the bottom of a bay, on the west coast, formed by Ins. Leucadia. *Dioryctus*, on the narrow strait that separated Leucadia from the main-land.

4. *Ætolia*, a mountainous territory, more anciently called Curetis and Hyantis from the tribes by whom it was inhabited, now Vlakia, was bounded on the west by Acarnania, on the north by Thessaly, on the east by Locriozolæ, on the south by Sinus Corinthiacus, or gulf of Lepanto; lying in 39° N. latitude, and traversed from north-east to south west by the river Lycormas, or Evenus, now Fidari. The *Achelous*, also called Thoas, and Aspropotama, or the white river, runs along the western boundary of the province.

*Ætolia* was so called from Ætolus, the son of Eudymion and brother of Epirus, whom he succeeded in the kingdom of Elis, from which he fled into this country after he had accidentally killed Apis, the son of Jason, at some funeral games. It was inhabited by a turbulent and warlike people, who resisted all the efforts of neighbouring states to reduce them. but were finally subdued by the Romans under Fulvius Nobilior. Of their kings little is known that deserves to be remembered. Hercules, it is said, married Dejanira, the daughter of CENEUS and father to Meleager who slew the famed Calydonian boar. Tydeus, the son of CENEUS, signalized himself in the Theban, and his brother Diomedes in the Trojan, war. From this period the history of the Ætoliaus is merely a detail of a few warlike excursions, till the famous Achæan league, which proved so fatal to them.

*Cities, &c.* — *Chalcis* was an inconsiderable place. on the Ionian coast, at the mouth of the Evenus, and termination of a ri ge of hills of the same name that extends north-east to mount Corax. *Calydon*, the birth-place

place of Tydeus, on the Evenus, and seven and a half miles above the mouth of this river, in a tract famous for the story of Meleager and the Calydonian boar. *Pleuron*, equidistant nearly from the Achelous, Evenus, and the sea-coast, in a district occupied by the Curetes, near mount Aracynthus, a ridge that stretches northward on the left hand of the Achelous. *Chalcis*, the second town of this name, on the Achelous, in the latitude of Lacus Trichonius (*viz.* 39° nearly). *Trichonium*, a little town, southward of a lake of the same name, on whose border were situate *Pamphias*, now Evoria, and *Metapa*, in the centre of Ætolia. *Gonope*, or Arsinoë, now Argyro Castro, a small town, south-west of Lacus Trichonius, and 20 stadia from Stratus in Acarnania. *Thermus*, or Thermum, a strong and opulent town, in which annual games were performed, and the grand convention of the Ætolians was holden, north-east of the lake already mentioned, 60 stadia from Metapa, in a bottom surrounded by craggy hills. *Callium*, on the Evenus, in the north-east corner of the province, inhabited by the Bomlæi and Ophienses. Several ridges of mountains cover the north part of the province, and are distinguished by different names, *viz.* Panætolum, Tymphrestus, &c.

5. *Locris*. Three states in Greece were occupied by the Locri, a brave and warlike race, who distinguished themselves in maintaining the liberty of Greece.

1. The territory of *Locriozolæ*, or Zephyrii, partly level and fertile, and partly mountainous and barren, lying between Ætolia and Phocis, on the north coast of Sinus Corinthiacus, or gulf of Lepanto, in 38° 45' N. latitude, about 25 miles from west to east, and 20–25 from north to south. *Naupactus*, Lepanto, a town noted for ship-building near the mouth of the gulf of Corinth, on the acclivity of a steep hill. There the Heraclidæ equipped the fleet with which they invaded Peloponnesus. *Antirrhium*, a promontory at the south-west extremity of this territory, opposite to another promontory, at the mouth of the gulf, where

where the strait is scarcely a mile in breadth. Both these promontories are now called the Dardanelles of Lepanto. *Eupalium*, an inland town north-east of Naupactus. *Cbaleon Portus*, a small port town, near Tolophon, on Sinus Crissæus a bay of the Corinthian gulf. *Amphissa*, Salona, the capital of the Locri-Ozolæ, decorated with many pieces of curious workmanship, 15 miles north-west of Delphi, in the north-east corner of Locris, in a district environed by hills. That town was destroyed in the sacred war, and afterwards rebuilt. *Ægitium*, *Tichnum*, *Crocylium*, &c. were inland places of little note.

2. The small territory of *Locri Opuntii* was situate to the eastward of Phocis, in  $38^{\circ} 50'$  N. latitude. *Opus*, or Opæes, the principal town in this district, and the birth-place of Patroclus, 15 stadia from the coast of Sinus Opuntius, a gulf lying between Bœotia and Eubœa. *Cynus*, a port, 60 stadia north of Opus. *Atlanta Insula*, a small island near the eastern coast.

3. The inconsiderable state of *Locri-Epicnemidii*, so called from mount Cnemis, lay between Thessalia and Locri-Opuntii, opposite to the north-west extremity of Eubœa, and inaccessible on the north except by one narrow pass near the sea, called the strait of Thermopylæ, between mount Cæta and Sinus Maliacus, or the gulf of Zito. That strait, which received its name from the hot baths of Anthela, is about two leagues in length, and 60 yards in breadth. There the Amphyctiones, or states-general of Greece, assembled twice a-year, Leonidas and 300 Spartans opposed the Persian army, and Claudius checked the progress of the Goths. *Alpenus* was a little town near the strait. *Naryx*, or Narycum, near mount Cnemis, and noted only for being the birth-place of Ajax the son of Oileus. *Thronium*, a little town, near mount Phricus, on the river Boagrius, 20 stadia above its mouth or port on Sinus Maliacus.

6. *Phocis*, a province of an irregular figure, in  $38^{\circ} 50'$  N. latitude, was bounded on the north by Thessaly, on the east by Locri-Epicnemidii, Opuntii and Bœotia, on the south by Sinus Corinthiacus, on the west by Locri-Ozolæ. Deeply indented by neighbouring provinces, it is, under some parallels, 35 miles from north to south, and 40 from west to east. The most noted of its mountains are the following:—1. *Par-nassus*, an elevated mountain with several summits, cold and barren except towards the base, consecrated to Apollo, Bacchus, and the Muses. It was the western boundary of Phocis, and stretching northward from about Delphi toward the Cætan mountains, separated the western Locri from those who possessed the sea-coast before Eubœa. In times of danger it was a place of refuge to the Delphians. 2. *Helicon*, an extensive hill covered with woods, on the border of Bœotia. Its vallies have been described as green and flowery in the spring; enlivened by pleasing cascades and streams, and by fountains and wells of clear water. The river *Cephissus* originates in mount Pindus, runs south-east through Phocis, and loses itself in Lacus Copais, a lake in Bœotia.

The Phocians were a brave nation, frequently engaged in war against the Thessalians; but little is known of their origin, succession of kings, government, laws, and achievements, till the time of the sacred war, occasioned by their refusal to pay a fine imposed upon them by the Amphycions, for having cultivated a portion of the territory of Cyrrha, that was consecrated to Apollo. The several states of Greece took part in the quarrel according to their inclinations and interests. At the conclusion of the war, which lasted ten years, all the cities of Phocis were destroyed except Alba, which was spared out of respect to Apollo.

*Cities, &c.*—*Elatæa*, or Elatia, was the most considerable of the Phocian towns except Delphis, on the river Cephissus, 100 stadia eastward of Amphissa. On the summit of a neighbouring eminence there

was

was a temple of Minerva. *Titboræa*, a small town, in the time of Pausanias containing a grove, a temple, and statue of Minerva, near the river Cachalis, and 80 stadia north of Delphi. The road between those two places lies across mount Parnassus, one of whose summits was called Lycoria, whither the inhabitants of Delphi fled from the deluge of Deucalion. *Delphi*, the most illustrious city in Phocis, famed for its temple and oracle, for the Amphictyonic assembly there held, and for the Pythian games celebrated every fifth year in its vicinity. It was situate on the declivity of a rocky hill, seven and a half miles from the gulf of Crissa. The temple stood on an eminence above the town. Thence mount Parnassus extended northward almost to the Cætæan mountains. *Amphissa*, an open town, originally in Locris, one mile and three-fourths in circuit, on three sides bounded by precipices, and famed for a temple of Bacchus (see Locris). *Castalius Fons*, a fountain sacred to the Muses, at the foot of Parnassus, near Delphi. Its murmurs were thought prophetic. *Cirrha*, the port town of Delphi, and 60 stadia below that city, in a plain destitute of trees, at the mouth of the Plistus. *Crissa*, a small place, on a promontory, two miles south-east of Cirrha, on a cognominal bay of the Corinthian gulf. *Trachys*, in a valley near mount Cirphus, between Crissa and Anticyra. *Medeon*, a town destroyed by Philip in the sacred war, between Trachys and the coast of the gulf. *Anticyra*, now Aspro-Spitia, famous for the hellebore which abounded on the mountains above it, on the north side of the gulf of Corinth. This city was destroyed by Philip, and again subverted by Attilius, a Roman general, in the Macedonian war. Its port was land locked, and its site unhealthy. *Ambryssus*, a walled town, north of Anticyra, under mount Parnassus, in a hilly tract. The valley of the same name contained a quantity of shrubs which produced those little seeds that give so beautiful a red to woollen-cloth. *Stiris*, now Palæo-Stiri, on an elevated and rocky site among hills where is a great scarcity of water, seven and

a half miles south south-east of Ambryssus, and 15 from Cheronæa. *Bulis*, on an eminence in a hilly tract, 12 miles eastward of Anticyra, near the confines of Bœotia, within a mile of the sea-coast. Most of its inhabitants subsisted by catching shell-fish for dying of purple. *Mychus*, the last harbour of Phocis, in a deep bay or recess. Between Bulis and Anticyra is a promontory, anciently called Prom. Pharygium. *Daulis*, Daulia, an inland town, famous for the story of Progne and Philomela, on an eminence, seven stadia from Panopeus, between Parnassus and the north-west extremity of Bœotia. It was thinly inhabited in Pausanias's time. There swallows neither bred nor built their nests on the roofs of houses. On the left hand of the road to Delphi was a building called Phocion, where the Phocenses from each of the cities assembled. *Panopeus*, a village composed of wooden huts in Pausanias' time, north-west of Cheronæa, near the border of Bœotia, on the right hand of the Cephissus. *Paropotamis*, south-east of mount Parnassus, in a fruitful territory watered by the Cephissus. Its situation was unknown in the time of Pausanias. *Hyampolis*, 85 stadia south-east of Elatea, in a defile near the border of Locri-Opuntii. *Abæ*, famous for an oracle of Apollo more ancient than that at Delphi, and for a rich temple plundered and burnt by the Bœotians, between Hyampolis and Elatea. Near it was one well only, and its inhabitants had no other water either for drinking or bathing, except the rain-water which they collected in winter. *Tithronium*, or Tethronium, a place of little note, in a plain of the Dryopes, 15 stadia from Amphiclæa, and 20 north of Drymæa. *Amphiclea*, or Amphicæa, a small town burnt by Xerxes, in the territory of the Dryopes. *Charadra*, on a precipice, 30 stadia from Lilea, bathed by the river Charadrus, which, after running southward through several shelving places, falls into the Cephissus. *Lilæa*, a town which contained a theatre, several temples, a forum, &c. one day's journey, or about 180 stadia, northward of Delphi, near the source of the Cephissus, in the north-west corner of the province.

*Doris,*



*Doris*, a small district bounded on the north and east by Thessalia and Phocis, on the south by Locri-Ozolæ, on the west by Ætolia, in 39° N. latitude. It contained some fruitful plains watered by the river Pindus, but most part of it was rugged and mountainous.

The Dorians, a tribe of the Pelasgi, occupied a territory below the mountains of Cæta and Pindus, till they made a descent into Peloponnesus with the Heraclidæ. This event almost overturned the whole state of affairs in the different kingdoms of that country, whose cities were forced to receive a garrison of Dorians, and to submit to a foreign government. The Dorians gave their name to one of the five orders in architecture, and to an elegant dialect in the Greek tongue that was admirably adapted to lyric poetry and music.

*Dorica-Tetrapolis*, four towns of the Dorians, *viz.* *Erineus*, *Boium*, *Pindus*, and *Cyrtinium*; three of which were situate on the Pindus, and the last near the border of Locri-Ozolæ, on the river Cachalis that runs eastward and loses itself in the Cephissus above Elatea.

7. *Bœotia*, more anciently called Ogygia, Messapia, and Cadmeis, in 38° 30' N. latitude, was bounded on the north and north-east by Sinus Opuntius and Euripus, now Negroponte, on the south-east by Attica, on the south and south-west by Megaris and Sinus Corinthiacus, on the west by Phocis; being about 50 miles from west to east, and 35 from north to south.

This province is surrounded by ridges of mountains, whence several branches stretch into the heart of the country. The level tracts and declivities of the hills abounded in excellent pasturage. *Lacus Copias*, or Haliartus, now Livadia Limne, a spacious lake 380 stadia in circuit, receives the river Cephissus, and communicates with the sea by many streams or canals, some of which flow from it below the mountains. The inundation that happened in Bœotia, in the time of Ogyges, might have been caused by the obstruction of the waters in those subterraneous

conduits. *Mons Cithæron*, a mountain and forest, was famous for the fate of Pentheus and Actæon, the former torn by the Bacchæ, and the latter by his dogs; also for the orgia, or revels of Bacchus. From Bœotia there is a threefold navigation, *viz.* one through the north extremity of the Euripus into the sea between Macedonia and Ionia, and thence to the Propontis; the second through the south extremity towards Egypt; and the third through Sinus Crissæus, or Corinthiacus, to Italy; and for each of these navigations it had proper harbours.

The ancient inhabitants of this country were robust and fit for the fatigues of war, but were noted for their untoward genius and stupidity. The kingdom of Thebes was founded by Cadmus, who built the city of that name, introduced the use of letters into Greece from Phœnicia, invented brass, and taught trade and navigation, B. C. 1493. From the building of Thebes to its destruction by the Epigoni, above 230 years elapsed under the government of eleven kings, of whom nine were of the Cadmean race. After this there reigned two kings of the race of Œdipus, and three of the race of Peneleus, the last of whom was Xanthus, upon whose death this kingdom was resolved into a kind of commonwealth. During many ages the Thebans remained an inconsiderable state: but, not long after the Peloponnesian war, they aspired to the supreme power. The exploits of their heroes are known and admired, but their ambition was buried in the grave of Epaminondas.

*Cities, &c.*—*Lebadea*, Livadia, a town near the border of Phocis, between Helicon and Chæronea, at the foot of a mountain whence issues the rivulet Hercyne, which forms many cascades in its descent. In the vicinity of that town was the celebrated oracle of Jupiter Triphonius in a subterraneous gulf or cave. The road from the town to the cave was full of temples and statues. *Chæronea*, more anciently Arne, the birth-place of Plutarch, a village near Lebadea, on the river Thurion. There Philip defeated the Greeks, and Sylla the army of Mithridates. <sup>1</sup>

*Orchomennus*,

*Orchomenus*, surnamed Mingæus, once a rich and powerful city, but extinct in Strabo's time, on the left hand of the Cephalissus, above the influx of the rivulet Melas, near Mons Acontius, north-west of Lacus Copias. The treasury of Minyas, a circular edifice of stone with a roof artfully constructed, was entire at Orchomenus in the second century. *Copæ*, a little town which contained temples of Ceres, Bacchus, and Serapis, on the border of that lake. *Larymna Superior*, anciently belonging to the Locri, on the coast of Sinus Opuntius. Another town of the same name was situate eastward on that coast, at the foot of mount Ptous. *Alalcomenæ*, famous for a temple of Minerva, near the western border of lake Copias. *Haliartus*, a town noted for a sepulchre of Lysander, and a monument of Cecrops son of Pandion, on the south border of lake Copias, at the foot of a mountain, near the centre of Bœotia. This town was destroyed in the war with Perseus. *Onchestus*, noted for a grove sacred to Neptune, south-east of Haliartus, near the border of the lake. *Coronæa*, a small place on an eminence, noted for the defeat of the Athenians and Bœotians by Agesilaus, 85 stadia westward of Haliartus, and 40 east of mount Libethrus. Near that place were extensive plains, some tracts of which were marshy. *Thisbe*, now Castri, on the declivity of mount Helicon, near a large plain and stagnant lake, 10 miles east of Bulis, at some distance from Mare Alcyonium, the eastern part of the Corinthian bay. The port of that place is 20 miles from Sicyon. Mount Helicon, already mentioned, was sacred to the Muses, and one of the most fertile hilly tracts in Greece, stretching from the sea coast northward to Parnassus. That ridge was famous for the pureness of the air, abundance of its waters, its fruitful vallies, the coolness of its shades, and the beauty of the trees which clothed its summit. A river of the same name issuing thence, sinks into the earth, and at some distance rises under a new name. *Ascra*, a hamlet, the birth place of Hesiod, five miles north-west of Thespiæ, at the foot of Helicon. A

tower

tower only remained there in the second century. *Tiphæ*, or *Siphæ*; now *Cacos*, a town and harbour westward of *Creusa*, on the west side of a high rock that runs into the sea, opposite to *Prom. Olmiæ*, adjacent to which are four small islands called *Calanesiæ*, *i. e.* good islands. The inhabitants of *Tiphæ* boasted that they excelled the other *Bœotians* in the knowledge of maritime affairs, and that *Tiphys*, pilot of the ship *Argo*, was a native of their town. *Thespiæ*, a considerable town, sacred to the *Muses*, and the native place of *Phryne* the courtesan, not far from mount *Helicon*, and 50 stadia north north-east of *Creusis* and the sea coast. In *Strabo's* time, that place and *Tanagra* were the only towns of note in *Bœotia*. *Creusis*, or *Creusa*, now *S. Basilio*, the port town and harbour of *Thespiæ*, at the termination of mount *Elatea*, or *Cithæron*, on the north side of the *Alcyonian bay*. *Leuctra*, a small town several miles south south-east of *Thespiæ*, in a large plain extending to the sea coast, where *Epaminondas* defeated the *Lacedæmonians*. *Platæa*, a strong town, burnt by *Xerxes*, famous for the defeat of *Mardonius* the *Persian* general by the *Greeks*; destroyed by the *Lacedæmonians* and *Thebans* in the *Peloponnesian war*, on the north side of *Cithæron*, 200 stadia from *Tanagra*, in a fine plain watered by the *Asopus*. *Strabo* found that town in ruins, but traced the tombs of those who fell in the *Persian war*. *Eleutheræ*, in a plain between mount *Cithæron* and the confines of *Attica*. Some ruins of that town were extant in the time of *Pausanias*. *Erythræ*, a small place eastward of *Platæa*, on the right hand of the *Asopus*, a river that originates in mount *Cithæron*, traverses the district of *Parasopia*, and falls into the sea below *Tanagra*. *Potniæ*, noted only for a fountain of the same name, and a cynocephalus, southwest of *Thebes*, in the road to *Platæa*. *Thebæ*, *Thiva*, a famous city built by *Cadmus*, from whom the adjoining citadel received its name, the birth-place of *Bacchus*, *Hercules*, *Pindar*, *Pelopidas*, &c. destroyed by *Alexander*, who slew 6000 of its inhabitants, and carried 30,000 of them

them into captivity, rebuilt by Cassander, but in the time of Strabo, an inconsiderable village, situate on the Ismenus, a small stream, about 190 stadia westward of the mouth of the Asopus. That city, environed by a wall, 43 stadia in circuit, had seven gates, and was defended by a citadel on an eminence. *Tanagra*, Graia, and Tangra, a city extant in Strabo's time, situate on an eminence, 200 stadia eastward of Plataea, and 30 from Oropus, on the left hand of the Asopus, in a territory covered with olives and various kinds of trees. This city was the birth-place of Corinna the poetess, contemporary with Pindar; and in its vicinity the Athenians were defeated by the Lacedemonians. *Oropus*, on the Asopus, between Tanagra and the sea coast, 20 stadia from Delphinium, on the border of Attica. The ruins of that town were traced by Spon, at the distance of two miles from the sea. In its neighbourhood stood the temple of Amphiaraus, one of the leaders in the Theban war. *Delium*, a hamlet, noted for a temple of Apollo, five miles eastward of Tanagra, on the sea shore. The temple was built after the model of that in the island of Delos: and near it the Athenians were defeated by the Bœotians. *Teumessus*, a mountain where Hercules slew the lion, and a town where Jupiter concealed Europa, north-west of Tanagra. *Aulis*, a small place on the strait called Euripus, opposite to Chalcis in Eubœa, and three miles distant from it. Its harbour, called Magnus Portus, was the rendezvous of a thousand ships under Agamemnon, previous to the Trojan expedition. The *Euripus* is a narrow strait between Bœotia and the island of Eubœa. These two provinces were, at one period, joined by a mole between Aulis and Chalcis, with a draw-bridge in the middle for the passage of vessels. Here several times in the same day the waters of the sea flow and ebb alternately to the north and south, without being subjected to regular laws. *Salganeus*, a little town north of Aulis, on the Euripus. *Anthedon*, a town, with a market-place shaded by trees, and surrounded by porticoes, in a light soil which yields

yields wine, but little corn. It has a harbour on the Euripus, north of Aulis, near the foot of mount Ptoüs, a ridge on which stood Acræphia, or Acræphnium, a little town founded by Athamas, or Acræpheus, son of Apollo. On the same ridge was an oracle of Apollo, where the Thebans assembled. Between Acræphia and lake Copais, there was a plain called Campus Athamantius.

8. *Attica*, also called Cecropia, Ogygia, Atthis, Actæ, and Acte, the south-east corner of Greece, of a triangular figure, in 38° N. latitude, was bounded on two sides by the sea, and on the north by Bœotia; its greatest extent from north to south being 60, and from west to east 35 miles; containing 76 square leagues, without including the island of Salamis, which contains about four square leagues. The soil of this province, intersected with rocks and hills, was naturally barren, but well cultivated. The most noted mountains were Hymettus famous for its honey; Rentelicus containing excellent marble; Laurium near Prom. Sunium, in which were silver mines. Other hills were covered with olives and vines. In 116 olympiad, Attica contained 174 towns, 21,000 citizens, and 400,000 slaves.

Cecrops, an Egyptian, who brought hither a colony of Saits from one of the mouths of the Nile, began his reign in Attica, B. C. 1556. He divided the country into twelve states, founded Athens, which was at first called Cecropia, set up altars and idols, offered sacrifices, instituted marriage among the Grecians, and taught his subjects the art of navigation. Erichonius instituted horse and chariot races, and stamped silver into a coin. Erectheus, Pandion's son, was reckoned the most powerful prince of the time. Cecrops II. collected the people into towns. Theseus, after many memorable exploits, ascended the throne, established a regular form of government in Attica, and stole the famed Helena out of the temple of Diana Ortia. Menestheus, his successor, was one of the chiefs, who went to the siege of Troy. Demophoon, the next sovereign,

sovereign, erected the famous court of Epheta, consisting of 50 Athenians, and as many Argives, for the trial of wilful murder and manslaughter. After the death of Codrus, who sacrificed his life to the good of his kingdom, B. C. 1070, the Athenians abolished royalty, and committed the management of the state to a magistrate called an Archon. This office, at first hereditary, was changed, B. C. 754, into a decennial, and, B. C. 684, into an annual magistracy. An exercise of power so limited was productive of the most pernicious effects: so that an alteration in the form of government became necessary. Draco was chosen as a legislator; but his code of laws, published in the thirty-ninth Olympiad, was rigid beyond human sufferance. Solon soon after appeared, and established excellent rules of justice, order and discipline. The Athenians defeated all attempts of tyrants to enslave them, and aspired to be sovereigns of Greece. The jealousy of Sparta was excited, war was proclaimed by the rival states, and the country was involved in fresh calamities. After a bloody contest, the city of Athens was taken, B. C. 404, which put a period to the Peloponnesian war. Greece had only changed its masters; but, by the united efforts of the Athenians, and other powers, the states were restored to independency.

*Cities, &c.*—*Athenæ*, or Astu, now Athens and Setines, the capital, the school of polite learning, arts, and sciences, and the birth-place of many eminent generals, philosophers, and orators, was founded by Cecrops, on an eminence where Acropolis, or the citadel, containing several magnificent edifices, afterward stood; but in process of time, the plain below was irregularly filled with buildings, not far from the western coast, and about 40 miles north north-west of Prom. Sunium. Including the Piræus and Munichia, this city was computed 178 stadia in circuit. The numerous temples, statues and other monuments in the citadel, are described by Pausanias. Areopagus, *i. e.* Marshall, near the citadel, and almost in the middle of Athens, is now without the town,

and equal in height to the modern castle. The three ports; *viz.* Piræus, Phalereus, and Munychia, were situate on Sinus Saronicus, now the gulf of Engia. *Piræus Portus*, now Porto Draco, and Porto Leone, the principal port, and sometime the emporium of Greece, 40 stadia from the city, was formed by a recess of the shore, with a narrow entrance, at the termination of a small naked ridge, and fortified by a wall 40 cubits high. Not far from it stood the sepulchre of Themistocles, whither his remains were conveyed from Magnesia in hither Asia. *Phalerum*, or Phalereus, was a small port 35 stadia from Athens. Thence Theseus sailed to punish Minos, and afterward Mnestheus to the siege of Troy. This harbour, now called Porto, is filled with sand, and fit only for little barks. There are still some ruins of buildings, and of the fortress that commanded the port. *Munychia*, a port less than that of Piræus, but fortified in the same manner. The village of the same name was situate on an eminence in form of a peninsula, at the foot of which were three inconsiderable harbours.

*Cephissia* was a little town, and the birth-place of Menander, where Herodes Atticus had an elegant villa, upwards of two leagues north-east of Athens, near the centre of the province, and western extremity of Mons Pentelicus noted for its marble quarries, on an eminence bathed by a stream of the same name, or muddy torrent, that rises near Trinemia, runs south-west, and falls into the Saronic bay north of Piræus. On the right hand of the road between the capital and Cephissia, is a small ridge of hills. *Gephyra*, an inconsiderable town on the Cephissus, two leagues northward of Athens, near the foot of Mons Carydalus. *Eleusis*, Lesina, a town sacred to Ceres, where certain mysteries were performed, and near which was Callichorus, a well where Ceres rested, the stone on which she sat, and the thrashing floor of Triptolemus, 13 miles north-west of the capital, near the mouth of Cephissus minor, opposite to the island of Salamis. Some ruins of that place were extant in

Cicero's



Cicero's time ; afterwards it was rebuilt, and finally destroyed by Alaric. The plain between Eleusis and Acharnæ was called Cecropia. *Salamis*, Colouri, an island of a very irregular shape, on the west coast of Attica, the native place of Ajax, Solon, &c. ; near which Themistocles defeated the Persian fleet. This island is between 70 and 80 stadia in length. Its ancient town of the same name, stood on a bay of the south coast. A long, narrow, rocky point, called Cynosura, *i. e.* dog's tail, extended towards port Phoron. In the island were some ruins of the city, and of several temples in Pausanias's time. Opposite to Salamis, at the foot of mount Ægaleos, Xerxes sat on a throne to witness the engagement of his fleet with that of the Athenians. *Ibria*, a little town, and the birth-place of Crates, north of Eleusis, on an eminence in a plain called Campus Thriasius. *Ænæ*, a fortress on the north-west part of the province, not far from the border of Megaris. *Phyle*, a citadel reckoned impregnable, whither Thrasybulus fled from the tyrants, near Mons Parnes, or mount Casha, 100 stadia from Athens, in the road to Thebes, near the confines of Bœotia. *Acharnæ*, a town of some note, where the tyrants encamped when they marched against Thrasybulus, and where the Lacedæmonians encamped when they made an irruption into Attica, at the beginning of the Peloponnesian war. *Deccleia*, the burying-place of Sophocles, 120 stadia northward of Athens, in the road to Oropus, near Mons Brilessus, where the Spartans placed a garrison to block up Athens, in the 19th year of the Peloponnesian war. *Oropus*, sometime belonging to Attica, at the north extremity of the province, 34 miles north north-east of Athens, and 24 south of Chalces (See Bœotia). *Psaphis*, where Amphiaraus a famous soothsayer was swallowed up, near Oropus. *Rhamnus*, Tauro Castro, a small town on the sea coast, where was the temple of Amphiaraus, and the Nemesis of Phidias, 60 stadia north north-east of Marathon.

*Marathon*, a village about 10 miles north-east of Athens, and three

from the sea coast, in a long and narrow plain 12 miles in circuit, at the foot of a ridge of hills, where the Athenians defeated the Persians. In that neighbourhood is a marsh, where many of the Persians were entangled and slain. *Pallene*, at the west end of a valley that reaches to the plain of Marathon. On the right and left are small ridges of hills. *Brauron*, Uronna, an inconsiderable place, but noted for a temple of Diana, where Iphigenia left the idol she conveyed from Scythica Taurica. It was situate on the river Erasinus, near the middle of the eastern coast, not far from the promontory of Cynosura. *Mons Hymettus*, three miles east south-east of Athens, and seven leagues in circuit, was famous for its marble quarries, and its fine honey. *Panormus*, the harbour of *Prasia*, now Porto Raphiti, a capacious port on the eastern coast, six leagues south-east of Athens. The hills rise from the sea shore, in the form of an amphitheatre. *Petamos*, a village noted for the monument of Ion, between Panormus and Prom. Sunium, now C. Colonna, the south extremity of Attica, whence is an extensive prospect. On that steep, abrupt and rocky promontory, 330 stadia, or 42 miles nearly south south-east of Athens, was a famous temple of Minerva, built of white marble. Its town and port of the same name were fortified by the Athenians in the Peloponnesian war. Near it is *Patrocli insula*, now Gaitheronesi, a naked rock. *Laurium*, a mean place near a ridge of hills, where the Athenians had rich silver mines, north of Prom. Sunium. *Thoricus*, a small but strong maritime town, fortified in the first year of the ninety-third Olympiad, B. C. 406, on the eastern coast, opposite to the north extremity of Ins. Helenæ, now Long Island. where Helen landed after the destruction of Troy. That portion of the Ægean sea which lies between the island of Helena and Eubœa, was called Mare Myrtoun. *Thoræ*, a little town and the birth-place of the orator Andocides, on the west coast, near Prom. Astyphalæa, and opposite to the islet of Elcusa. *Lampra*, Lambra, an inland place whither Cranaus, successor  
of

of Cecrops, fled from Amphictyon, few miles north-east of Thoræ *Zoster*, a promontory, where stood the altars of Latona, Minerva, Apollo, and Diana, opposite to the little island of Phaura, and few miles northward of Eleusa. *Anaphystus*, a mean place, north of *Zoster*, near Prom. Colias, on which stood a temple of Pan and another of Venus Colias. There the wreck of the Persian fleet, after the fight of Salamis, was thrown on shore. The term *Tetrapolis-Attica* denotes four cities, viz. *Ænæs*, *Marathon*, *Probalinthus*, and *Tricorythus*, which were founded by Xuthus in the north-east part of Attica. They maintained their dignity longer than other cities in that district.

9. *Megaris*, reckoned by Pliny a part of Attica, is a rough and sterile territory, in  $38^{\circ} 15'$  N. latitude, bounded on the north by the Corinthian gulf and Bœotia, on the east by Attica, on the south by Sinus Saronicus, on the west by the isthmus of Corinth; being about 30 miles from west to east, and 5–10 from north to south. It is traversed by two small ridges anciently called Gerania and Oneia, now Paleovouni and Macriplayi; the former of which terminates in high, abrupt, and dreadful rocks, called *Petræ Scironides*. A branch of the Oncian mountain extends along the isthmus.

*Cities, &c.*—*Megara*, the capital, and the birth-place of Euclid a disciple of Socrates, was a powerful city, situate on the declivity of two rocky eminences, on one of which a village of the same name now stands, about three miles from the mountains Gerata, or Kerata. That city, for many years, carried on war against the Corinthians and Athenians. *Nysæa*, a port, near Prom. Minoa a narrow point of land running out into the sea, was connected to Megara by a double wall 18 stadia in length. *Ægosthena*, or *Ægirusa*, a small town, north-west of the capital, in a hilly tract, near Mare Alcyonium. *Pagæ*, or *Pegæ*, a place of little note, between the mountains and Mare Alcyonium, a bay of the Corinthian gulf.

10. *Eubœa*, also called *Macris* (*i. e.* long island), *Oche* from the name of a high hill, *Ellopia* from *Ellops* son of *Jupiter*, *Abantis* from *Abantes* a tribe that migrated from *Thrace*, is an island, in  $38^{\circ} 30'$  N. latitude, opposite to the eastern coasts of *Bœotia* and *Attica*, from which it is separated by a narrow channel called *Euripus*, now *Egripo*, whence the adjacent sea is called *Negropont*.

This island, traversed by several ridges of hills, lies from north-west to south-east, 120 miles in length, and 10–20 in breadth. The hills, some of which are covered part of the year with snow, contain copper and iron mines: the level tracts are fertile, and formerly produced a great quantity of corn, wine, oil, and fruit. There are several good harbours.

*Cities, &c.*—*Chalcis*, the capital and birth-place of *Lycophron* the poet, was built by the Athenians before the Trojan war, on a declivity of the western coast, where the channel is extremely narrow. Watered by the river *Lelantus* and the copious fountain of *Arethusa*, that city was embellished with a theatre, gymnasia, temples, &c. It was one of the three cities which *Philip* the son of *Demetrius* used to call the fetters of Greece, and is now a mean place, called *Egripo*, a corruption of *Euripo*. To the eastward is a plain called *Lelantus Campus*, watered by a stream of the same name. *Cyrus* and *Orobœa*, two inconsiderable places on the coast, north of *Chalcis*. *Ægæ*, on a small bay, near which was a temple sacred to *Neptune*. *Ædepsus*, *Dipso*, famous for its hot springs called *Thermæ Herculis*, on the coast, few miles north-west of *Ægæ*, at the mouth of a river. *Atlantis Nesium*, *Talanta*, northward of *Ædepsus*, opposite to several islets. *Cenæum Prom.* the north-west extremity of the island, opposite to the territory of *Locri Epicnemidi*. Near it are three rocks anciently called *Lichades*. *Athenæ Diades*, a town and Athenian colony, on the north coast, opposite to *Maliacus Sinus*. *Isticæa*, or *Oreus*, now *Orio*, a walled town, built during the Trojan war, on that part of the north coast called *Artemisium Littus*,  
memorable

memorable for the first sea engagement between the Greeks and Persians. The eastern coast of Eubœa was little known to the ancients.

*Ellopia*, a small inland town, noted for its hot baths, few miles east south-east of Oreus, on the right hand of the rivulet Callas, at the foot of Mons Telethrius, or Telebrius, a ridge of hills that extends about 50 miles along the eastern coast. *Ochalia*, or Ocha, an inland town not far from Eretria, at the foot of Mons Ocha a ridge of hills that reaches to the south extremity of the island. *Eretria*, a very ancient, considerable, strong town, defended by a citadel, demolished by the Persians, and rebuilt on an adjoining spot, about 10 miles south-east of Chalcis, on the Euripus, opposite to Tanagra and the mouth of the Asopus. *Cava Eubœæ*, a small district south-east of Eretria, where the coast winds round in the form of a large bay. There the breadth of the island is inconsiderable. *Portimus*, a town destroyed by Philip, now a village called Portmo, nearly opposite to Rhamnus in Attica, and about six miles north of Leon a promontory. *Pctalia*, a small town that gave its name to four little adjacent islands. *Styra*, on the coast, opposite to the island of Ægilia. *Carystus*, Caristo, a town built by exiled Dryopes, between the promontory Caphareum to the east and Geræstum to the west, at the foot of mount Ocha, noted for its fine green marble, and for the asbestos, or *lapis amiantbus*, also called carystius. On that bay there was an excellent harbour. *Capharcum Prom.* and *Leuce-acte*, the two south points or promontories of the island, about 10 miles from the island of Andros, and 35 from Ceos. The former of those capes, now called D'Oro, and environed by shoals, is noted for the destruction of the Grecian fleet in its return from Troy. Opposite to the latter is the inconsiderable island of Myrtos.

The rocky and barren island of *Scyros* lies about 25 miles eastward of Eubœa, in 38° 50' N. latitude: the country of Lycomedes, the place of exile of Theseus, and where Achilles was concealed in the habit

of

of a girl. In Strabo's time this island yielded excellent wine, and was famed for its marble quarries.

#### PELOPONNESUS.

*Peloponnesus*, a large peninsula resembling a platane or plane leaf, is bounded by the Ægean and Ionian seas. Anciently called Ægialia, Apia, Pelasgia, and Achaicum Argos, now Morea, it was divided into six states, *viz.* Achaia, Elis, Messenia, Laconia, Argolis, and Arcadia.

1. *Achaia Propria*, so called to distinguish it from the general name of Achaia, by which Greece itself was sometimes denominated\*, in  $38^{\circ} 25'$  N. latitude, was bounded on the north by Sinus Corinthiacus or gulf of Lepanto, on the east by Sicyon, on the south by Arcadia and Elis, on the west by the Ionian sea; being 60–65 miles from north-west to south-east, and 25–30 from north to south. It is now called Romania Alta, and is a mountainous territory of a poor soil, watered by several inconsiderable streams. The shores are almost every where lined with rocks which render them inaccessible.

The descendants of Achæus, grandson of Erectheus King of Thessaly, at first spread themselves in several parts of Greece, particularly in Argos and Lacedæmon. Upon the arrival of the Doræ and Heraclidæ they  
retreated

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\* In the earlier ages the name of Achaia comprehended all the provinces of that great continent which geographers, strictly speaking, call Greece—that is, Attica, Megaris, Locris, Phocis, Bœotia, Ætolia, and Doris. Afterwards it was confined to that country in Peloponnesus which was possessed by the Achæans, and extended along the bay of Corinth. In the Roman times the name of Achaia comprised not only Peloponnesus, but such other cities beyond the isthmus as had acceded to the Achæan league; upon the dissolution of which, all Greece was, by a decree of the Roman senate, divided into two provinces, *viz.* *Macedonia*, containing Macedonia and Thessaly; and *Achaia*, which included all the other states of Greece.

retreated into Achaia, whence they expelled the Ionians. Upon their settlement there, they divided their new conquest between the four sons of Tisamenes the son of Orestes. This kingdom chiefly consisted of twelve cities. The Achæans opposed the Heraclidæ with success, and preserved their laws and liberties, even after all the rest of Peloponnesus had been subdued by them, and under a series of kings from Tisamenes to Ogyges; after which they settled themselves into a kind of republic, and so far gained the esteem of all the Peloponnesians, that their name became common to all that country.

*Cities, &c.*—*Araxum Prom.* now Papa, is the western extremity of the province, and termination of Mons Erymanthus, opposite to the island of Cephallenia, between the rivers Larissus and Melas. *Dyme*, more anciently Palea, a port town, seven and a half miles from Prom. Araxum, six from the river Pirus on the one hand, and from the Larissus on the other. *Olenus*, a city and noted sea port, at the mouth of the Pirus, or Melas, overwhelmed by the sea a little before the defeat of Leuctra. Pausanias found it in ruins. *Pbaræ*, a town on the Pirus, 70 stadia above, *i. e.* south south-east of Olenus, and 150 south of Patræ, not far from mount Erymanthus. In it were 30 quadrangular stones, each of which was distinguished by the name of some god. *Patræ*, or Arce, now Patras, a considerable town, on a promontory which is the termination of Mons Panachaicus, opposite to the Ætolian coast, 80 stadia north north-east of Olenus. It contained many temples, two of which were dedicated to Serapis, and in one of these was a sepulchre of Ægyptus son of Belus. Its inhabitants annually celebrated a festival in honour of Diana Laphria. Seven miles to the eastward of Patræ, the Corinthian bay is confined by two promontories called *Rhium* and *Anti-Rhium*, now Dardanelli di Lepanto, distant from each other seven stadia. *Panormus*, a small town, 15 stadia from Prom. Rhium, between the mouths of Charadrus and Solemnus two rivulets. *Drepanum*, a promontory east-

ward of Rhium, and so called because the curve between those places resembles a sickle. *Bolinæ*, a town extinct in the time of Pausanias, on the rivulet Bolinæus that falls into the bay near Drepanum. *Erineus Portus*, 75 stadia eastward of Drepanum. *Rhypæ*, one of the twelve Achæan cities, in ruins in Pausanias's time, 30 stadia north-west of Ægium, not far from the sea coast. *Ægium*, Vostitza, a city of note, about 60 stadia from Portus Erineus, and 40 from Helice, in a territory traversed by the rivulets Phoenix and Meganitas. It contained several temples, among which was that of Venus and of Jupiter Homagyrios. In the time of Pausanias it was famous for the council of the Achæans usually held there, resembling that of the Amphictyons at Delphos. The Turks burned Ægium in 1536, and put the inhabitants to the sword, or carried them away into slavery. *Helice*, a town near the sea coast, destroyed by an earthquake in the fourth year of Cl. Olympiad. Part of its inhabitants fled southward to Cerynea. *Ægæ*, a town, five miles eastward of Helice, at the mouth of the river Crathis. In the time of Pausanias it was a mean village, most of its inhabitants having been removed to Ægira. *Bura*, an inland town, five or six miles from Ægæ, on a stream of the same name, on the left hand of the Crathis, destroyed by an earthquake about the year B. C. 373. *Ægira*, and more anciently Hyperesia, a town on a steep eminence, few miles south-east of Ægæ, not far from the coast, where was a small dock called Navale Ægiræ. It contained a very ancient temple of Apollo. A road, 40 stadia in length, led through lofty mountains to *Phellæ* an obscure little town. *Pellene*, or Pellene, an inland town, with a citadel on a hill, in the east corner of the province, 60 stadia from its harbour and dock, called Aristonautæ. Its inhabitants celebrated a festival in honour of Bacchus Lampter.

In the interior parts of Achaia were few places of note. *Olorus*, a citadel between Pellene and the border of Arcadia. *Tritæa*, Triti, one of the twelve Achæan cities, containing a temple dedicated to the greatest gods,



gods, on the river Pirus, about 20 miles from the sea coast. *Teuthis*, or *Teuthea*, on the Pirus, between *Tritæa* and *Pharæ*.

*Sicyonia* was an ancient and small kingdom, lying on the Corinthian bay, between the province of *Achaia* and *Corinthia*. Its territory was fertile, abounding in grain, vines, olive trees, and other commodities, together with some iron mines. This kingdom was founded by *Ægialeus*, B. C. 2091, or, according to some chronologers, B. C. 2164. A list of kings has been transmitted to us; but little of them is known except their names. *Ægirus* was the supposed founder of the city *Ægira*. *Sicyon* gave his name to the whole country and peninsula, and built or enlarged the metropolis. After the death of *Zeuxippus*, the last king, this kingdom is said to have been governed thirty-two years by the priests of *Apollo Carneus*; and in 1104 B. C. the *Heraclidæ* became masters of it. *Sicyon*, or *Ægiale*, now *Basilico*, the capital and birth-place of *Aratus*, famous for a succession of very ancient kings, and for ingenious artists in metal and marble, was situate on an impregnable eminence, two miles from the coast of the Corinthian bay, and destroyed by an earthquake. *Phlius*, *Staphlica*, an inland town, noted for a temple of *Dia* or *Hebe*, and for the fidelity and bravery of its inhabitants.

*Corinthia*, a territory bounded on the north by the bay of that name, and by the isthmus or neck of land that joins *Peloponnesus* to the continent, on the west by *Sicyon*, on the east by the gulf of *Saron* or *Engia*, on the south by *Argolis*; lying in  $38^{\circ} 5'$  N. latitude; being 12–20 miles from north to south, and 15–25 from west to east. It had no rivers of note, but abounded in hills, the principal of which was *Acro-Corinthus*.

The kingdom of *Corinth* was founded by *Sisyphus*, who was killed by *Theseus* for his many robberies in *Attica*. His descendants, after seven generations, were succeeded by *Aletes*, one of the *Heraclidæ*. There was a long succession of kings of this line, who reigned upwards

of three hundred years. At the death of Automenes, the successor of Telestes, the government was changed into an aristocracy.

*Corinthus*, from its situation between two seas called Bimaris, and more anciently Ephyra, the most illustrious of all the Greek cities, and famous for great men and excellent artists in painting and sculpture, is said to have been founded by Sisyphus, at the foot of Acro-Corinthus, on which a strong citadel and a temple of Venus stood. Exclusive of the citadel it was 40 stadia (or about one and a half league) in circumference: but as the walls extended along the sides of the hill and environed the citadel, the circuit may be reckoned 85 stadia, or three and a half leagues. This city grew to such opulence and power by the commodiousness of its situation, and, in consequence of that, to such pride and insolence, as to treat with indignity the Roman ambassadors. This brought on a Roman war under Mummius, who took and burnt the city to the ground. It was afterwards restored by Cæsar to its ancient splendor, and made a Roman colony called *Laus Julia*, which, in process of time, suffered the same calamity as the Greek city, and from a conqueror more savage than Mummius, Alaric, the destroyer of Athens and universal Greece. Afterwards the Acro-Corinthus was besieged and taken by Mahomet II. in 1459. On its site is *Corito*, a mean village.

The isthmus of Corinth, or entrance into Peloponnesus, is now called *Hexa-mili*, its breadth being estimated at six modern Greek miles. It was famous for the celebration of the Isthmian games dedicated to Neptune, and for several attempts made to cut it through, particularly by Demetrius, Julius Cæsar, Caligula, Nero, and Herodus Atticus. Corinth had two port towns, *viz. Lechæum* on the bay of Corinth, connected with the city by a double wall 12 stadia in length, and *Cenchreæ* on the bay of Saron, at the distance of 70 stadia: both advantageously situate for commerce. From the latter, along the coast to Epidaurus in Argolis, is a ridge of lofty hills. *Schænus*, a port near Cenchreæ, where the  
isthmus

isthmus is narrowest, and where vessels were wont to be dragged over by land from the one bay to the other. That port is 44 miles from the Piræus of Athens. A low root of mount Oneius extends along the isthmus. The temple of the Isthmian Neptune was situate in a level area near the port of Schœnus. *Cromyon*, on the sea coast, between the isthmus and the border of Megaris, 19 miles eastward of Corinth: some vestiges of it remain. In that neighbourhood was the scene of the exploit of Theseus. Some fragments of *Sidus*, between Cromyon and Schœnus, are extant. *Contoporia*, *Solygia*, *Rhetum*, and other places of little note, lie southward of the capital.

2. *Elis*, now Belvidere, in the Morea, was bounded on the north by Achaia, on the east by Arcadia, on the south by Messenia, on the west by the Ionian sea; lying in 38° N. latitude; being 65 miles from north to south, and 20–40 from west to east. *Chelonites*, now C. Tornese, its principal promontory, is the most advanced point of Peloponnesus towards the west. The only mountain of note is *Erymanthus*, now Dimizana, a famed ridge in the northern part of the province. *Alpheus*, *Alfeo*, or *Rofeo*, the most considerable river, rises in the south part of Arcadia near the confines of Laconia, runs north-west to the border of Elis, and thence westward to the sea, into which it falls 35 miles south-east of Prom. Chelonites. The river Peneus descends from mount Erymanthus, and loses itself in the sea near Cyllene.

The kingdom of Elis was of inconsiderable extent, and the exploits of its princes and heroes are intermixed with fable. Augeas, one of its kings, hired Hercules to cleanse his stables, and for a reward promised his daughter and part of his kingdom. Epeus, another of its sovereigns, went to the siege of Troy, and is supposed to have been the architect of the Trojan horse. The computation of time by Olympiads was introduced in Greece, B. C. 776, when Ceræbus of Elis obtained the prize in the chariot race.

Elis was anciently divided into three districts, *viz.* Elis, Pisatis, and Triphylia.

*Cities, &c.*—*Larissa*, a small town, near the north extremity of the province, on a river of the same name, at some distance from the sea. *Cyllene*, Chiarenza, a middling village, containing two or three temples, and a noted sea port, on the south side of a bay, 15 miles west north-west of the capital, in a territory that abounded in fruit and fine flax. *Elis*, perhaps Gastouni, or rather Paleopolis, the birth-place of Phædo and Pyrrho, the capital of the province, built after the Trojan war, on the Peneus, at a considerable distance from the mouth of this river,  $37\frac{1}{2}$  miles north of Olympia, and defended by a citadel; but it was not encompassed with a wall, for its territory was solemnly consecrated to Jupiter. Here was the palace of Augeas and the famous stables, the cleansing of which proved a task fit only for Hercules. In the citadel was a temple of Minerva. *Pylus*, a small place, in ruins in the time of Pausanias, 80 stadia south south-east of Elis, on the Ladon, a rivulet that falls into the Peneus above Elis. *Ephyra*, a little town, between Chelonites and Cyllene, near the mouth of the Selleis. *Pheia*, an inconsiderable town, at the mouth of a cognominal stream, few miles eastward of a promontory of the same name, on Sinus Chelonites. *Alæsium*, an inland town, near mount Pholœ, a ridge that extends westward to C. Tornese. The author of Anacharsis places that town on a branch of the Selleis that runs south-west and falls into the sea, 50 stadia north of the mouth of the Alpheus. *Salmonæ*, the residence of King Salmoneus, who affected to imitate the thunder of Jupiter, near the source of the rivulet Enipeus, in the territory of Pisa, at some distance from the sea coast. *Heraclea*, one of the eight cities of Elis, near the centre of the province, few miles north of Olympia. *Olympia*, Rofeo, a city containing a temple of Jupiter, a gymnasium, a portico, dwellings of the Athletæ, a stadium or foot course, a hippodromus or chariot course, magnificent  
baths

baths constructed by Trajan; a circular theatre of great magnitude, a Roman forum, &c. on the river Alpheus, about 12 miles from the sea coast. There games, called Olympian, were celebrated every fifth year. In the time of Pausanias, there was a plantation of vines on the site of that town. *Pisa*, a city destroyed by the people of Elis, 45 stadia above Olympia, on an eminence between two hills called Ossa and Olympia. In the time of Pausanias, no wall or building remained. *Epina*, one of the cities of Triphylia, northward of Pisa. *Scilluns*, a small place near the sea coast, on the rivulet Chalois, where Xenophon wrote his history, about 12 miles south-west of Olympia. *Samicum*, Neocastro, a maritime town, south of Scilluns, at the mouth of the Anigrus, a river that descends from Lapitha a mountain of Arcadia, and immediately from its fountain sends forth water of a very foetid smell. *Pylus Triphyliacus*, in the vicinity of Samicum. *Lepreum*, an inland town; near the junction of the Acidon and Iardanus, whose united streams are called the Anigrus. That town is placed by Ptolemy near the sea coast. *Pyrgi*, or Pyrgos, a citadel on the coast, in the south-west corner of Triphylia, north of the mouth of the Neda a river that forms the common boundary of Elis and Messenia.

*Islands opposite to the coast of Elis.*—*Zacynthus*, Zante, an island anciently famous for its grapes and tar-springs, about 16 miles in length, opposite to Chelonites Sinus, 24 miles south of Cephallonia, and half that distance south south-west of Prom. Chelonites. It had a town of the same name on the east coast, with a commodious harbour. *Strophades insulæ*, Strivali, two small islands, or shoals, 20 miles south of Zacynthus, and about the same distance from the coast of Elis. The bay between those islands and the mainland was called Cyparissius Sinus, now the gulf of Arcadia (see Vol. III. p. 436).

3. *Messenia*, anciently a part of Laconia, in 37° 12' N. latitude, was bounded on the north by Elis and Arcadia, on the east by Laconia, on the south and west by Messeniacus Sinus, or the gulf of Coron, and the

Ionian sea ; being 25-40 miles from north to south, and 45 from west to east. It is traversed by several ridges of hills ; but has no river of any note, the Pamisus excepted.

This fertile though hilly country was anciently a portion of the kingdom of Laconia ; but Perseus, the grandson of Acrisius, after many exploits, built Mycenæ, which he made the seat of his government. His descendants are called Persidæ. His two immediate successors were Sthenelus and Erytheus, both of whom ruled also over Argos. Agamemnon flourished during the Trojan war ; and was succeeded by Ægisthus, who had seduced his wife Clytemnæstra. Orestes, and after him Tisamenes, reigned many years in Lacedemon, Argos and Mycenæ. The fate of the latter city and kingdom, after the conquest of the Heraclidæ, is elsewhere mentioned (See Argos).

*Cities, &c.*—*Messene*, the capital, an inland city built by Epaminondas, and a place of great strength, containing a noted temple of Æsculapius, at the foot of mount Ithome, about 10 miles from the bottom of Sinus Messeniacus. It is now called Mavra-matia. To the east is the river Pamisus, whose fountains were said to cure the diseases of children. This river, in a short course, flows southward to the bottom of the gulf, and is navigable 10 stadia inland. *Ithome*, its citadel, included within the circuit of the city walls, and the last refuge of the Messenians, in a war with the Lacedemonians, is now called Vulcano. *Stenyclarus*, Nisi, the royal residence of Cresphontes, in a plain near the mouth of the Pamisus. *Thuria*, more anciently called Anthea, at first situate on a hill, and afterwards in an adjacent plain watered by the Aris. *Pharæ*, a small town containing a temple of fortune, six stadia from the mouth of the Nedon, on the east coast of the gulf. Not far from the town, there was a grove of Apollo called Carneus. *Cardamyla*, a small town under the dominion of Agamemnon, eight stadia from the coast, on a steep rock in the south-east corner of the province. Near it was a grove sacred to the daughters of Nereus. *Gerania*, a place where Nestor was educated,

or

or to which he fled when Pylus was taken by Hercules, eastward of Thuria, 50 stadia from the sea coast, and as far from the border of Laconia. In it was a monument of Machaon, son of Æsculapius, and a temple erected to him. A hill in its vicinity was noted for a cave, containing some things worthy of notice. *Corone*, Coron, a town near a cape formed by the termination of Mons Temathia, on the western coast of Sinus Messeniacus, or Coronæus, now the gulf of Coron. That town was originally called Æpea, but its name was changed to Corone, when the Messenians were restored to Peloponnesus by the Thebans. Its harbour was called the port of the Achæans. *Colonis*, or Colonides, stood on an eminence, not far from the sea, midway nearly between Corone and Prom. Acritas, now C. Gallo, opposite to Theganussa, a desert island. *Asine*, a small town, north-west of Acritas, at the bottom of a bay called Sinus Asinæus. The author of Anacharsis fixes the site of Asine between Colonis and Acritas, 40 stadia south of the former, and the same distance from the latter. Its inhabitants anciently celebrated the mysteries of Dryops, and were called Dryopes. *Methone*, about the time of the Trojan war called Pedasus, now Modon, a port-town in the south-west corner of the province, opposite to two small islands called Cœnussæ, now Sapienza and Venetico. The rock Mothon formed the harbour, leaving a narrow passage for ships. In the town was a well of water impregnated with pitch, and resembling Cyzicene ointment, or balsam of Cyzicus. From the vicinity of Methone a ridge of hills, named Ægaleus Mons, runs northward to Temathia, and thence north-north-east through the middle of the country. *Pylus*, now Zonchio, or Avarino Vecchio, a port-town, and the residence of Neleus and Nestor, in a sandy territory, on Prom. Coryphasium, 100 stadia in length, opposite to the small island of Asine, at the north end of which is Sphacteria, or Sphagia, an island where the Spartans were defeated by the Athenians. *Platamodes*, a mean place, on the western coast, 40 stadia south-

west of Prom. Cyparissum, and opposite to the small island of Prote. *Cyparissa*, now Arcadia, at the mouth of a stream of the same name, 80 stadia south of the border of Elis. From that place the adjacent bay was called Sinus Cyparissius. *Aulon*, an inland town, noted for a temple of *Æsculapius*, 70 stadia above the mouth of the river Neda, which was the common boundary of Messenia and Elis. Near that river, on an eminence, stood Ira a fortress, where the Messenians, under Aristomenes, held out a siege eleven years against the Lacedemonians.

4. *Laconia*, under the Greek empire called Tzaconia, was bounded on the north by Arcadia and Argolis, on the east by Sinus Argolicus, or gulf of Napoli; on the south by Sinus Laconicus, or bay of Colokythia; on the west by the province and gulf of Messene; lying in 37° N. latitude; being 45–60 miles from north to south, and 35–50 from west to east. Two ridges of hills run from north to south along the boundaries of this province. *Tagetus Mons*, now the mountains of the Manots, the western ridge, terminates in Prom. Tænarium, or C. Matapan. The other ridge, anciently called Zarex Mons, along the east coast, ends in *Prom. Maleo*, now C. Malio, or St Angelo. *Eurotas*, now Vasilipotamo, the most considerable river, originates in a mountainous tract, on the border of Arcadia, runs southward in a narrow and deep channel through the middle of the country, receives many small streams on either hand, and falls into the gulf of Colokythia. On the land side Laconia is of difficult access, as it can only be entered over steep hills and through narrow defiles. At Lacedemon the plain widens, and in it are scattered many artificial eminences. Figs, corn, and medicinal plants, were anciently the products of the soil; and on the coast were caught shell fish, from which an excellent purple dye was obtained.

The kingdom of Laconia is supposed to have been founded by Lelex, about half a century after Cecrops had settled in Attica, or by Lacedemon the son-in-law of Eurotas. Five princes reigned in succession from  
Lacedemon



Lacedemon to Tyndareus, whose daughter was the celebrated Helen, and whose two sons Castor and Pollux signalized themselves in the Argonautic expedition. Menelaus, husband of Helen, and brother of Agamemnon, succeeded Castor and Pollux in the kingdom; but Tisamenus, son of Orestes, was expelled by the Heraclidæ; one of whom, *viz.* Aristodemus, was succeeded by his two sons Eurysthenes and Procles. These brothers shared the sovereignty; and from their time the sceptre always continued to be swayed by two kings, which proved the source of much civil discord. This form of government subsisted under a bipartite succession of thirty princes of the line of Eurysthenes, and twenty-seven of that of Procles, and terminated about the same time; when a mixed government was established by Lycurgus, whose wise and salutary regulations promoted the glory and happiness of his country. About 130 years after his death, the order of the Ephori was instituted. Sparta remained a free state till the battle of Leuctra, B. C. 371.

*Cities, &c.*—Near *Prom. Tænarium*, the south-west point of Laconia, there was a cave or temple of Neptune, through which Hercules is fabled to have dragged Cerberus from hell. Near that promontory was a small town called Tænarium, or Cænepolis. It was a mean place in the time of Pausanias. *Psamatbus*, or Amathus, an inconsiderable port-town, near the temple of Neptune. *Pyrrhicus*, a little town, whence Pyrrhus son of Achilles departed to wed Hermione, 160 stadia north of Tænarium, and 30 from the sea coast. *Gythium*, Colokythia, a small walled town with a secure port, 30 stadia from Ægiæ, nearly opposite to the island of Cranæ where Paris remained sometime with Helen. To the northward of Gythium, near the village of Croceæ, the stone quarries do not consist of one continued bed, but of stones lying in disorder, similar to such as are found in the beds of rivers. *Trinasus*, a citadel and station for ships, 40 stadia from the mouth of the Eurotas, opposite to three very small islands. *Helos*, a town in a marshy situation, at the bottom

of the bay. The inhabitants, called Helotæ, from the place of their birth, were enslaved by the Spartans; and Pausanias found the town itself in ruins. Thence, on stated days, the image of Proserpine was carried to Eleusinium, about 15 stadia. *Acriæ*, Ormoas, a little port-town eastward of Helos, at the bottom of the bay, and noted for a very ancient temple of the mother of the Gods. *Leucæ*, a sea port near *Acriæ*. *Asopus*, a town containing a temple of the Roman emperors, 60 stadiæ south south-east of *Acriæ*, near the bay, on a small river at the mouth of which stood *Cyparissia* in a peninsula. *Oni-gnatos*, a promontory and port, about 18 miles from Prom. Malea. *Bœa*, or *Bœæ*, now *Vatica*, about 60 stadia north-west of Prom. Malea, on a creek of a small bay called *Sinus Bœaticus*, opposite to the island of *Cythera* consecrated to *Venus*. *Malea Prom.* now *C. Malio* and *St Angelo*, the south-east point of *Laconia*, near which the sea is very tempestuous. *Epidelium*, about 100 stadia north of *Malea*, on the east coast. *Epidaurus-Limera*, now *Malvasia*, a maritime town with a commodious harbour, 200 stadia north of *Epidelium*. In the vicinity of *Epidaurus*, there was a small lake called *Ino*; and, at no great distance from the town, Prom. *Minoa* projects into the sea. On the shore excellent pebles were found. *Zarex*, or *Zarax*, a small sea port-town, of little note in the time of Pausanias, 100 stadia north of *Epidaurus*. *Cyphanta*, *Ruphanta*, a maritime town which Pausanias found in ruins, few miles north of *Zarex*. *Brasia*, or *Brasiæ*, more anciently *Oreatæ*, a port-town in the north-east corner of *Laconia*, few miles from the mouth of the river *Charadrus*. Near it was a cavern where *Ino* nursed *Bacchus*.

On the western coast of this province were the following places.—*Massa*, *Mayna*, a port-town about 60 stadia northward of Prom. *Tænarium*. *Ætylos*, *Betylo*, at the mouth of a rivulet, 150 stadia north of *Massa*. *Thalamæ*, a town noted for the temple and oracle of *Pasiphæa*, between *Pephnos* and *Ætylos*. *Pephnos*, a maritime town, 20 stadia north

north of Thalamæ, opposite to a very small rocky island. *Leuctrum*, a colony from Leuctra in Bœotia, the last town in Laconia, on the gulf of Coron.

*Inland towns.*—*Sparta*, or Lacedemon, now Mistra, or Paleachori, *i. e.* old town, anciently the capital of Laconia, and a celebrated city, 48 stadia in circuit, meanly built, but ornamented with temples and other monuments, enumerated and described by Pausanias, on the banks of the Eurotas. It was not surrounded with walls till after the time of Alexander the Great. The highest neighbouring eminence served as a citadel, round which were ranged five small towns, separated from one another by intervals of different extent, and each occupied by one of the five tribes of Spartans. *Crocea*, a village on the right hand of the Eurotas, at no great distance from the port of Sparta. *Therapnæ*, a small town bathed by the Eurotas, below the capital, in a valley between mount Targetus and Menelaius. Near that town, at Ephebeum, was a temple of the Dioscuri; and not far thence a temple of Neptune. *Amyclæ*, a town subverted by the Dorienses, and reduced to a village in the time of Pausanias, 20 stadia below Sparta, on the right bank of the Eurotas. It was noted for a temple of Apollo, the statue of the God being 45 feet in height, and of rude workmanship, somewhat in the Egyptian taste. Near that temple there was another, the most ancient in Greece, 17 feet long, and  $10\frac{1}{2}$  broad, composed of five rude stones of a black colour, each five feet thick. *Geronthræ*, a town destroyed by the Dorienses, about 80 stadia south-east of Amyclæ. *Marios*, or Maria, a town containing a temple common to all the gods, in a territory abounding in springs, 100 stadia northward of Geronthræ. *Selasia*, a town north north-east of Sparta, on the river Cœnus, below the influx of the Gorgytus, in a valley between mount Olympus and M. Thornax. That place was famous for the defeat of Cleomenes King of Lacedemon, who fled to Ptolemy King of Egypt. It lay in ruins in the time of Pausanias.

*Belemina*,

*Belemina*, a town in the north-west corner of the country, on the confines of Arcadia, to which it originally belonged (See Arcadia).

5. *Argolis*, or Argia, in  $37^{\circ} 40'$  N. latitude, bounded on the west and north-west by Arcadia, Sicyonia and Corinthia, and on all other sides by the sea, lying in the form of a crescent, between a gulf of the same name, and that of Saron; being 75 miles from north-west to south-east, and 12–25 in breadth. It is traversed longitudinally by an irregular ridge of hills, on either side of which are vallies and fertile plains, the scenes of many memorable events celebrated in the history of Greece. In this province there are no rivers of note.

The kingdom of Argos was founded by Inachus, B. C. 1856. His descendants were succeeded by Danaus, the son of Belus, from Egypt, from whom the Greeks were called Danaï. Perseus, grandfather of Hercules, removed the seat of government to Mycenæ, where it remained until the return of the Heraclidæ, B. C. 1104. Agamemnon, King of Mycenæ, was chosen general of the Trojan expedition. After the conquest of the Heraclidæ, Mycenæ gradually declined, being usually subject to Argos; and after the Persian war, the people of Argos and Tegea destroyed the capital; so that few vestiges of it remained in the time of Thucydides.

*Cities, &c.*—*Cyonuria*, a district on the confines of Laconia, sometimes in subjection to the Spartans, and sometimes to the Argives, opposite to the island of Thyriæ, in the south-west corner of the country. *Thyriæa*, a town in that district, not far from a bay called Sinus Thyriæaticus, 100 stadia south of Argos. The dispute between the Spartans and Argives, about Cyonuria, was determined by 300 men of a side in the field, all of whom perished, one Lacedemonian excepted. *Lerna* lake, or marsh, where Hercules slew the Hydra, near the sea coast, and bottom of the gulf, few miles south-west of the mouth of the Inachus.

*Argos*, the capital and one of the most ancient cities in Greece, at the foot of a hill, with a citadel on an eminence, on the river Inachus, about 50 stadia south south-west of Mycenæ, and 30 inland from the bottom

of

of Sinus Argolicus. At the siege of that place a tile thrown by a woman killed Pyrrhus King of Epirus. No vestige of Argos remains; but a modern town of the same name is built on its site. *Mycenæ*, anciently the capital, and the royal residence of Agamemnon, famous for its breed of horses, was situate south of Mons Tretus, six miles north north-east of Argos. After the war of Troy, on the extinction of Agamemnon's kingdom, it rapidly declined. A small ridge of hills extends from Argos north-east to the border of Argolis, and another northward from Mycenæ. The intermediate valley is watered by the Asterion. *Tiryns*, the citadel of Prætus, in the road from Nauplia to Argos, on a rocky eminence in a plain. *Nauplia*, Napoli, a port town, and secure station for ships, on a peninsula at the bottom of Sinus Argolicus, now the gulf of Napoli, 50 stadia south south-east of the mouth of the Inachus. In Pausanias's time it was deserted, with scarce a trace of the walls remaining. *Midea*, an inland town, extinct in Pausanias's time, 75 stadia east south-east of Argos. *Hermione*, Castri, a considerable, walled town, famous for two temples dedicated to Venus and Ceres, on the south coast, 10 miles westward of Prom. Scyllæum, nearly opposite to the island *Tipareus*, now Specie. From that town there was said to be a short descent to the infernal regions. The road thence to *Træzen* lies northward through a hilly territory, in which stood the town of *Ilei*, noted for temples of Ceres and Proserpine. At the bottom of a gulf, between Bucephalum and Scyllæum Prom. there was a temple of Ceres Thermesiæ.

*Scyllæum Prom.* C. Skyleo, the south-east point of Argolis. *Træzen*, Damala, a town and residence of Pittheus, the grandfather of Theseus, partly on the declivity of a hill, and partly in a plain that extends to the port, 12 miles north north-west of Scyllæum Prom. and two from the eastern coast. The acropolis or citadel of Træzen was on the summit of an adjacent hill; but no vestige of it can now be traced. In its port, called Pogonus Portus, opposite to the island of Sphæria, or Hiera, now

Poro,

Poro, a squadron of the Grecian fleet assembled before the battle of Salamis. *Calaurea*, an island four miles in circuit, near Trœzen, and famous for a temple of Neptune. Its town of the same name, to which Demosthenes went twice in banishment, was situate on a high ridge in the middle of the island. *Methana*, or Methone, a town and district, with a peninsula terminating in a point, opposite to Ins. Ægina, now Engia. Behind the town, which was situate on the west side of the peninsula, is a semicircular ridge of hills, and four miles inland, were hot baths produced by a volcano in the reign of Antigonus King of Macedonia. The rocks before Methana, called the islets of Pelops, and nine in number, are likewise the effects of a volcanic eruption. *Phlius*, a maritime town, on the west coast of Argolis, opposite to two small islands *viz.* Pityusa, and Irine now Tolon. *Asine*, a town destroyed by the Argives, and in ruins in the time of Pausanias, at the bottom of a small bay, south-east of Phlius. *Epidaurus*, now Pidavro, or Epithavro, a port town sacred to Æsculapius, whose temple and grave were 40 stadia without the walls of the city, south of Prom. Spiræum, in a recess of the Saronic gulf fronting the island of Ægina. Its theatre, constructed by Polycletus, was an admirable piece of workmanship. The adjacent territory was fertile, and surrounded by hills covered with oaks. The harbour was about two miles in circuit. Five miles from the town there was a celebrated temple of Æsculapius. *Lessa*, a little inland town, noted for a temple and statue of Minerva, north-west of Epidaurus. Above it is the mountain Arachnæus, more anciently called Sapyselaton, on which were altars of Jupiter and Juno. *Bucephalium*, a promontory and port, at the north-east extremity of Argolis. *Cleonæ*, an inland town on a rising rock, in a small plain, several miles north-east of Nemea, 10 south of Corinth, and 15 north north-east of Argos. This city, of which there are some vestiges, was not large, but well built and environed by an handsome wall. There were two roads from Cleonæ to Argos—the

one-convenient for light-armed soldiers, and a shorter way; the other narrow, and on all sides invested by hills, but better adapted for carriages. *Nemea*, a small place, in a valley where the games called Nemean were celebrated every third year. That district was the scene of all the fabulous circumstances of the lion, denominated Nemæus and Cleonæus from the vicinity of those two places. The temple of Nemean Jupiter was unroofed in Pausanias's time, and environed by a grove of cypress trees. *Orneæ*, a village on the confines of Sicyonia, near the north-west extremity of Argolis.

6. *Arcadia*, the interior part of Peloponnesus, is bounded on the north by Achaia and Sicyonia, on the east by Argolis, on the south by Laconia and Messenia, on the west by Elis; lying in  $37^{\circ} 48'$  N. latitude; being 50–65 miles from north to south, and 40 from west to east. It is a mountainous territory—diversified with well watered vallies and plains, which yielded some grain, excellent pastures, with almost every species of trees, medicinal plants, herbs, and roots. The Ladon, the Erymanthus, and other rapid streams, run westward and fall into the Alpheus. This province was anciently divided into *upper* and *lower*, or north and south, districts: both of which were well planted with towns and villages; but few of either remained in Strabo's time, most of them having been destroyed in the Grecian wars. It abounded in ridges of mountains, the principal of which were,—*Cyllene*, where Mercury is supposed to have been born; *Mænalus*, frequented by the nymphs; *Erymanthus*, covered with woods, and famous for the wild boar slain by Hercules; *Parthenius*, so named from the virgins who used to hunt in its forests; *Lycæus*, where games were celebrated in honour of Pan; *Stymphalus*, at the foot of which was a lake of the same name, where Hercules destroyed the noted birds of prey; and *Parrhasius*, a wooded hill near a town of the same name.

The Arcadians were a rude and barbarous people, living in forests, and subsisting on the native products of the soil, till Pelagius their first king, who began his reign B. C. 1556, or Arcas, the fourth in succession, civilized his subjects, built cities, and introduced husbandry and a regular government. Echemus, the tenth king, killed in single combat Hyllus general of the Heraclidæ when they invaded Peloponnesus. Agapenor, his successor, conducted the Arcadian troops to the siege of Troy. Aristocrates II. the twenty-fifth and last king of the Pelasgian race, was stoned to death by his own subjects, for his treachery to the Messenians his allies.

*Cities, &c.*—*Nonacris* was a small town, in ruins in Pausanias's time, near the Aroanian mountains and confines of Arcadia. Not far from those ruins there is a precipice of great height, whence a stream trickles down, by the Greeks called the water of Styx. First of all it falls upon a lofty rock through which it passes, and soon after loses itself in the Crathis. This water is reputed destructive to men and animals of every kind. Chrystal, porphyry, and all vessels made of stone, earth, horn, bone, amber, brass, and silver, are broken by it. Even gold is not able to resist its dissolving quality. But it produces no effect on the hoof of a horse or mule. *Cyllene*, a fortress and temple of Mercury, on a high hill, between Arcadia and Sicyonia. *Stymphalus*, anciently a flourishing town, on a rivulet, north of a lake of the same name, in the north-east corner of the province, near Cyllene. *Pheneos*, Phonia, a considerable town, south of the Aroanian mountains, on the left hand of the river Aroanus, that runs south-west and falls into the Alpheus on the border of Elis. About two miles from that town there was a temple of Ceres Eleusinia, where the same mystic ceremonies were performed as at Eleusis: and, in a neighbouring plain, there was a canal 16,750 toises long, and 30 feet in depth, designed to carry off the stagnated water of  
the



the torrents which descended from the hills. *Clitor*, a town 60 stadia north-east of Psophis, in a plain surrounded by hills, on a stream of the same name, seven stadia above its influx into the Aroanius. *Psophis*, called Phegea, at the time of the Trojan war one of the most ancient towns in Peloponnesus, near the border of Elis, at the foot of a high hill bathed by the Erymanthus, a river that flows from a mountain of the same name, receives the Aroanius below Psophis, and runs southward to the Alpheus. *Caphiæ*, or Caphyes, a little town, three leagues westward of Orchomenus, in the road to Clitor, at the extremity of a plain and foot of a hill. About one stadium thence was a place called *Condyleæ*, in which were a grove and temple of Diana. *Orchomenus*, a town celebrated for its flocks of sheep, in a marshy tract, 220 stadia eastward of Psophis, and 75 north of Mantinæa, near mount Ligyrgus, extinct in Strabo's time. *Mantinæa*, a city distinguished by its population, opulence, and the monuments with which it was decorated, and rendered memorable for the second victory over the Lacedemonians by Epaminondas, south of Orchomenus, few miles from the border of Argolis, almost entirely destroyed after the battle of Leuctra; rebuilt and called Antigonea. Thence were highways to the principal towns in Arcadia. In the road south to Tegea was the tomb of Epaminondas. *Tegea*, Moklia, on the same frontier with Mantinæa.

*Megalopolis*, Sinano, a large town, built by Epaminondas after the battle of Leuctra, but destroyed by Cleomenes King of Sparta, and a mass of ruins in the time of Pausanias, on the river Helisson, in the south part of the province, westward of mount Parthenius famed for its woods. It contained many temples, statues, monuments, &c. surrounded by a high wall flanked with towers. *Belmina*, a place of strength, about 90 stadia south-east of Megalopolis, at the head of a narrow defile, on the border of Laconia and Arcadia. The adjacent territory, which afterwards belonged to Laconia, was watered by many small streams which descended from

the mountains. *Lycosura*, the most ancient city in Greece, built by Lycaon, the royal residence of his successors, but a mean place in Pausanias's time, in the south-west corner of the province, about eight miles south-west of Megalopolis, near mount Lycæus, also called Olympus, whence there is an extensive prospect. In that city was a temple of Pan where the Lupercalia were celebrated; and in its vicinity stood the famous temple of Despoina. *Phigalia*, or Phialeia, a small town, few miles westward of Lycosura, on the summit of a steep eminence, near the rivulet Lymax that soon loses itself in the Neda. The greater part of its wall was built under the rocks. This place was besieged and taken by the Lacedemonians B. C. 659. To the right is mount Elaius, 10,050 toises from the city; and to the left is mount Cotylius, at the distance of 13,400 stadia. The former was noted for a cave of Ceres, and the latter for a temple of Apollo with a fine roof of stone. *Parrhasiæ*, an ancient town, westward of Megalopolis, near a mountain and forest of the same name. *Trapezus*, a town and sometime a royal residence, but exhausted of inhabitants in order to people Megalopolis, and ruinous in the days of Pausanias, north of Parrhasiæ, on the left hand of the Alpheus. *Aliphera*, a small town on a steep eminence, about 12 miles north north-west of Trapezus, between the Alpheus and border of Elis. That town was abandoned by most of its inhabitants when the Arcadians in those parts collected themselves together in Megalopolis. *Heræa*, a town noted for a temple of Pan, several miles north of Aliphera, on the right bank of the Alpheus, 20 stadia above the influx of the Erymanthus. The greater part of the town was built on an acclivity. *Telphusa*, a town desolate in the time of Pausanias, on a lofty hill bathed by the river Ladon that falls into the Alpheus between Heræa and the mouth of the Erymanthus. The Ladon, whose course is from north-east to south-west, was famous for its pure and transparent water, and for the fable of the syrinx turned into a reed. *Methydrium*, a small town near the centre of Arcadia, was built

built by Orchomenus on a hill, between the rivers Malætus and Mylaon, eastward of mount Thaumasio, near whose summit was the cavern of Rhea.

INSULÆ GRÆCIÆ—GRECIAN ISLANDS.

Though several of these islands have been already mentioned, yet it may be proper to enumerate all of them, beginning with those in the Ionian sea.

1. *Corcyra*, also called Scheria, Phæacia and Drepane, now Corfu, famous for the shipwreck of Ulysses, and the gardens of Alcinous, lies in 39° 45' N. latitude, in the Ionian sea, opposite to Thesprotia, a district of Epirus, from which it is separated by a narrow channel. It is upwards of 50 miles from north-west to south-east, and of unequal breadth.

*Corcyra*, the capital, and residence of Alcinous, who entertained Ulysses after his shipwreck, was a colony of Corinthians, on the east coast, opposite to the islet of Ptychia. That city did not occupy precisely the site of the modern Corfu, but was confined to a peninsula called Chersopoli. *Cassiope*, a port-town north of the capital, near Prom. Cassiopæum, and the narrowest part of the strait. *Phalacrum Prom. C.* Sidari, the north promontory, near which are two inconsiderable islands, called Othonos, or Calypsus, now Fanu and Merlera. *Amphipagus*, a promontory on the west coast, south of the islets Malthace and Ericusa. Prom. Chimerium is the south extremity of *Corcyra*. *Leucymna Prom.* a projecting point of land between Chimerium and the capital. The interior part of the island, and the south-west coast, were hilly, rugged, and thinly inhabited. The northern coast was fertile, yielding

ing all sorts of grain, delicious fruit, and excellent wine. Few miles southward of Corcyra are two islets called Paxæ by Pliny, now Pachus and Antipachus.

2. *Sybotæ Insulæ*, two islets between Prom. Leucynna and the mainland, near which there happened a sea fight between the Corcyreans and Corinthians.

3. *Leucadia*, or Neritus, now S. Maura, was a peninsula in the time of Homer and Thucydides, an island in the days of Scylax, a peninsula about the epoch of the Philippic war, an island in the time of Livy and Strabo, and afterwards united to the continent. It would appear that it was at first separated from the continent by an earthquake, or by the sea, or by art; and that afterwards the channel was choked up with sand, but that in later times it was cleared out. *Leucas*, the capital, was situate partly on a hill, and partly in a plain, on the sea coast, in the north corner of the island. The southern promontory was called *Leucate*, now C. Ducato, which projects into the sea towards Cephallenia, and was noted for a temple of Apollo. From that rock Sappho threw herself into the sea.

4. *Teleboides*, or Tapliii, islets of little note, between Leucadia and Acarnania.

5. *Echinades*, now Curzolari, a group of low and barren islands, the most considerable of which was Dulichium, anciently subject to Ulysses, opposite to the mouth of the river Achelous, by the soil or mud of which several of them were united to the continent before the time of Thucydides, and the rest in Eustathius's days. The most distant from the continent was but 15 stadia, and the nearest five. Most of them were desert.

6. *Ithaca*, or Cephallenia Minor, now Teaki, or Theaki, the country of Ulysses, a long and rugged island, 8 or 10 miles in circuit, lying

between

between Leucadia, Cephallenia, and the coast of Acarnania. Its town and port were situate at the foot of mount Neius. (See Gell's geography of Ithaca.)

7. *Asteria*, a small and rocky island, between Ithaca and Cephallenia.

8. *Cephallenia*, now Cefalonia, a hilly island, 15–30 miles from north to south, and 30–40 from west to east, in  $38^{\circ} 35'$  N. latitude, opposite to the mouth of the Corinthian gulf. Its town of the same name, also called *Same*, was situate on a bay of the north-east coast: but Danville places Cephallenia in the interior part of the island. *Nesus*, Asso, on the western coast of a peninsula that extends northward 15 miles.

9. *Oxææ*, or Oxia, and *Nasos*, inconsiderable islands, lying between Cephallenia, and the entrance into the Corinthian gulf, anciently belonged to the Echinades.

10. *Zacynthus*, Zant, a woody and tolerably fertile island, with a town of the same name and a port, 160 stadia in circuit, anciently belonging to Ulysses, opposite to the coast of Elis (See Elis).

11. *Strophades*, or Plotæ, now Strivali, small islands, the abodes of the harpies, opposite to Triphylia in Elis, about 20 miles south of Zacynthus (See Elis).

12. *Sphacteria*, or Sphagia, now Sapienza, a little island opposite to Pylus in Messenia, and famous for the defeat of the Spartans by the Athenians under Demosthenes, in the Peloponnesian war.

13. *Ænussæ*, several islands, the largest of which is now called Sapienza, opposite to the south coast of Messenia.

14. *Theganusa*, an islet opposite to *Prom. Acritas*, now C. Gallo, the western termination of Sinus Messeniacus, or gulf of Coron.

15. *Cranæ*, a little island, whither Paris first carried Helen after the rape, on the south coast of Laconia, opposite to Gythium.

16. *Cythera*, an island 15 miles in length, of a dry and rocky soil, sacred to Venus, and famous for its purple, in  $36^{\circ} 25'$  N. latitude, 40 stadia

stadia south-west of Prom. Malea. Its town of the same name, now Cerigo, is situate on the south coast, where is an excellent harbour, anciently called Scandia. About 15 miles thence, and 25 from Crete, according to Pliny, lies the island of Ægilia, or Æglia, now Cerigotto.

17. *Pityusa*, *Irine* and *Ephyre*, inconsiderable islands near the bottom of Sinus Argolicus, or gulf of Napoli.

18. *Tipareus*, Specie, an island opposite to Prom. Hermione, in Argolis.

19. *Calauria*, an island on the east coast of Argolis, noted for a temple of Neptune, and for being the place where the seven cities of the Amphictyons assembled. It is 40 stadia from Trœzen, and 30 in circuit. Thither Demosthenes went into banishment, and there he died. Some traces of the walls and buildings of the city appear, nearly level with the ground.

20. *Sphæria*, or Hiera, now Poro, an island of a very irregular figure, opposite to the port of Trœzen.

21. *Ægina*, Engia, the principal island in the Saronic gulf, the country and kingdom of Æacus, eastward of Epidaurus, and 20 miles south of the harbour of Athens. It is of difficult access, being on all sides surrounded by latent rocks, and dangerous prominences. Its town of the same name, long ago demolished, was situate on the south coast. In the road leading thence to the mountain of Panellenian Jupiter, stood the temple of Aphæa, in which Pindar composed verses for the Æginetæ. The inhabitants of this island, called Myrmidones, from their great application to agriculture and commerce, were anciently rivals of the Athenians by sea, and are said to have been the first people who coined money. The Athenians, having vanquished them in a naval battle, subdued the island, expelled the natives, and planted there a colony from Athens.

22. *Belbinæ*, *Eleusa*, *Denaros*, and other islets, lie northward of Ægina, in the Saronic gulf.

23. *Salamis*, Colouri, already described (See Attica). Its town of the same name was destroyed by the Athenians, and its port was long ago choked with mud. This island is now inhabited by a few Albanians, who till the ground. Their village, called Ampelaki, is at some distance from the port.

24. *Creta*, Ieriti and Candia, a large island, southward of the Cyclades, in 35° N. latitude, and 26° E. longitude from Greenwich, upwards of 70 leagues from west to east, and no where 15 in breadth; anciently famous for its hundred cities, the temperature of its climate, and the fertility of its soil. The level tracts along the coasts, and inland plains, abounded in corn, wine, fruits, and pastures. A ridge of mountains traverses the whole island longitudinally: and in the western part of it are the white mountains, 300 stadia in length. From the summit of mount Ida, which during the greatest part of the year is covered with snow, both seas may be clearly discerned. Many small streams, but no rivers of note, descend from the hills, and lose themselves in the sea. This island is of difficult access, and most of its harbours are exposed and insecure.

Creta was anciently peopled by different colonies, or tribes, who had migrated from Thessaly and Greece. The laws of Minos, by which they were governed, were in the highest estimation, and were copied by the Lacedemonians and other states. But, after being subjected to tyrants, the Cretans degenerated. During the Trojan war, they distinguished themselves as the auxiliaries of Menelaus; but after its conclusion, they sustained great calamities. In the Peloponnesian war, they served as mercenaries to the Athenians. In the time of Polybius and Strabo, they were addicted to piracy, robbery, and every crime. By internal seditions they were frequently agitated, and at one period they solicited the mediation of Philip King of Macedon. Afterwards they were re-

duced by the Cilicians, and at last subjected to the Roman yoke by Metellus.

*Cities, &c.*—*Præsus*, the capital of the Eteacrates mentioned by Homer, in the eastern corner of the island, near mount Dictæ, 60 stadia from the sea coast, and 180 eastward of Gortyna. *Hierapytna*, a sea port-town, south-west of Præsus, where the breadth of the island is inconsiderable. *Inatus*, a town and open harbour, at the mouth of the Lethæus, between Hierapytna and Prom. Leon. *Gortyna*, built by Taurus, who ravished Europa, and some time the capital, famous for a temple and oracle of Apollo, at the termination of a fruitful plain, on the river Lethæus, 90 stadia from its port *Lebenus*, or Lybene. Excellent bows and arrows were the manufacture of that city. On a neighbouring hill was a cavern, the inside of which presented innumerable turnings and windings. *Lebenus*, a port-town south of Gortyna, and famous for a temple of Æsculapius, near Prom. Leon. *Metallum*, Matala, a port-town, few miles west of Lebenus. *Phæstus*, a town built by Minos, between Gortyna and Metallum, 20 stadia from the sea. *Psychium*, near the middle of the west coast, between Metallum and the mouth of the Lethæus. *Hierapolis*, a port-town, north-west of Psychium. *Eleutheraæ*, or Eleutherna, an inland, strong and populous town, between Ida and the south coast. *Ida*, the highest mountain in the island, 60 stadia in circuit, the nursing place of Jupiter, and where his tomb was visited in Varro's time. On the sides of it are many caves, which were the dwellings of the first inhabitants of the island. *Phœnicus*, or Phœnix, a port-town, near Prom. Hermea, south-west of mount Ida. *Lampeum*, an inland town, built by Agamemnon, westward of Phœnix. *Artacina*, few miles west of Lampeum, at some distance from the coast. About 20 miles south from that part of the island is the island of Gaudos. *Inachorium*, Inachori, a maritime town, near Criu-Metopon, *i. e.* Ram's



Front, now Crio; opposite to which are three islets called *Musagores*. *Rhamnus*, a town and port on the west coast. *Polyrrhenia*, a town so called from the flocks of sheep in its neighbourhood, north of Rhamnus, at the foot of mount Cadestus, at some distance from Portus Corycus, *Phalasarna*, a town with a walled harbour, near a peninsula that terminates in *Prom. Psacum*, opposite to which are the islets called *Coryæ*; and at a greater distance the island of *Ægilia*.

*Cisamus*, Kisamo, a small port-town, at the bottom of a deep bay formed by *Prom. Psacum*, and another called *Cimarus*, or *Dyctinnæum*, now C. Spada. *Aptera*, an inland town, 12 miles south-west of Cydonia, near Montes Leuci, *i. e.* the white mountains, a ridge 11 miles in length. At the foot of those mountains, between the town and the sea, lay that field, where, in a trial of skill in music, the Syrens were overcome by the Muses. *Cydonia*, Canea, built by a colony of Samians, and one of the three most illustrious cities in Crete, with a walled port, at the bottom of a bay on the north coast. Deemed the strongest place in the island, it had been often besieged, but never taken till the time of Metellus. In the bay are Leuce and other islets. *Amphimala*, a maritime town, on a deep and narrow bay, now called *Golfa Della Suda*. *Rhitymna*, Retimo, a place of strength, to the eastward of that bay, near *Prom. Drepanum*. *Miletus*, *Pantomatrium* and *Dium*, were situate somewhere between the promontories *Drepanum* and *Dium*. *Panormus*, a port-town, on a bay beyond *Dium* *Prom.* now C. Sassoso. *Matium*, Candia, a maritime town, eastward of *Panormus*, and on the same bay, opposite to the island of *Dia*. *Theraphnæ*, a considerable inland town, not far from *Matium*. *Cnossus*, or *Gnossus*, more anciently *Ceratos*, from a small stream of the same name, 23 miles north-east of *Gortyna*, famous for the sepulchre of Jupiter, the palace and labyrinth of *Minos*, and the adventure of *Ariadne* and *Theseus*. This city, according to *Strabo*, was a populous and wealthy place, three furlongs in circuit, 20 from the *Ægean*, and

90 from the African sea. The sepulchre or cave of Jupiter was about 200 feet in length, and 20 in breadth. The port-town of Cnossus was *Heracleum*, on a small bay of the north coast. *Lycastus*, a town extinct in Strabo's time, between Heracleum and Prom. Zephyrium. *Camara*, *Olus*, *Amnisus*, *Minoi Portus*, &c. towns situate near the isthmus, to the eastward of Cnossus. *Itanus*, a town on a promontory of the same name, which forms the north-east extremity of the island. Between this promontory and that of Sammonium are *Platiæ* and *Phocæ*. There are other inconsiderable islands on the coast of Crete.

*Cyclades Insulæ*, so called because they form a kind of circle round Delos, in the Ægean sea, opposite to the south-east provinces of Greece. Several of those islands were subdued by Sesostris King of Egypt, and some of them were governed by Minos King of Crete.

The Phœnicians, Carians, Persians, Greeks, nations who aspired at the dominion of the sea, successively conquered, or peopled them with colonies.

1. *Melos*, Milo, the native country of Diagoras the Atheist, and one of the most fertile islands in the Ægean sea, of a circular form, with a deep gulf on the north side, containing sulphur and other minerals. It was famed for its wine and honey; and its alum was in great request among the Romans.

2. *Cimolus*, Argentera, a little inhabited island, opposite to the north-east extremity of Melos, and scarce ever mentioned in history.

3. *Polyægos*, a desert island, opposite to the south coast of Cimolus.

4. *Siphnus*, Siphanto, more anciently Meropia, a long and narrow island, north north-east of Melos, of old abounding in fruits and flowers, gold, silver, and lead mines. It was likewise noted for a stone so soft as to admit being scooped and turned in a lathe. The vessels thus formed, being heated with oil, became black and hard.

5. *Seriphus*, Seripho, a parched, rugged, and rocky island, a place of banishment to Romans, few miles north north-west of Siphnus. Herodotus informs us, that the inhabitants of Seriphus, Siphnos and Melos, were the only islanders that refused to admit the fleet and troops of Xerxes.

6. *Cythnus*, Thermia, an island noted for its pastures and cheese, north of Seriphus, about eight leagues south south-east of Prom. Sunium in Attica. In that island Pseudo Nero made his appearance. Strabo reckons it among the most fruitful islands of the Ægean sea.

7. *Ceos*, or Cea, now Zia, the country of Simonides the poet, an oval island, anciently well inhabited, and abounding in fruits and pastures, near the south extremity of Attica. It contained four small towns, of which *Joulis*, on an eminence, was the most considerable. *Cartbæa* stood on a rising ground at the end of a valley, about three miles from the sea. This and the foregoing town flourished in Strabo's time, and the ruins of both still exist. *Coressus*, a sea port, and *Præessa*, were, according to Pliny, swallowed up by an earthquake.

8. *Helena*, or Macris, now Macronisi, an islet between Ceos and Attica, by some geographers is not reckoned among the Cyclades.

*Gyarus*, Joura, according to Pliny 12 miles in circuit, was the most barren and uncomfortable island in the Archipelago, in Strabo's time inhabited by a few fishermen, and sometimes used by the Romans as a place of banishment.

9. *Andros*, also called Cauros, Lasia, Nonagria, and Epagris, now Andro, a long island, whose hills were covered with verdure, and its vallies fertile, well watered and cultivated, near the south extremity of Eubœa. Its principal town was noted for the worship of Bacchus, and situate on the brow of a hill that commanded the whole coast.

10. *Skyros*, a rocky island, by Dionysius called Ventosa, now Sciro, sometime the residence of Achilles, and where Theseus died in exile, in

38° 55' N. latitude, about eight leagues from the east coast of Eubœa. Its wine and marble were excellent.

11. *Sciathus*, Skiatho, an island opposite to Magnesia in Thessaly, from which it is separated by a narrow channel, two leagues west of Scopelos, and about four north of Eubœa. Its town of the same name was destroyed by Philip.

12. *Scopelos*, Scopelo, a small, triangular island, near Sciathus.

13. *Halonnesus*, Dromo, near Scopelos, and at no great distance from the entrance into Sinus Thermaicus.

14. *Peparethus*, now Pelagnisi, or Pelagisi, near Halonnesus, and famous for its excellent wine and oil. Its small town of the same name was destroyed by Philip of Macedon.

*N. B.* The four last mentioned islands lie eastward of Magnesia.

15. *Sandile*, Scangero, a small island between Peparethus and Scyros.

16. *Tenos*, also called Hydrussa and Ophiusa, from the serpents with which it was infested, now Tino, an island consisting of barren hills, and fertile, well watered, cultivated vallies, producing excellent grain and fruits, south of Andros, from which it is separated by a strait one and a half mile in breadth. In the vicinity of its town of the same name there was a large temple of Neptune in a grove. The wine of Tenos was in great request among the ancients. This island submitted to the Persians at the approach of their fleet, and assisted Xerxes in his expedition against Greece. Afterwards it underwent the same fate as the others in the Archipelago, being first reduced by the Athenians, next by the Macedonian princes, and lastly by the Romans.

17. *Delos*, said to have been originally a floating island, the birth-place of Apollo and Diana, between Tenos and Naxos, seven or eight miles in circuit, famous for a temple of Apollo about 100 paces from the coast. Mount Cynthus, composed of granite, lies from north to south, terminating in a plain that extends westward to the sea shore. The rest of the island

island was barren, except some agreeable vallies in the south part. It abounded in palms; and the vessels of brass made there were in high estimation. No dog was allowed to be in the island, nor a dead body to be buried in it. Its modern name is Sdili. The river Inapus mentioned by Strabo does not exist; but there is a copious spring inclosed partly by rocks and partly by a wall.

18. *Myconus*, a dry and parched island, famous for its fruits, 24 stadia east of Delos. Its inhabitants were noted for baldness.

19. *Syros*, or Syra, a fertile island, the birth-place of Pherecydes, the first author who attempted to write in prose, westward of Delos. Syros, according to Homer's account of it, abounded in corn, wine, and all other necessaries of life, and was reckoned one of the most healthy islands in the Ægean sea.

20. *Naxos*, by some geographers called Sicily the Less, also Strongyle and Dia, now Naxia, one of the largest of the Cyclades, being 10 leagues long, and 35 in circuit. It lies six leagues south of Delos, environed by a bold and rocky coast. Fertile and well watered, it abounded in vines and fruits. Herodotus mentions that Naxos had several cities of note; among others a city of the same name, which was the metropolis of the island.

21. *Lebintus*, an inconsiderable island eastward of Naxos.

22. *Paros*, a fertile island, the country of Archilochus, and famous for its white marble, 33 miles south south-west of Delos. It had two good ports, now the resort of corsairs.

23. *Olearus*, or Antiparos, famous for its grottos, between Paros and Siphnus. This island, according to Heraclides Ponticus, was first peopled by a Phœnician colony from Sidon.

24. *Rheneus*, an island about 18 miles in circuit, noted for the fertility of its hills and plains, near Delos, to which it was chained by Polycrates

of

of Samos. On the coast opposite to Delos there was a small town, and in its vicinity was the burying-place of the Delians.

*Sporades Insulæ* were dispersed in the Cretan, Carpathian, and Icarian seas, so that their number cannot be ascertained. Those which belong to Europe are as follows:—

1. *Nicasia*, a small island, near the south coast of Naxos.
  2. *Amorgus*, Amorgo, noted for fine flax, and a place of banishment to criminals, south-east of Naxos.
  3. *Ios*, Nio, a small, rocky island, south south-west of Naxos. In its harbour Homer expired.
  4. *Sicinus*, Sikino, an island between Ios and Melos.
  5. *Thera*, more anciently Callista, now Santorin, south of Ios, and often visited by earthquakes. It received its name from Theras the Lacedemonian and grandson of Tisamenes, who conducted thither a colony of Lacedemonians and Minyans. Herodotus informs us that it had seven cities of some note.
  6. *Anaphe*, Nanphio, to the eastward of Thera.
- N. B.* Both these islands were produced by a subterranean explosion.
7. *Astyphalia*, Stamphala, to the eastward of Anaphe, and noted for a town and temple of Apollo, no vestige of which remains.

*Islands near the coast of Thrace.*—*Lemnos*, or Dipolis, a considerable island, sacred to Vulcan, and noted for its astringent earth and for a labyrinth. One of its hills was anciently a volcano; and into the forum of one of its towns mount Athos throws its shadow at the solstice. *Imbros*, sacred to the Cabiri, opposite to the extremity of the Chersonesus of Thrace. It had anciently a safe harbour on the eastern shore. *Samothrace*, or Samothracia, more anciently Melita, sacred to the Cabiri,  
between

between Imbros and the mouth of the river Hebrus. There Cybele, Ceres, and Proserpine were worshipped. From a mountain in that island there is a prospect of Ida and Troy. Diodorus Siculus speaks of an inundation which overwhelmed several islands in the Ægean sea, and rose to such an height in Samothrace as to cover the champaign country and change the face of the whole island. This deluge is supposed to have happened before the Argonautic expedition, and is said to have been occasioned by the overflowing of the Euxine sea, which forced a passage into the Mediterranean. *Thassos*, or Thasus, more anciently *Æria*, or *Ethria*, 22 Roman miles from Abdera and the mouth of the Nestus, and 62 from Athos. Its fertile hills were noted for wine and marble. It was also called *Chrysé*, on account of its gold mines. It had a town of the same name peopled by a colony of Parians.

## EUROPEAN TURKEY.

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EUROPEAN TURKEY is bounded on the north by Hungary, Poland, and Russia; on the east and south by the Euxine sea, the sea of Marmora, the Archipelago, and the Mediterranean; on the west by the Adriatic sea and Dalmatia: lying between  $34^{\circ} 50'$  and  $48^{\circ} 50'$  N. latitude, and between  $17^{\circ}$  and  $30^{\circ}$  E. longitude from Greenwich: comprehending a part of ancient Dacia, several provinces on the north-west coast of the Euxine or Black sea, Mœsia, Thracia, Macedonia, Græcia, and many adjacent islands. It extends upwards of 900 miles from the north boundary of Moldavia to Cape Matapan in the Morea, and 550 or 600 from west to east, except in the southern latitudes, where its breadth is inconsiderable. The provinces of Krim and New Servia, formerly belonging to it, have become subject to Russia; and Transylvania, Sclavenia, with part of Moldavia, and a great part of Croatia, are annexed to Austria. Notwithstanding, it is still a respectable empire.

*Mountains*



*Mountains.*—The chains of mountains are numerous and extensive. The Carpathian chain, forming the western boundary of Bukovina and Moldavia, reaches south and south-east about 200 miles, and afterwards south-west 200 miles along the north border of Walachia, in  $45\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  N. latitude. From Emineh near the Euxine coast, an immense chain, on the south border of Bulgaria, stretches 400 miles to the confines of Servia. From the middle of this chain two branches proceed—the one north-west between Dalmatia and Bosnia, and the other southward to form the mountains of Albania. Several parts of Roumili and Morea are crowded with small ridges and insulated hills covered with forests.

*Rivers.*—Besides the Danube, this country is watered by many considerable streams. 1. The *Maritz* originates in a chain of mountains north-west of Philippopoli, and runs east and south-east to the Ægean sea, into which it falls after a course of 250 miles. 2. The source of the *Strumona*, or Iamboli, is westward of Philippopoli, and its termination is in the gulf of Contessa. 3. The *Vardari*, or Wardar, descends from mount Argentaro, and proceeds south south-east to the gulf of Saloniki. 4. The same gulf receives the *Jenicora*, or Platamona, that flows from west to east along the frontier of Roumili. 5. The *Esker*, the *Morava*, and many other streams, lose themselves in the Danube. 6. The *Drin* from the confines of Albania proceeds northward to the Save.

*Climate, Soil, and Products.*—The climate is pure, and the seasons are regular. The country, in general, is hilly, but is interspersed with delicious plains and vallies. The northern parts produce wheat and rich pastures, and the southern abundance of rice; but agriculture is much neglected, and many fertile tracts lie waste. Wine, silk, cotton, tobacco, and excellent fruits are the products of the soil. Sulphur, alum, and saltpetre, are found in various parts of the country; in the mountains are minerals; and the marble of Greece and the adjacent islands have been long esteemed.

The *population* of European Turkey may exceed seven millions; but the number of its inhabitants is not in proportion to the extent and fertility of its soil, owing partly to the oppression of the lower class, and partly to polygamy, war, pestilence, and famine.

*Manners, &c.*—The Turks, in general, are well shaped, robust, and patient under hardships, but not much inclined to habits of industry. Of a grave and saturnine cast, they are usually placid and hypochondriac; but, when moved by a powerful stimulus, their passions, during the moments of irritation, become uncontrollable. Brawls, however, and quarrels, drunkenness and assassinations, are rare. Resentment sometimes bursts out with sudden fury, but is of short duration. Or, if we admit among the features of the national character an implacability of temper, we may oppose to it the moral quality of gratitude. A benefit conferred is seldom forgotten. “I have received kindness from him in the days of humiliation and distress, I have eaten his bread and his salt”—the obligation so simply, yet so energetically expressed, is sacred, and never to be annulled.

The Turkish dress is graceful, being a shirt of calico, and a long robe of European cloth trimmed with fur, and fastened by a girdle: but this large garment encumbers their motion, and is ill adapted to manly exercise. Their shoes are of red or yellow leather. The turban, consisting of a cap environed by long pieces of linen in several folds, is apt to overheat the head by its bulk and weight, and is very inconvenient to a people whose chief diversion and exercise is horsemanship. The female is distinguished from the male dress chiefly by that of the head, which consists of a bonnet of pasteboard covered with some elegant materials. A veil reaches downwards to the eyebrows, while a white handkerchief covers the lower part of the face. The nails are stained with a red tincture. Few of the ladies use paint; but they blacken their eyebrows and inside of the eyelids.

The

The house and furniture of a Turk is not expensive. The former, built in contempt of the rules of architecture, is composed of a ground floor, and an upper storey flat on the top, and terraced with plaster, or paved with stone : and the principal article of the latter is a carpet, with a low sofa on the side of a room.

The Turks are extremely moderate in their diet. The frugal repast, consisting of rice, fruits, and cold water, is succeeded by drinking coffee, and smoking tobacco. Wine is forbidden. The master of the house does the honour of the table, and serves himself first from the dish. He drinks without taking any notice of the company, and they wish him health when he has finished his draught. Other usages and customs are peculiar to those people. The uncovering of the head is ridiculed as an act of folly, or as indicating a contempt of propriety and decency. On entering a dwelling, they take off their shoes ; and they lie down to sleep in their clothes. Their beds consist of a mattress on the floor, and over it a sheet is spread in summer, and in winter a carpet or woollen covering. They retire early to rest, and rise before the sun. The use of the warm bath is universal among persons of both sexes, at least once a week, for the purposes of health and cleanliness. They delight in conversation, and their colloquial discourse is polished and animated ; but their utterance is slow and deliberate. Their amusements are all of the tranquil kind. Chess and draughts are favourite games. Dancing is seldom practised, except by those who make a trade of it. They are excellent horsemen, and throw the javelin with dexterity. Mourning, or any external expression of grief, is considered as repining against the dispensations of providence. The mother, however, is allowed to lament the death of her son, and to mourn for three days : yet they decorate their tombstones with epitaphs expressive of their attachment and affection. They hasten interment, and seldom defer the burial till the morrow of the decease ; and a grave is never again opened.

*Manufactures*

*Manufactures and Commerce.*—In Turkey there are curious and beautiful manufactures ; but these, together with a considerable inland trade, are carried on by Jews and Armenians. The rude products are numerous, *viz.* fruits, silk, drugs, marble from Paros, &c. The articles exported are silk, carpets, goat's and camel's hair, cotton yarn, shagreen skins, leather, coffee, rhubarb, opium, gums, fruits, mother of pearl, honey, wax, tobacco, marble, cattle, &c. The imports are broad cloth, tin, iron, sugar, watches, corn, indigo, spices, glass, hardware, and India goods.

*Mines and Minerals.*—Besides the finest marble, Turkey contains a variety of all sorts of mines, some of which were anciently very productive, but are now entirely neglected. Mineral waters are unknown, or in little estimation.

*Religion.*—The religion of the Turks is that of the impostor Mahomet ; and their rule of faith is the Koran. Their devotion consists in belief, prayers five times a day, alms, ablutions, fastings during the whole month of Ramadan, and a pilgrimage personally, or by proxy, to Mecca. The Mufti is the chief ecclesiastic, and his office is of great dignity ; but his interpretations of the law are not now much regarded. The inferior clergy are of different denominations. Those who are ordinarily employed in the rites of public worship are called Imans ; and their temples, or churches, are known by the name of mosques. The monks, styled Dervises, are solemnly dedicated to religious offices, and lead an austere life. Christians enjoy liberty of conscience, on condition of paying a certain capitation. Those of the orthodox Greek religion are the most numerous, and are subject to the Patriarch of Constantinople, whose jurisdiction is extensive. There are many Jews in Turkey ; and Gipsies are found in every province.

*Literature.*—Schools, colleges and academies have been founded in Constantinople, and other cities, at different periods ; but these are poorly attended, and their revenues are often misapplied. The Turks have

ancient historians, poets, and theologians, of little estimation, and can boast of no modern writers of eminence ; but translations of several valuable works have been made, *viz.* of Euclid and other Greek geometricians, of the best Greek and Roman moralists and philosophers, of Aristotle's works, Pliny's Natural History, &c. ; and Achmet IV. caused a translation of the French Encyclopedie to be undertaken. Oratory has been studied with success. Medical science is still in a contemptible state. The institutes of physic are taken from Galen, and Avicenna is a principal guide. Astronomy is disregarded, and the Ptolemaic system prevails. Eclipses visible at Constantinople are noticed, but others are overlooked. Judiciary astrology is a favourite study, and chemistry has been cultivated for the purpose of discovering the philosopher's stone. The chief objects reckoned worthy of attention, are the Koran, a little grammar and logic, with some geography and morality : but the main end of study is gain ; the love of science, and the desire of intellectual improvement, are no part of the national character. A printing press was set up in Constantinople, A. D. 1726 ; but, not being encouraged, it was soon laid aside. In 1784, another press was established, and several works of note have been printed.

*Government.*—The government is despotic ; the life and property of the subject depend on the will of the Sultan : but this despotism is restricted by a religious aristocracy, and the Sultan's power is greatly abridged by many Pashas usurping sovereign authority over their own provinces. The supreme council of state is called the Divan, the president whereof is the *Grand Vizier*, to whom are intrusted the management of the revenue, foreign affairs, the administration of justice in civil and criminal concerns, the conduct of wars, and the command of armies. Though the power of this officer be great, yet his place is very precarious. The *Beglerbey*, or Viceroy, has several provinces under his command. The three principal Beglerbeys are those of Roumili, Natolia, and Damascus.

Under

Under the viceroys are the *Pashas*, or governors, subordinate to whom are the *Sangiaes*, or deputy-governors. The *Reis-effendi* is Lord-Chancellor and Secretary of State. The *Tefterdar*, or High Treasurer, has the management of the public treasury. Every town has its court of justice; and in the provinces the Pashas are supreme judges. The Janizaries are the flower of the Turkish forces. All public offices are bought, and the purchasers indemnify themselves by extortions from their dependents.

Some account of the revenue, army and navy of the Turkish empire, will be given under the head of Asiatic Turkey.

*History.*—Gengischan, leader of the Oguzianian horde in Great Tartary, subdued Persia and Asia Minor. Stimulated by his success, Schah Solyman, Prince of Nera on the Caspian coast, having collected an army of 50,000 men in 1214, passed mount Caucasus, marched through Azerbejan, and approached the borders of Syria, where he was opposed by the Gengischan Tartars. In the year 1218, he penetrated a second time into Asia Minor, as far as the Euphrates. Mangou Khan, whom Rubruqui visited, having taken Bagdat in 1258, reduced the whole of Asia Minor.

*Othman*, an Emir of the last Sultan of Iconium, took possession of several provinces in Asia Minor, laid the foundation of a new empire in 1299, assumed the title of Sultan in 1300, at the city of Carachisir, and fixed his residence at Yenghischeri. His subjects were called Othmans, or Ottmans, after his own name. *Orkhan*, his son and successor, took Prusa, Nicæa, and Nicomedia in Bithynia: the first of which became the seat of the Turkish Empire. That prince sent his two sons, Solyman and Amurath, on an expedition into Europe. The former reduced the city of Callipolis, or Gallipoli, on the Hellespont, and penetrated into Thrace; and the latter took Tyrilos. *Amurath*, succeeding his father in the government, made himself master of Ancyra, Adrianople and Philippopolis. He

founded a military order called Janissaries, composed of Christian captives, whom he instructed in the military art and discipline. His armies invaded Servia, Bosnia, Walachia, and subdued a great part of Romania, leaving to the Greek emperor little more than Constantinople. *Bajazet*, his son, was successful both in Europe and in Asia. He gained two victories over the Christians near Nicopoli, in 1393 and 1396: but in 1402 was defeated and taken prisoner by Tamerlane near Ancyra. Mahomet I. who was proclaimed Sultan in 1413, after the untimely death of his brother Musa, and Amurath II. who began his reign in 1421, distinguished themselves in several important enterprises; ravaging Hungary, Servia, Transylvania, Walachia, and Greece, and enlarging the Turkish dominions.

*Mahomet II.* a great warrior, but a monster of perfidy, cruelty, and injustice, took Constantinople, May, A. D. 1453, and reduced the whole Grecian empire under his dominion. He died in 1481, after having reduced 12 kingdoms, and 200 towns, and put to death 800,000 Christians of both sexes. *Bajazet II.* and Selim I. a cruel tyrant, enlarged the Turkish empire in Europe, Asia, and Africa. Solyman II. made himself master of Rhodes. After making attempts on Hungary and Austria, in which he failed, he took Bagdad in 1534, and afterwards converted Hungary into a Turkish province. In the reign of Selim II. the island of Cyprus, Walachia, and part of Dalmatia, were conquered by the Turks. Under Amurath III. Tartary was subjected to the Ottoman empire. Several succeeding Sultans carried on the system of cruelty, rapine and blood, without enlarging the limits of their dominions. During the feeble reign of Mustapha I. the Persians recovered the province of Bagdad. Amurath IV. in the 14th year of his age, ascended the throne. A capricious and cruel despot, he threatened to subdue all Christendom, and to impose on it the yoke of Mohammedism; but his wars were attended with little success. Ibrahim his brother, weak and deformed

both in body and mind, succeeded him in 1640. Candia was invaded in 1645, and a bloody contest began with the Venetians, which lasted until the end of that century. The minority of his son Mahomet IV. who was raised to the throne in 1650, was one continued scene of internal discord. In 1663 war was declared against the Germans; but in 1665, the Turks were compelled to sue for peace. In May 1667, the principal town of Candia was besieged, and after a vigorous resistance capitulated in 1669. In this siege it was conjectured that 40,000 Christians, and 120,000 Turks were destroyed.

The Polish war commenced in 1672, and terminated in 1680. In that war the fertile country of Ukraine was desolated, and every species of rapine and cruelty was practised. War with Germany was next declared. The Turks were at first successful; but the Germans finally prevailed. Mustapha II. was defeated by Prince Eugene in 1697; and in 1699 peace was concluded at Carlowitz between the Turks, the Emperor of Germany, the Venetians, Poland and Russia. Transylvania was ceded to the Imperialists, Kaminiack to the Poles, Morea to the Venetians, and Asoph to the Russians. Achmet III. in a war with Russia, compelled the Czar to cede many important fortresses. The inordinate ambition of this Prince led him next to attack the Venetians and other Christian powers: but, by repeated defeats, he was reduced to conclude at Passarowitz, in 1718, a peace disgraceful to the Turkish empire. His war with Kouli-khan, the Persian usurper, was no less unsuccessful. The Janissaries rebelled, and Achmet was deposed in 1730. In the reign of Mahomet V. son of Mustapha II. Schah Thamas, regent in Persia, recovered all the territories which had been seized by the Turks, and was proclaimed sovereign under the title of Schah Nadir. War was declared against the Turks by the Empress of Russia in 1736, and by the Emperor Charles V. in the year following: but hostilities terminated in the treaty of Belgrade in 1739. The Turks recovered Orsova,



Orsova, together with those parts of Servia and Walachia, which had been ceded to the Imperialists in 1718; and Russia yielded up Asoph, having demolished its fortifications. On the death of Osman III. Mustapha III. ascended the throne. In the beginning of the year 1769, resolved to attack the Russians, he ordered the Tartars to invade their territory. The Russians were successful in two battles at Choczim in 1769: and General Romanzow gained two splendid victories over the Ottoman forces in July and August 1770. The Turkish fleet was destroyed by the Russians, in Tschesma a harbour on the coast of Natolia. Soon after the death of Mustapha, and accession of his brother Abdul-hamed, the Turks concluded a dishonourable peace, July 21. 1774, by which the Tartars of the Crimea, and of Kuban, were declared independent, and Russia acquired the free navigation of the Black sea, and all the country between the Dnieper and mouth of the Bog, together with Azoph, Ienikale, Kertsch and Kinborn. In 1777, Buckowina was ceded to Austria. A convention at Constantinople, in 1779, acknowledged the independence of the Crimea. The Porte, in 1782, concluded a treaty of peace and of commerce with Spain; and another, in 1783, with Russia, by which all the Turkish seas and harbours were opened to Russian vessels. By a treaty signed at Constantinople, in 1784, the Turks ceded the Crimea, the island of Taman, and a portion of Kuban, to the sovereign of Russia. In 1789, Abdoul-Hamed was succeeded by his nephew.

*Selim III.* who, after an unsuccessful war, concluded a peace with the Russians in 1792, ceded the fortress of Oczakow, with the country between the Bog and the Dniester, which is fixed as the limits of the two empires. Bonaparte having invaded Egypt, Selim declared war against France in 1798; and concluded a treaty of alliance with Russia: but preliminaries of peace between the French and the Turks were signed at

Paris ; and in 1802, the free navigation of the Black sea was guaranteed to French vessels. In 1806 the Porte commenced hostilities against Russia ; and in the following year, an English squadron threatened the blockade of Constantinople. Selim was succeeded by

*Mustapha IV.* son of Abdoul-Hamed, in 1807 ; a truce with Russia was signed ; and the British forces evacuated the city of Alexandria in Egypt. In July 1808, Mustapha was dethroned. The Porte, having concluded peace with England, proposed to treat with Russia ; but, rejecting the terms stipulated by that power, hostilities were renewed, and are still (1811) carried on with various success.

The Turkish empire is now in the decline. The governours of provinces dispute the commands of their sovereign ; the janissaries usurp an authority formidable to government ; the inhabitants of Servia have declared themselves independent ; Arabia is subjected to the Wechabites, who threaten Syria ; so that the extinction of the Ottoman empire is, probably, at no very distant period.

*Maps.*—The geography of Turkey being imperfect, the maps which have been constructed must be inaccurate. This country has been partially exhibited in several maps of Hungary. A map of the whole Turkish empire was engraven by M. Franz, and published in 1737. European Turkey is found in the atlas of Boudet ; and another map of this empire was published by Jaillot in 1700. De Lille, D'Anville, and Homann's heirs, published maps of Greece, and other provinces of Turkey. Homann's heirs constructed maps of Bosnia and Servia, of Achaia ancient and modern, of Bulgaria and Romania, the environs of Constantinople, and Thracian Bosphorus, the island of Candia, Walachia, Moldavia, Bessarabia, and Podolia ; most of which are of little estimation. Moldavia, Walachia, and Crimea, were improved by Schmid in the academy of Petersburg. Another map of the Crimea was published by M. Kinsbergen, in the academy of Berlin. The theatres of the wars between the

Russians and Turks were delineated by the academy of Petersburg in 1737, 1738, 1770, and 1771. The atlas of the travels of Anacharsis, though defective, is of some estimation. The northern part of the Ottoman empire was delineated by Rizzi-Zannoni in three sheets, 1774. The travels of Pallas is accompanied by a map of the Crimea elegantly engraven. Sayer, in 1788, published a map of Turkey, with the adjacent countries in Europe and Asia, on the authority of maps communicated by the imperial academy of Petersburg. Greece, in one sheet, was published by Rochette, and by Faden. Arrowsmith's map of Turkey in Europe is the best; and a delineation of the two straits by that geographer is excellent.

European provinces subject to the Ottoman Porte are as follows :—

1. *Turkish Illyricum*, composed of small portions of Croatia and Dalmatia, in 44° and 45° N. latitude, is a mountainous territory, producing grain, wine, oil, honey, and pastures. *Turkish Croatia* lies between the Verbas and Unna, two rivers which run north-east to the Save. *Wibatsch*, Bihacz, or Pighiton, the principal town, stands on an island formed by the Unna, and is slightly fortified, about 70 leagues west south-west of Belgrade. *Kastanavitz* and *Dubicza*, on the Unna, are several leagues above its influx into the Save.

*Turkish Dalmatia*, in the form of a crescent, is bounded by Bosnia, Servia, Albania, and the gulf of Venice. *Scardona*, the capital, is an inconsiderable, walled town and bishop's see, seven miles north-west of Sebenico, not far above the mouth of the river Chercha. In 1352 it came into the hands of the Venetians, and was seized by the Turks in 1522. It is defended by two small forts. The adjacent territory yields figs, pastures, and excellent wine. *Herzegovina*, also called Manar, a little, fortified town, and the residence of a Turkish governour, in a district of the same name. *Trebigno*, formerly a considerable, now a mean place,

on a river of the same name. *Klinow*, a small town, on an eminence, and a place of some importance in the time of war. *Mostar*, an inland market-town and bishop's see, on the Narenta. Some geographers suppose this town to be the Saloniana of Ptolemy, and others Andrecium. *Narenta*, an inconsiderable town, 40 miles below Mostar, on a gulf of the same name, 24 leagues northward of Ragusa, and 21 south-east of Spalatro. Its territory consists of a valley about 30 leagues in length, watered and sometimes inundated by a river of the same name. *Klobuks*, a citadel on a steep rock. *Popocco*, in a fertile valley subject to inundations, and of difficult access.

2. *Bosnia*, so called from a river that divides it into two equal parts nearly, is bounded on the west by the river Verbas, on the north by the Save, on the east is separated from Servia by the Drinazza, and on the south by a ridge of mountains; lying in  $44\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  N. latitude: being upwards of 46 leagues from west to east, and 26 from north to south. It is a mountainous country, containing some fruitful plains and vallies, watered by many small streams which run northward to the Save.

Anciently a portion of Pannonia Inferior, it was, in process of time, united to the kingdom of Hungary. Afterward it was erected into an independent state, and governed by its own sovereigns from the year 1351 to 1465, when the Turks made themselves masters of it.

It consists of three districts called *Sangiakships*, viz. Bagnialuka, Orach or Orbach, and Serajo.

*Towns, &c.*—*Bagnialuka*, or Bania-luka, a considerable, indifferently built, fortified town, on the river Verbas, about 10 leagues south of the Save, famous for a battle fought in its vicinity between the Christians and Turks in 1737. *Verbosania*, a small manufacturing town, few leagues west of Serajo, near the border of Dalmatia. *Dubitza*, an inconsiderable place, environed by a wall and pallisades. *Strebernick*, *Argentina*, a mean town, formerly noted for its silver mines, in the north-east

corner of the country. *Orach*, a small town, near the Drinazza, in the south-east corner of Bosnia, 33 leagues south south-west of Belgrade. *Bosna-Serajo*, a trading town, on the Bosnia, 40 leagues south-west of Belgrade, near the confines of Dalmatia. *Zwornick*, or Zivernick, a walled town defended by a castle, on the Drinazza, equidistant nearly from Orach and the river Save.

3. *Servia*, Mœsia Superior, is bounded on the west by Bosnia, on the north by the rivers Save and Danube, on the east by Bulgaria, on the south-east and south by Arnowd; lying in 44° N. latitude: being upwards of 200 miles from north to south, and 100–140 from west to east. This country, diversified with ridges of hills, plains, and vallies, would produce abundance of grain and wine if properly cultivated. But its soil is unimproved, and its mines are neglected. The inhabitants carry on some trade in cotton and linen stuffs. It is divided into four sangiakships, *viz.* Belgrade, Semender, Kratowa, and Nowibascar.

*Towns, &c.*—*Belgrade*, *Alba Græca*, the capital, is a large and populous city, surrounded by a wall flanked with towers, and defended by a castle on an eminence, advantageously situate for commerce, on the declivity of a hill at the conflux of the Save and Danube, 85 leagues south-east of Vienna, and 170 north-west of Constantinople. Its suburbs are extensive, and its trade considerable. Formerly reckoned the key of Hungary, it was besieged and taken by the Turks in 1521—by the Elector of Bavaria in 1688—by the Turks in 1690, to whom the possession of it was confirmed, in 1699, by the peace of Carlowitz. It was wrested from them by Prince Eugene in 1717: but was ceded to them in 1739, on the express condition that its fortifications should be demolished.

*Schabatsch*, a fortress in an island formed by the Save, above, *i. e.* westward of Belgrade. *Winitza* and *Grotzka*, small towns on the Danube: near the latter, in 1709, the Hungarians were defeated by the Turks. *Semendria*, *Wegschendræ*, or St Andrews, a decayed town, defended

defended by a fortress, on the Danube, seven leagues below Belgrade. In its vicinity the Hungarians were routed by the Turks in 1409. In 1690 the Turks took it by storm, and put the whole garrison to the sword. *Hassan-Bascha-Palanka*, a fort about seven leagues south of Semendria, between the rivers Jessara and Morawa, noted for its medicinal waters and baths. *Passarowitz*, a village on the Morawa, not far from the Danube, famous for a treaty concluded there, in 1718, between Charles VI. and Achmet III. *Kolumbatz*, a fortress of some note, on an eminence bathed by the Danube, below, *i. e.* south-east of Semendria. *Fetislau*, or Kladowo, a considerable market-town in the north-east corner of Servia, on the Danube, about two leagues above the ruins of Trajan's bridge, near the termination of a chain of mountains. At *Kirdap da Talia* the Danube is confined between two rocks; and below *Tachtali* there is a dangerous whirlpool. A little below the island of Peretsch is *Demicarpi*, *i. e.* iron gate, commonly called the cataracts of the Danube, where this river enters a strait betwixt mountains, and darts with rapidity over a rocky bottom. *Nissa*, Nissena, a mean, walled town, whose houses are built of wood and mortar, in a fertile plain, on a river of the same name, in the south-east corner of the country, eight leagues east of Prečop, and 50 south-east of Belgrade. It was formerly a place of strength. In 1737 it was taken by the Hungarians, who lost it the year following. *Prečop*, Procupia, or Percopia, a small town, formerly more considerable, in a pleasant territory diversified with hills and plains, six leagues westward of Nissa. Near it are the remains of an aqueduct over a valley supported by 200 arches. *Kratowa*, the capital of a sangiakship, where several of the royal family lie buried. *Uscup*, Scopia, a considerable and tolerably built trading town, at the foot of mount Orbilus, on the river Wardar that runs south south-east and falls into the gulf of Saloniki. The chief manufacture is tanning of leather. In that vicinity is an aqueduct of stone supported by about

200 arches over a valley. *Nowibascar*, a small, trading town, 34 leagues south of Belgrade, on the Rasca a stream that runs eastward to the Morawa. *Ibar*, a little town on a river of the same name, about 13 leagues east north-east of Nowibascar, and 17 north-west of Nissa. *Usitza*, a fort taken by the Imperialists in 1737, eight leagues south of Nowibascar, near the extensive plain or heath of Cassova, famous for two victories obtained there by the Turks. The Lady Wortley Montagu gives a dreadful account of that part of Servia through which she passed in 1717; and observes, that the deserts of Servia, though naturally fertile, are almost overgrown with wood. The oppression felt by the peasants is so great that they are forced to neglect their tillage and abandon their houses, all they have falling a prey to the Janissaries.

4. *Bulgaria*, Mœsia Inferior, annexed to the Ottoman empire towards the middle of the fifteenth century, is bounded on the north by the Danube, on the east by the Black Sea, on the south by Romania, on the west by Servia; lying in  $43^{\circ} 25'$  N. latitude; being 120 leagues from west to east, and 30–35 in mean breadth. It is diversified with mountains whose summits are barren, pleasant vallies, and fruitful plains—watered by many streams, which originate in the south boundary of the province, and run northward to the Danube.

Bulgaria is divided into the four following sangiakships, *viz.* Widdin, Sophia, Nicopoli, and Silistria.

*Towns, &c.*—*Widdin*, or Bodon, a small town and fortress of some importance, on the Danube, in the north-west corner of the country, upwards of 40 leagues south-east of Belgrade. Several battles were fought in its neighbourhood. *Mustapha-Pascha-Palanka*, a small fortress commanded by a mountain, 30 leagues south of Widdin, near the border of Servia. *Schchirkioi*, a small town environed by a morass, with a castle on a neighbouring eminence, bathed by the Nissava, a stream augmented

there by the Duschtina and Sredorek. *Kolombotz*, a strong castle on a hill, at the foot of which is the pass of Urania.

*Sophia*, or Triaditza, the capital of Bulgaria, a considerable, irregular, indifferently built, populous, trading town, and great thoroughfare between Constantinople and Hungary, in an extensive plain, watered by the Bojana or Ischa, and almost surrounded by mountains, 50 leagues north-west of Adrianople, and 35 south south-west of Nicopoli. This town is situate near the ruins of Sardica, and is noted for its hot baths. The streets are narrow, uneven, and dirty; however, almost every house has a garden planted with fruit trees and shrubs: but the surrounding marshes render the air unwholesome. *Kapuli Derbend*, a narrow pass among the mountains, on either hand bounded by steep rocks and dreadful precipices, where Trajan erected an arch in commemoration of his march through a country formerly impervious to an army. *Ternozwa*, Ternobo, formerly the capital of Bulgaria, a royal residence, and a strong city, at present a mean place, 33 leagues east north-east of Sophia, and 20 south south-east of Nicopoli, at the conflux of two rivulets which form the Lantza.

*Nicopoli*, a considerable town, near the Danube, 60 leagues north north-west of Adrianople, and 80 south-east of Belgrade, famous for a battle fought there between the Christians and Turks towards the conclusion of the fourteenth century. *Preslaw*, Marcianopolis, now an inconsiderable place, nine leagues inland from Varna. *Dristra*, or Silistria, Durostorus, a large, walled town, with a citadel, on the Danube, 35 leagues below Nicopoli. It resisted the attack of the Russian army in 1773. It contains 14 mosques; but the houses are meanly built. The river is one and a half mile broad, with many wooded islets along its banks. In that neighbourhood are the remains of a wall built by the Grecian emperors to prevent the incursions of the Turks. The walls of  
Dristra



*Dristra* have the appearance of Roman architecture. *Rassovat*, *Axiopolis*, a mean place, on the Danube, eight leagues below *Silistria*. *Kersowa*, *Carsum*, a mean town, between the Danube and *Lacus Halmyris*, now *Kara*, about 10 leagues below *Rassovat*. *Kara-Kerman*, *Istriopolis*, an inconsiderable town, on the sea coast, 27 leagues eastward of *Kersowa*. *Chiustange*, *Constantiana*, a decayed town, 15 leagues south-east of *Kersowa*, on the coast of the Black Sea. *Tomeswar*, *Tomi*, anciently a considerable town, now in the decline, near *Chiustange*. *Varna*, 30 leagues south south-west of *Chiustange*, a maritime place, noted only for the defeat of the Hungarians by the Turks in 1444, on a bay, 12 leagues south-west of a promontory called *Kelograh-bouroun*. The road thence north-west to the Danube lies through a hilly and woody country, interspersed with wretched huts: but towards the conclusion of the journey are extensive, fertile, and well cultivated plains, and rich pasturage on the sloping downs. *Dionysiopoli*, anciently a considerable, now a mean town, at the mouth of a river, between that promontory and *Varna*. *Misevre*, *Messembria*, an indifferent maritime town, at the foot of mount *Hæmus* and south-east extremity of the country. The territory of *Dristra*, extending from that town along the coast to the mouths of the Danube, is a naked plain, whose inhabitants are noted for their singular hospitality. *Scialikanack*, a little town, in a valley environed by mount *Hæmus*. *Sciumlu*, a considerable, meanly built town, in a fertile valley. *Haz-Oglu-Bazarzik*, a small, trading town, 10 leagues south of *Dristra*, and 16 from the sea coast. *Sakche*, near *Babadag*, an old place, between lake *Kara* and the mouths of the Danube. *Babadag* is situate in a delightful valley surrounded by hills, and half a day's journey southward of *Tultzin*. *Tultzin*, an old town, formerly defended by a castle, near the mouth of the Danube.

5. *Romania*, *Roumelia*, *Roumili*, anciently *Thracia*, lying in  $41^{\circ} 30'$  N. latitude, is diversified with ridges of barren hills, the most considerable

of which are Hæmus and Rhodope (see Thracia). The level districts are fertile, but badly cultivated.

This country, long possessed by the eastern emperors, and towards the middle of the fifteenth century seized by the Turks, is divided into three sangiakships, *viz.* Kirk-ekkleisie, Viza or Constantinople, and Gallipoli.

*Cities, &c.*—*Constantinople*, or Istamboul, anciently Byzantium, the capital of the Ottoman empire, and one of the largest and most celebrated cities in Europe, is situate in  $41\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  N. latitude, on seven eminences, composing an unequal triangle, surrounded by walls whose circumference may be 12 English miles, and on two sides defended by the sea of Marmara and the gulf of the Bosphorus, which forms a capacious and secure harbour. The great wall on the land side, from the seven towers to the harbour, is four miles long, with a triple fortification, studded with lofty trees. On the same side there are five gates, with stone bridges over the foss, which is 25 feet wide. This city, including the suburbs Galata, Pera, Tophana, and Scutari, contains 300,000 inhabitants—of whom 150,000 are Turks, 80,000 Greeks, and the remainder Jews, Armenians, and Franks. Sloping gently towards the shore the appearance of it from the opposite coast is surprisingly grand and picturesque. It was taken, in May 1453, by the Turks, who have kept possession of it ever since. The *royal palace*, or *seraglio*, is seated on the extreme point of the promontory, where the channel, or entrance into the harbour, is not above a mile in breadth. Mahomet II. in 1478, inclosed this spot with a lofty wall several miles in circuit, with eight gates and two large courts, beyond which no stranger can obtain admittance. The whole space is now covered with detached suites of apartments, baths, mosques, kiosques, gardens, and groves of cypress. The buildings are of white stone, leaded on top, with gilded turrets and spires. The castle, called *Seven Towers*, was repaired and enlarged by Mahomet II. and appropriated as a place of safety for his treasure, and as a  
state

state prison. Three of the seven towers were thrown down by the earthquake in 1768, and have not been restored. The external appearance of this fortress is exceedingly ugly, for the towers, which are vast octagons with conical roofs, resemble wind-mills. The entrance into the palace is through the *Sublime-Porte*, which is a heavy mass like a bastion, erected by Mahomet II. in 1478. The library in the interior part of the Seraglio is said to contain many valuable manuscripts. The inhabitants of the seraglio exceed 6000, of whom about 500 are women. The mosque of *St Sophia* is remarkable for its dome, which is 115 feet diameter. The *Hippodrome*, now called *Atmeidan*, originally 400 paces in length, and 100 in breadth, is 250 paces long, and 150 wide, and still serves as a place of exercise for horses. There are many other buildings of note. The houses in general are meanly built of wood; the streets are narrow and irregular. The aqueducts, said to have been constructed by the Emperor Valens, are in tolerable repair, and supply the city with water. A fire, in 1782, consumed two thirds of the city; and it has been frequently damaged by pestilence and earthquakes. It is 280 leagues south-east of Vienna, 300 east of Rome, 580 south-east of London, 620 east of Madrid, 410 south south-east of Copenhagen, 450 south south-east of Stockholm, 350 south south-west of Moscow, 500 south-east of Paris, 45 south-east of Adrianople.

Several places in the neighbourhood of Constantinople merit a particular description. The winding channel, through which the waters of the Euxine rapidly flow towards the Mediterranean, was anciently called Bosphorus, now the strait of Constantinople. From the seraglio point to the Euxine its length is about 15 miles, and its breadth  $\frac{1}{2}$ –3 miles. The banks on either hand are beautifully diversified, and covered with villages, gardens, villas, and vineyards. Not far from the northern extremity of the strait, the new castles of Europe and Asia are constructed on either continent, upon the foundations of two celebrated temples of

Serapis and Jupiter Urius. Midway thence to the city are two ancient castles. That on the Asiatic side was rebuilt by Mahomet I. the grandfather of Mahomet II. who built another on the European side, in the year preceding the fall of the Greek empire. These two castles command the narrowest part of the channel, where the breadth does not exceed 2000 feet, and where Darius attempted to connect the two continents by a bridge of boats. Between the Bosphorus and the Hellespont, also called the strait of Dardanelles, the shores of Europe and Asia, receding from each other, inclose the sea of Marmara. The navigation between those straits is about 120 miles. At Gallipoli, the sea is again contracted into a narrow channel. The Hellespont is about 60 miles long, and three miles in mean breadth. The narrowest part is to the northward of the old Turkish castles, between the ruined towns of Sestos and Abydos. There the distance between the opposite banks is one mile nearly. Across that part of the strait Xerxes constructed a bridge of boats, for the purpose of transporting his army into Europe. These forts were built by Mahomet II. The new castles near the mouth of the Hellespont were erected by Mahomet IV. in 1659. The Asiatic fort is not far from the mouth of the Scamander, where the strait is four miles in breadth. *Galata*, *Pera*, and *Tophana*, are suburbs of Constantinople. The first is the residence of merchants of all nations. Its circuit incloses four miles, and its narrow streets are formed by shops and magazines. The second stretches more than two miles along the summit of a lofty hill, and its irregular, ill paved streets, intersect one another. There the foreign ministers reside. Tophana, on the side of the harbour, opposite to the city, consists of a spacious square of edifices, built after the Turkish model. In this suburb is a foundery for cannon, with an arsenal. Twelves miles south-east of the city, Princes Islands lie near the coast. They are four in number. *Prote*, the first of them, is near three miles in circuit, heathy and uncultivated, with a port filled up. *Antigone*, consisting chiefly of abrupt cliffs, is almost as desolate as

Prote. A mile farther is Kalke, anciently famous for its rock of copper ore. It contains three large monasteries. Prinkipo, the largest island, contains a village and several convents.

*Daud-Pacha* is a little town, consisting of palaces, hotels and inns, at some distance from the capital. *Selivrea*, or Killeevan, Selybria, or Selymbria, a considerable and populous town, with a bridge of 32 arches, and a tolerable port, 13 leagues westward of the capital, on the coast of Marmara. It was noted in the decline of the lower empire. There are some remains of a large cathedral. The town walls, and those of a palace, exhibit an interesting ruin, crowning a rock above the sea. *Herakli*, or Erekli, anciently called Perinthus, afterwards Heraclea and Penderachi, a mean place, on the sea coast, 20 leagues south-west of Constantinople. It was sometime occupied by the Genoese, from whom it was taken by the Turks under Mahomet II. and called Eregri. It has a tolerable harbour, and is the residence of an archbishop. The ruins of the ancient town are two miles inland. *Rodosto*, a small trading town on the brow of a hill, in a fruitful tract, at the bottom of a bay of the same name, six leagues westward of Herakli. *Tcbourli*, an inland town, containing upwards of 2000 inhabitants, north of Herakli, on an eminence bathed by a rivulet, in the road from Adrianople to the capital. *Gallipoli*, an open, meanly built town, on a declivity, with two small ports, 42 leagues south-west of Constantinople, near the north end of the Hellespont. *Trajanopoli*, a considerable city in Trajan's time, now an inconsiderable place, on the Mariza, midway nearly between Adrianople and the sea coast. *Demotuc*, Dyme, a small place at the foot of an eminence, on which the ancient town of that name was situate, near the Mariza, above Trajanopoli. There Charles XII. sometime resided in 1713. *Burgas*, a little market-town, on a rivulet that descends from an elevated ridge called Cardervent, *i. e.* the snowy mountains, and runs westward to the Mariza, into which it falls near Demotuc. *Apsa*, or Hapsala, a large caravanserai,

caravanseraï, or inn, where travellers are entertained gratis, a stage eastward of Adrianople, in the road to Burgas, and the capital.

*Adrianople*, or Edrene, a large, irregularly built, unfortified, trading city, two miles in circuit, partly on a rising ground, and partly in a plain, on the Mariza which is almost dry in summer. It contains a palace, several magnificent mosques, a spacious exchange, other public buildings, and 80,000 inhabitants. It was the residence of Amurath I. and succeeding Turkish emperors, until the reduction of Constantinople, from which it is 45 leagues distant. It suffered greatly by fire in 1754. The streets are narrow and unequal. The mosque of Sultan Selim I. is a noble building, advantageously situate in the midst of the city, and in the highest part of it. The environs are covered with gardens and vineyards. *Viza*, or Bizya, anciently a royal residence, now a mean place, north-west of the capital, at a considerable distance from the Euxine coast. *Kirk-Ekklesie*, or Kirkleesan, a town and district, so called from the number of Christian churches there planted, between Adrianople and the Euxine sea. At present the town has neither walls nor churches, and but few Christian inhabitants. *Incada*, a few scattered houses, with a tolerable harbour, in  $41^{\circ} 52'$  N. latitude, to the east of Adrianople, where some trade is carried on in coffee, tobacco, and charcoal. *Mustapha-Pascha-Kiupri*, or Tzgupri-Cuprassi, a town that owes its name to a fine bridge of 20 arches erected there over the Mariza, a stage westward of Adrianople. *Philippopoli*, a considerable, open town, situate on three eminences bathed by the Mariza, 30 leagues north-west of Adrianople. There is a large suburb on the opposite bank of the river. The Turks made themselves masters of the town in 1360. The country thence to Adrianople is extremely fertile and agreeable; the climate is propitious; and vines grow wild on the hills. The road north-west to Sophia lies across the ridges between the mountains of Hæmus and Rhodope. *Carnabat*, a considerable market-town, partly on the declivity of

of mount Rhodope, and partly in a plain watered by a rivulet. *Tatar-Bassardschiki*, a tolerably built, trading town, delightfully situate in the north-west corner of the country, at the foot of mount Hæmus, on the river Mariza, above Philippopoli. There are several mean villages along the coast of the Euxine sea. *Sizeboli*, or Sissopoli, is a small, thinly peopled town, on a gulf of the same name, 40 leagues north-west of the capital.

6. *Arnæwd* comprehends the provinces of *Makdonia*, formerly Macedonia, and *Albania*, the ancient Epirus and Illyria.

*Makdonia*, Magdonia, or Iemboli, on the north is separated from Bulgaria by the Scardian mountains, on the east is bounded by Romania, on the south by the Archipelago and Greece, on the west by Albania; lying in 41° 30' N. latitude. The figure of it is irregular, but the situation is advantageous, the air is pure and salubrious, and the soil for the most part fertile, but badly cultivated. Several inland tracts are waste; but the maritime parts abound in corn, wine, and oil. The Scardian chain is now called Argentaro. *Mons Pangæus*, or Castagnats, was anciently noted for its gold and silver mines. Mons Hæmus joins the chain of the Scardi, in the north-east corner of the country. The most remarkable gulfs and rivers will be mentioned in the sequel.

Divided into the districts of Iemboli, Veria, Saloniki, and Geustendil, this province contains the following places of note:—

*Philippi*, a mean village near the site of the celebrated town of that name, where Paul preached and made many converts, 25 leagues north-east of Saloniki. The ruins of fortresses appear on several neighbouring eminences and hills. Within the ruinous walls of the castle, are heaps of freestone and pieces of marble, but no vestiges of buildings. In its vicinity are many edifices half demolished, with fine fragments of ancient architecture. *Cavala*, Neapolis, a town formerly strong by nature and art, now a mean place, with little trade, on a peninsular rock,

south-east of Philippi, opposite nearly to the island of Tasso. There are some remains of its castle, with vestiges of walls and fortifications, and of an aqueduct. *Contessa*, a place of little note, with a port at the mouth of the Iemboli, anciently Strymon, near the bottom of a gulf of the same name, seven leagues south-west of the ruins of Philippi, and 18 north-east of Saloniki. *Iemboli*, Amphipolis, now in ruins, above the mouth a river of the same name. *Seres*, a considerable, trading, open town, 16 leagues north-east of Saloniki. Mount *Athos*, now Agios Oro, or Monte Santo, an elevated ridge of mountains, extending the whole length of a peninsula, running out into the Ægean sea, between a gulf of the same name, and that of Contessa. The shadow of the highest part of that ridge, at the summer solstice just before sun set, reaches to the market-place of Myrrhina, in the island of Lemnos, about 50 miles distant. *Monte Santo*, properly so called, and the little town of Karies, are crowded with convents, grottos, and cells, containing several thousands of monks and hermits. The latter live in grottos, and the former in cells or convents which resemble despicable fortresses, surrounded with walls to protect them from the invasions of pirates. Besides churches and convents, there is a mean town called Karies, inhabited by monks, and the residence of a Turkish aga. *Toron*, a village on the north coast of the gulf of Cassandra. *Saloniki*, Thessalonica, a considerable, irregular, indifferently built, walled, manufacturing town, containing many churches, now converted into mosques, at the bottom of a gulf of the same name, not far from the mouth of the Vardar, about 50 leagues south south-west of Sophia, and 100 westward of Constantinople. It is the birth-place of Eustathius and Theodorus Gaza, and is likewise distinguished by the extent of its traffic, and by many monuments of antiquity. In 1313 it was sold to the Venetians, who were dispossessed eight years afterward by Amurath II. It is said to be several leagues in compass, and to contain 20,000 inhabitants. Its walls are flanked with towers, and it



is defended by three forts, or castles. The first, which is the smallest, stands on the coast of the gulf; and the two others on the highest part of the wall, within sight of the sea. On the landside is a fortress on an eminence, at the foot of which is a large suburb contiguous to the town, but encompassed by its own wall. Most of the houses in the plain are low and crowded together; and the streets are narrow and dirty. The trade is chiefly carried on by Jews, who manufacture and export great quantities of silk, cotton, leather, grain, wax, and iron. This city is the residence of a Turkish basha, and of a Greek archbishop. At the mouth of the gulf of Saloniki are three small islands, *viz.* Sciatta, Scopoli, and Celidroni, which yield good wine and fruits. *Ienitza*, or Ienizzar, a mean place near the ruins of Pella, eight leagues westward of Saloniki, on a lake that has a communication with the Vardari and the sea. *Kitro*, Pydna, an inconsiderable place on the west coast of the gulf of Saloniki. *Kara-Veria*, Beræa, eight leagues south-west of Ienitza; and *Stan-dia*, Dium, on the gulf already mentioned, are two places that merit no description. *Sarwitzza*, a little, inland town, partly on an eminence, and partly in a plain, with a castle on a rock, being a strong pass 20 leagues south-west of Saloniki. *Edessa*, Ægæ, anciently a royal residence, now a place of little note, in a district called Moglena, on the river Vistritzza, or Erigon, few leagues northward of Kara-Veria. *Toli*, or Monastir, Stymbara, a small town 35 leagues north-west of Saloniki, on a lake traversed by the Vistritzza. *Stobi*, formerly a considerable town, now a mean place, on a stream of the same name, 25 leagues north north-west of Saloniki. *Pirlipe*, or Prilipo, a village north north-west of Stobi, at the foot of a ridge of hills that abounds in metals and minerals. *Istib*, 25 leagues north of Saloniki; *Kuprulik*, on the river Psinia, westward of Istib; *Kaplanik*, north north-west of Kuprulik, on a rivulet that falls into the Vardari; and *Comanova*, near mount Argentaro, in the north-west corner of the country; are inconsiderable towns and villages.

*Albania*, comprehending Grecian Illyricum and Epirus, is a fertile but badly cultivated and thinly inhabited country, lying along the gulf of Venice, from  $38\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  to  $45^{\circ}$  N. latitude; bounded on the east by a chain of mountains; watered by the Drin, Semno, Crevasta, Lao, Salnich, Delichi, and other streams, which run from east to west; and containing the lakes of Scodra, Plave, Sfaccia, &c.

This province, 100 leagues from north to south, and 30 in breadth, is divided into three districts, *viz.* Scodra, Aulon, and Delfino. The Albanians are a brave but ignorant people, who have often signalized themselves in war. They are more courageous on horseback than on foot, and their horses are extremely swift. This was the country of the famous Prince George Castriot, generally known by the name of *Scanderbeg*, who, with a small army, opposed for many years all the power of the Turks, and gained twenty-two battles. At his death he left his country to the Venetians; but they were unable to maintain the inland part of it, which was soon reduced by Mahomet II. and his successors have kept possession of the whole country every since.

*Towns, &c.*—*Ochrida*, or Akida, Lychnidus, a considerable, trading town, the birth-place of the Emperor Justinian, and residence of a Turkish governor, on a lake of the same name, 10 leagues in length, and half a league in breadth, traversed by the Drin, 28 leagues eastward of Durazzo, and 53 north-west of Larissa. *Scutari*, Scodra, or Iscodar, a considerable, strong, populous, trading town, on a declivity bathed by the Zem, defended by a castle on an eminence, at the south-east extremity of a lake of the same name, anciently called Labeatis Palus, six leagues from the gulf of Venice, and 25 south-east of Ragusa. The Venetians in 1479 surrendered it to the Turks. *Antivari*, Antibarum, a little town, with a fort on an eminence, four leagues north of Dulcigno, on the sea coast, opposite to Bari. *Dulcigno*, Ulcinium, a small, trading town, defended by a castle, eight leagues west south-west of Scutari, with a tolerable

tolerable harbour, between the mouth of the Zem and the northern boundary. It fell into the hands of the Turks in 1571. *Alessio*, Lissus, a town with a fort on the Black Drin, six leagues southward of Scutari: here the celebrated Scanderbeg died and was buried, A. D. 1467. About three leagues south-east of Alessio are the ruins of *Croja*, the birth-place of that prince, which was defended by a strong fortress. *Albassano*, Albanopolis, formerly a strong town, now a mean open place, on a declivity bathed by the Semno, at the foot of a ridge of mountains, south south-east of Alessio. *Iscampi*, Scampis, a village on a Roman highway, three leagues south-west of Albassano. *Durazzo*, or Drazzi, formerly a strong town and noted sea port, reduced by Bajazet II. now a village, on a peninsula, with a ruinous castle and indifferent harbour, on the coast of the gulf of Venice, 30 leagues north north-east of Otranto. *Pollino*, Pollonia, anciently famed as a seat of learning, southward of Durazzo, scarcely exists. *Valona*, Aulon, a small town and archbishop's see, with a capacious harbour defended by a castle, on a bay, near the termination of mount Himera, at the mouth of the gulf of Venice, 20 leagues southward of Durazzo. It was taken by the Turks in 1464, recovered by the Venetians in 1690, and abandoned to the Turks in 1691. Opposite to that place is the rocky island of Salso. *Monti-della-Chimera*, Montes Acro-Ceraunii, so called, being often struck with lightning, are mountains whose termination on the sea coast forms the boundary of the Ionian and Adriatic seas. The town of that name, famous for its hot baths, is now a mean place, on a rock, with an indifferent harbour, 12 leagues north of Corfu, and 14 east of Otranto.

The following places are subject to the Venetians:—

*Butrinto*, an inconsiderable fishing-town with a port, on a lake of the same name, opposite to the island of Corfu, 17 leagues north-west of the gulf of Arta; *Delfino*, a small inland town, and residence of a Turkish governor, south-east of Butrinto, five leagues from the sea coast; *Arta*,

a trading sea-port town, and a Greek archbishop's see, near the north coast of a gulf of the same name, 33 leagues south-west of Larissa, and 28 north north-west of Lepanto. *Prevesa*, on the north coast of the gulf of Arta; and *Ambrakia*, on the north-east border of that gulf—are places whose names scarcely deserve to be recorded (see Vol. III. p. 494).

7. *Thessaly*, or *Ianna*, Thessalia, is a province bounded on the north by Makdonia, on the east by the gulf of Saloniki, on the south by Livadia, on the west by Epirus or Lower Albania; lying in 39° 40' N. latitude. Among its celebrated mountains the following are the most remarkable, *viz.* *Olympus*, now *Lacha*; *Pelion*, *Petras*; and *Ossa*, *Cassowo* (see Græcia).

This province is thinly inhabited, but fertile and agreeable—producing grain, fruits, and pastures; and is still noted for its good horses and large buffaloes.

*Towns, &c.*—*Larissa*, or *Larza*, *Yen-gischehir*, or *Genisahar*, the capital and residence of a Turkish governor, is a trading town of some note, about a league in circuit, containing few vestiges of antiquity, pleasantly situate on an eminence bathed by the river *Salampria*, or *Salembria*, about 30 leagues south south-west of Saloniki. To the north lies mount Olympus, and to the southward an extensive plain, near the middle of which is the village of *Catadia*, at no great distance from the ruins of *Pharsalia*, now called *Farsa*. *Licostomo*, *Scotussa*, an ancient but mean place, six leagues south-east of Larissa, on the *Peneus*. Some geographers fix the site of that town to the north, and others to the south, of Larissa. *Joannina*, or *Janna*, a tolerably built, trading town, inhabited by rich Greek merchants, 20 leagues north-west of Larissa, on an island in a lake traversed by the river *Ion*. *Tornovo*, or *Ternowo*, a considerable, trading town, containing three Turkish mosques and a considerable number of Greek churches, pleasantly situate, 20 miles west of Larissa, on the river *Peneus*, now the *Salampria*. *Volo*, *Demetrias*, a place

place of some note, at the bottom of a gulf of the same name, formerly called Sinus Pelasgicus. In the wars between the Venetians and Turks it was a staple town, with a spacious harbour, defended by a strong fortress: but, in 1655, it was demolished, and has been only partially rebuilt. *Zito*, or *Zeitun*, a small town, formerly defended by two castles, at the termination of a fruitful valley, near a gulf of the same name, 10 leagues south south-west of Volo. It contains some remains of antiquity. Few vestiges remain of the ancient towns of Thaumaci, Melitæa, Tricca, Gomphi, Metropolis, Oloosson, &c.

8. *Livadia*, Græcia Propria, a mountainous and well watered country, lying between the Ionian sea and the Archipelago. Its mountains and rivers have been already described (see Græcia).

*Towns, &c.*—*Azio* and *Vonitza* on the south coast of the gulf of Arta, and *Filoquia* at the bottom of that gulf, are inconsiderable places. At the mouth of the Aspro-potamo, anciently Achelous, there is a large tract of low flat land, chiefly formed by the mud of that river, which inundates the country in winter. The *Echinades* are rugged and barren islands, many of which have been added to the continent. *Dragomeste*, a mean place, built on the ruins of Astacus, on the western coast of Carnia. The inland part of Ætolia, now called Ylacia, contains several fruitful and pleasant vallies, but few inhabitants. *Lepanto*, or *Einbacht*, or *Ennebect*, *Naupactus*, a trading town, containing seven mosques, two Greek churches, three Jewish synagogues, on the declivity of an eminence defended by a castle, near the shore of a gulf of the same name, formerly called Sinus Corinthiacus. Before the invention of gunpowder it was reckoned a place of strength; but is commanded by two hills. The harbour is small, with a narrow and shallow entrance. There is some trade in grain, leather, oil, &c. On each side of the town there is a level tract stretching out towards the sea, and planted with olive and fruit trees and vineyards. In 1408, Lepanto was subject to the Ottoman Porte;

Porte; but was afterward ceded to the republic of Venice, by whom it was fortified. In 1475 it resisted Mahomet the Great with an army of 30,000 men. It was taken by Bajazet II. in 1499, and, in the year 1697, retaken by the Venetians, to whom it was ceded by the treaty of Carlowitz. Not far from it a remarkable sea-fight happened, in 1571, between the Venetians and Turks. The gulf extends eastward, forming several inlets on either hand, and terminating in the bays of Corinth and Livadosta. The western part of the gulf is formed by two promontories, anciently called Rhium and Antirhium, on each of which is an old castle, the one called Morea or Patras, and the other Molicria, or the castle of St Andrew; and sometimes both are called the Dardanelles of Lepanto. They were taken by a Venetian admiral in 1536. In 1687 the Turkish governors demolished their walls, which were afterwards restored.

*Salona*, a small town inhabited by Turks and Christians, who have some trade in cotton and tobacco, in the inmost recess of a valley, at the foot of a rock on which stands a castle, bathed by a rivulet, four leagues north of a deep cognominal bay of the gulf of Lepanto. In that place there is no monument of antiquity. *Aspro-Spitio*, *i. e.* white houses, a village on the site of Anticyra, eastward of the bay of Salona, with some traces of ancient buildings. Its port is frequented by vessels for corn. A steep mountain intervenes between Aspro-Spitia and *Dystomo*, another village, without which are remnants of its double wall. About seven and a half miles eastward is *Palæo-Stiri*, the ancient Stiris, now desolate, with few vestiges of its former state. The road thence to *Chæronca*, in Bœotia, lies through a rugged and hilly tract. The town of *Bulis*, situate on an eminence near the gulf, was abandoned in the tenth century.

*Castri*, a village consisting of 200 hamlets of Albanians, scattered on the site of the temple and oracle of Delphos. The highest summit of Parnassus, in that neighbourhood, is Helicoro, generally covered with snow. The ascent of Parnassus is stony and difficult, even to a person

on foot. *Turco-chorio*, Elatia, anciently the capital of Phocis, now a mean town, on the river Mauro-Nero, or Cephissus.

The district of *Locri-Epuntii*, diversified with mountains, vallies, and plains, contains a few villages, scattered hamlets, and the ruins of ancient cities. Mount Cæta is noted for the pass of Thermopylæ, 60 paces in breadth, which derived its name from the warm baths in its vicinity.

*Livadia*, Lebadæa, a town consisting of 650 houses, with little trade, built round a hill in Bœotia, near the border of Phocis, 20 leagues north north-west of Athens, 10 north of the isthmus of Corinth, near the source of the Hercyna. In its vicinity there are some remains of the famous cave of Triphonius. The lake of Copais, now *Valto-di-Topoglia*, *i. e.* the Marsh of Topolia, is traversed by the Mauro-Nero, or black river. The extent of this lake is now less than in Strabo's time; for it had then a passage above ground into Hylica Palus, or the Theban lake; whereas, at present, its waters are lower than that passage, and therefore must be abated. The form of it is long from north-west to south-east. In the middle it contracts, but enlarges itself again till it comes to be divided at the south end into three bays, at the northmost of which are the principal channels pierced through the mountains. The lake and neighbouring territory are environed by high hills and rocky mountains, so joined that there is no outlet above ground for the waters: so that had there not been subterraneous passages to convey them thence, the whole country must long ere now have been inundated. Many small villages have been built on the ruins of ancient cities near that lake. *Thiva*, or Stibes, Thebes, a mean town containing 2000 inhabitants, on an eminence, between two rivulets which fall into a lake of the same name, 10 leagues north north-west of Athens, and seven north-east of the isthmus of Corinth. There are few remains of the ancient city. The Turks have two mosques, and the Christians several churches. No traces of Orchomenus, Thespia, Leuctra, Plataeæ, &c. can be discovered.

*Atbina*, Setines, or Athens, is an open, irregularly built, straggling town, with narrow streets, containing a number of churches, mosques, convents, and about 8000 inhabitants, in a plain below the Acropolis, near the scanty rivulets Ilissus and Eridan. The ancient city was pillaged and destroyed by Alaric King of Goths. The Turks took possession of it in 1455. The Acropolis is now a fortress environed by a thick wall, and garrisoned by a few Turks. The rock, on which it stands, is abrupt, lofty, and almost inaccessible. Its summit is flat, and three-fourths of a mile in circuit. In that citadel stood the temple of Minerva, now converted into a Turkish mosque, and one of the finest pieces of antiquity in the world. Water is conveyed to the city in channels from mount Hymettus. On every hand are many vestiges of ancient magnificence. A few years ago Lord Elgin, a Scotch nobleman, traced the walls of the city of Athens as they existed in the Peloponnesian war, as well as the long walls that led to the Munychia and the Piræus, with the gates mentioned by ancient authors. By the assistance of several eminent artists he collected many pieces of admirable Grecian architecture and sculpture, and made drawings and moulds of those which could not be removed. The narrow entrance into the harbour Piræus is formed by two rocky points. The port itself, now called Porto Leone and Porto Draco, is capacious, from two to eight fathoms in depth, and secure from rocks and storms. Without the harbour, under a little island, about two miles west from the harbour's mouth, is a good road in 18 fathoms. *Pbalerus* is a small port of a circular form, with a narrow entrance, and a bottom of fine sand. *Munychia* is oval and more considerable, with a narrow mouth. Wheler gives the following account of the country of Attica between Sunium and Athens. He travelled along the shore of the Saronic gulf to Metropis, perhaps the ancient Azenia, situate on a hill. Twelve miles thence, on a rock near a bay, he perceived ruins called *Enneapyrgæ*, *i. e.* nine towers, probably Anaphlystus. From Lampra,  
four



four miles more inland, he proceeded north-west, in a plain, to a few houses called Fillia. Directing his route west north-west, in the road towards Athens, he entered into a valley between two ridges of mount Hymettus, the one called Lampra-Vouni, and the other Telo-Vouni. The ridge on his right hand descended with a sharp point into the sea, forming a promontory named Halikes, before which are four islets called Cambonisia, *i. e.* Button islands. He next arrived in the plain of Athens. There are few remains of the towns on the eastern coast. *Prasiæ*, now port Raphiti, is a safe and commodious harbour, environed by sloping vallies. A sharp point of land running out into the middle divides the bay, near whose entrance are two rocks. *Kerateia*, perhaps Thoricus, is an old place with some remains.

Chandler's route from Athens to Marathon was as follows. He arrived at Cephissia, a village on an eminence bathed by a stream, near the western extremity of mount Pentele. From the mean village of Vronna, or Brauron, anciently noted for a temple of Diana, he proceeded to Marathon, which consists of a few houses, with well watered gardens. The plain is long and narrow, near the eastern coast, and bounded on the south and north by ridges of hills. The lofty barrow of the Athenians, who were slain in the battle of Marathon, is visible all around. The road from Marathon to Oropus, the north-east extremity of Attica, lies across mount Oropus. *Bigla-Castro*, Phyle, is  $12\frac{1}{2}$  miles north of Athens. The ancient fortress is almost entire, on a high rock, whose summit is not half a mile in circuit. *Eleusis*, now Lessina, a mean village, at the eastern termination of a rocky brow on which stood a castle. Near it are traces of a theatre, an aqueduct, masses of broken walls, columns of a temple, &c.

*Megara*, once the capital of a republic, is now a mean village, pleasantly situate on the slope of an eminence indented in the middle. There are some ruins of a citadel, mutilated statues, and inscriptions: but the whole

site, except the adjoining eminences, is now covered with corn and the rubbish of buildings. Some pieces of the citadel Nisæa, on a rock near the sea shore, remain; and a modern fortress has been erected on it. But this place, being much infested with corsairs, has been long abandoned. The road from Nisæa to Corinth, over the Scironian rocks and termination of the Oneian mountains, was six miles long, often on the brink of dreadful precipices, with the mountain rising above, lofty and inaccessible. But this road is now disused, another having been constructed over the mountain. The distance between Megara and Corinth, through a hilly territory, is nine hours, or about 24 miles. Many other villages and hamlets in Livadia have been built on the ruins of ancient cities.

9. *Morea*. Peloponnesus, is a peninsula of a very irregular form, joined to the continent by a narrow neck of land called the isthmus of Corinth, where the Isthmian games were celebrated in honour of Neptune. That isthmus was attempted to be cut by Demetrius, Julius Cæsar, Caligula, Nero, and Herodes Atticus. A wall, built across it by the Peloponnesians, subsisted till the time of the Turks, by whom it was demolished in 1451.

This peninsula lies between  $36^{\circ} 29'$  and  $38^{\circ} 30'$  N. latitude, and between  $21^{\circ} 30'$  and  $24^{\circ}$  E. longitude from Greenwich. Its greatest extent from north, or from the gulf of Lepanto to Cape Matapan, is about 120 miles, and its greatest breadth 110: but in many places it is narrower and shorter, being deeply indented by gulfs, bays, and inlets all round the coast. It was formerly the most renowned country in Europe, whether we consider the courage and virtue of its ancient inhabitants, the power of their state, the splendour of their cities, or fertility of the soil in many districts. Its hills are covered with medicinal herbs and pastures: its vallies are well watered and fruitful. After various revolutions it fell into the hands of the Emperor Manuel Comnenus in 1150, who

who divided it among his seven sons. It was reduced by Mahomet II. recovered by the Venetians in 1698, and retaken by the Turks in 1715, to whom it was ceded in 1718.

It is divided into four provinces.—1. *Romania Minor* consists of the ancient states of Corinth, Sicyon, and Argos. 2. *Tzakonia* comprehends Arcadia and Laconia. 3. *Belwidere* includes Elis and Messenia. 4. *Chiarenza* contains Achaia. But the ancient division, being more generally known, is adopted in the following description of the Peloponnesus.

1. *Achaia*, including Achaia Propria, the territories of Corinth, Sicyon and the isthmus. *Corinth* is a small town, also called Corito, situate on high ground, beneath the Acrocorinthus, with an easy descent toward the gulf of Lepanto. The houses are scattered, or in parcels; with gardens of orange, lemon, and cypress trees intervening. The castle stands on a steep rock inaccessible on all sides, except the south-west. The ancient city is entirely demolished, and its site converted into gardens and cultivated fields. The plain of Corinth, well watered and fertile, extends westward; but beyond it the country is barren. From the castle there is a prospect of the gulf of Engia on the one hand, and that of Lepanto on the other. Corinth, as well as the Morea, was ceded to the republic of Venice, at the conclusion of the war in 1698; but it became subject to the Turks by the treaty in 1715. The air of this place is reputed bad in summer, and in autumn exceedingly unhealthy. *Basilico*, or *Vasilica*, Sicyon, a few mean hamlets, on an eminence bathed by the river Asopus, now Arbon, several leagues westward of Corinth, at some distance from the gulf of Lepanto. There are ruins of castles, churches and mosques in that neighbourhood, but none of the ancient city. *Staphlica*, Phlius, an inconsiderable village at the foot of mount Gronio, inland from Sicyon. *Vostitza*, Ægium, a little town about nine leagues north-west of Sicyon, on the border of the gulf. *Drepano*, a village with a port, near a promontory of the same name, four leagues  
1
north-west

north-west of Vostitza. *Patras*, a trading town, containing about 4000 inhabitants, to the westward of the gulf of Lepanto, not far from the sea coast, at the side of a hill on whose summit is a ruined castle. A dry flat before it was once the port, which has been choked up with mud. It has now only an indifferent road for vessels. The air is insalubrious, and the adjacent country uncultivated, but fertile. There are some remains of a circus, an aqueduct, and the walls of the ancient town. The currants of Patras are esteemed; but the chief article of export is raw silk. At the mouth of the gulf of Lepanto are two promontories, on which Bajazet erected castles, in 1482. One is called the castle of Romelia, and the other of the Morea. Both were taken by the Venetians in 1536. The Turkish governours demolished their walls, which were afterwards rebuilt. In that neighbourhood the Christians, in 1571, obtained a signal victory over the Turks. *Saravalle* and *Triti*, anciently Pharæ and Tritæa, now mean inland villages, bathed by the Lefca, formerly Peyrus; near whose mouth is *Gaminitza*, an inconsiderable place, 12 leagues south south-west of Patras, and one from the sea coast.

2. *Elis*. *Larissa*, a place of little note, several leagues inland, on a river of the same name, that formed the common boundary of Achaia and Elis. *Chiarenza*, Cyllene, a considerable town in the middle age, but demolished by the Turks, about five leagues southward of Larissa, and 11 from Patras, at the bottom of a gulf of the same name. Some masses of walls, and other vestiges of buildings remain. Its port is choked up with sand; but the bay is frequented by small craft for passengers and provisions. *Tornese*, a village, with a castle on an eminence, near a cape of the same name, few leagues southward of Chiarenza. *Gastouni*, a considerable town south of the Peneus, or Igliaco, a shallow stream in a deep and wide channel, three hours inland from Chiarenza. In a valley four hours to the eastward, is *Callioi*, a village, near the ruins of

Palæopolis, which Chandler supposes to be the ancient Elis. He found there some pieces of walls and other fragments, with the vestiges of the citadel on a neighbouring eminence, 12 leagues north of Olympia. *Belvedere*, a considerable town, delightfully situate in a fertile tract, north of *Rofeo*, at some distance from the sea coast. *Rofeo*, or *Alfeo*, a mean place near the site of the ancient Olympia, in a green valley, between two ranges of even and wooded summits, on the north bounded by mount Cronium, and on the south by the river *Alfeo*. There are remnants of brick buildings, and stone walls; but in that neighbourhood no vestige of ancient Pisa has been traced.

3. *Messenia*. *Arcadia*, *Cypris*, a little town on a bay of the same name, at the mouth of a river, on the north-west coast of the province. *Navarin*, a town on a rising ground, at the foot of which is a large and commodious port, defended by two castles, opposite to a small island on the west coast, six leagues south of *Arcadia*, and three north of *Modon*. It has been often taken and retaken by the Turks and Venetians. *Modon*, a small, fortified, trading town, the residence of a Turkish Sangiac, and a bishop's see, on an advanced promontory, with a good harbour, opposite to the north end of the island *Sapienza*, six leagues westward of *Coron*. It was taken from the Venetians in 1498 by *Bajazet II.* who besieged it with a numerous army. In 1659 it was recovered by the Venetians; and 1715 surrendered to the Turks. *C. Gallo* is the south extremity of *Messenia*. *Coron*, a little town of some strength, taken by *Bajazet* in 1498, retaken by the Venetians in 1533, and afterwards recovered by the Turks, on the coast of a gulf of the same name. It has no proper harbour. *Nisi*, an inconsiderable place, near the bottom of the gulf of *Coron*. *Messene*, once the capital of this province, but abandoned and laid waste in the first year of the seventy-eight Olympiad, is now a hamlet called *Mavra-Matia*, near mount *Vulcano*. The river *Longarola*, anciently *Neda*, forms the northern boundary

dary of Messenia, and loses itself in the bay of Arcadia. No traces of the fortress Ira, near the northern frontier, have been discovered. *Calamata*, a mean open town, formerly defended by a strong citadel, which was demolished in 1685, four leagues south-east of Messene, on the river Stromio, two leagues above its influx into the gulf of Coron.

4. *Laconia*, under the Greek empire, called *Tzaconia*. *Misitra* consists of a town, a castle, and two suburbs, in an agreeable and fruitful district, watered by the *Vasilipotamo*; near the ruins of ancient Sparta, which are called *Palæo-chori*, or old town, peninsulated by the river. There are some remains of its ancient splendour, *viz.* the Persian Portico, erected in memory of the victory gained by the Greeks at the battle of *Platæa*, the temple of Helena, the temple of Hercules, and that of Venus. In *Misitra* stands the cathedral, a noble building with several domes, and with a pavement of mosaic work. In the suburb there is another Greek church, more elegant than the cathedral, a fine Turkish mosque, an hospital, and other public edifices. *Cyparissi*, or *Tyros*, a place of little note, in the north-east corner of *Laconia*, on the coast of the gulf of *Napoli*, *Malvasia-Vecchia*, *Epidaurus*, a little town at the foot of a steep rock on which is a strong citadel, in an island three miles in circuit, and joined by a bridge to the continent. This place was finally subjected to the Turks in 1715. The harbour is indifferent. A league thence are the remains of the famous temple of *Æsculapius*, and other ruins of the old town. The vines in that neighbourhood produce an excellent sort of wine called *Malvoisia*, and corruptly *Malmsey*. *Colokythia*, *Gythium*, by Turks called *Colochina* and *Koutquina*, a little town on the west coast of a gulf of the same name, seven miles south-west of the mouth of the *Vasilipotamo*. From *C. Matapan*, the south-west promontory of *Laconia*, a ridge of hills extends northward to *Arcadia*. *Maina*, a town and district, north of that promontory, inhabited by an independent tribe called *Mainotti*, by some writers supposed to be descendants of the Spartans. Though  
their

their military force is inconsiderable, they have never been conquered, nor even rendered tributary to the Turks. On all sides their district is surrounded by hills. *C. Malio*, or St Angelo, is the south-east extremity of Laconia, 13 leagues east of *C. Matapan*.

5. *Argolis*, Argo, is a town of considerable extent, consisting of churches, mud-built cottages and walls, with gardens and areas interspersed, near the mountains, and bathed by the Najo, a river that loses itself in a marsh at the bottom of the gulf of Napoli. There are few remains of the ancient city. We inquired in vain, says Chandler, for vestiges of its numerous edifices, the theatre, the gymnasium, the temples, and monuments which it once boasted, contending even with Athens in antiquity, and in favours conferred by the Gods. *Agios-Adrianos*, or Charia, anciently Mycenæ, once the capital of a kingdom, but laid waste, B. C. 466, now a hamlet. Fragments of its walls, sepulchral monuments, and subterraneous edifices, existed in the second century. *Nemca*, a village between Mycenæ and the border of Sicyon. Near the site of the ancient village there are two columns, and some ruins of the temple of Jupiter : and two miles thence are traces of Cleonæ, on a rising rock. *Vatbi*, or Berbathi, a mean place, near a narrow defile in the mountains, formerly called Hyperbathi. *Napoli di Romania*, Nauplia, a trading town, indifferently built, but of a good appearance, on a tongue of land running out into a gulf of the same name, and overlooked by a high and abrupt rock. Strongly fortified by nature and art, it was taken by the Venetians in 1686. The spacious port has a narrow entrance, secured against pirates by a castle on a rock ; and there is but one avenue to the town by the land side. The inhabitants, composed of Christians, Turks, and Jews, carry on some trade in corn, wine, oil, silk, cotton, and tobacco. *Pidaura*, or Epi-thavro, Epidaurus, a little town on the north-east coast of Argolis, in a recess of the gulf, fronting the island of Engia. It is fortified by nature, being enclosed by high

mountains reaching to the sea. There are few vestiges of the ancient town. The harbour is still frequented by vessels for wood and corn. *Methon*, a mean place, few leagues south-east of Pidavra, with some ruins on an eminence, where the citadel stood, behind which is a semi-circular ridge of hills. Some shrubs grow on the rocks in the mouth of the bay. *Damala*, a town near the site of Træzen, opposite to the island of Poro. The ruins are mostly in a plain, at the foot of a lofty range of hills, and overrun with bushes. There are scarcely any vestiges of the Acropolis, and of a temple of Minerva, on the summit of a neighbouring hill. The water at Damala is bad, and the air insalubrious. *Castri*, on the south coast, a place of little note. In the road thence to C. Skyleo, is *Hydra*, a mean town, whose inhabitants are maintained by the sea, and accounted the best sailors in the Levant.

6. *Arcadia*, an inland province environed by mountains, and noted for its excellent pastures. *Leondari* is a village of 150 houses, on mount Taygetus. *Trapolizza*, or Dorbogliza, and *Moklia*, are two villages near the site of Tegæa, in the south-east corner of Arcadia. *Orchomenus* still retains its name, but no vestige of its ancient splendour. *Phonia*, Pheneos, a hamlet and monastery on a lake of the same name, near mount Cyllene, one of the highest hills in the country. *Garitena*, an inconsiderable place, on a river of the same name that runs westward to the Alfeo. *Lycosura*, a town long ago extinct, at the foot of mount Lyceus, now Misena.

Such is the present state, and such are the miserable remains of a country, “ which gave birth to all the arts of war and peace ; which produced the greatest generals, philosophers, historians, poets, painters, architects, and statuaries, that the world ever boasted of ; which triumphed over the most powerful monarchs, and dispersed the most numerous armies that ever were brought into the field ; and, at last, became the instructor of mankind.”



## GRECIAN ISLANDS.

The Grecian islands may be divided according to the seas in which they lie, into those of the Archipelago, those in the Mediterranean, and those in the Ionian sea.

## I. Islands in the Ionian sea.

1. The islands of *Strivali*, or Strophadi, anciently Strophades, two shoals inhabited by a few monks, opposite to the coast of Elis, seven leagues south-west of the mouth of the Alfeo.

2. *Sapienza*, five islands opposite to the south-west coast of Messenia, viz. *Cabrera*, or Theganussa, opposite to C. Gallo, and uninhabited. *Prodono*, almost deserted. *Sapienza*, the most considerable of those islands, consisting of some agreeable hills, thinly inhabited. *St Venetico* and *Coagula*, inconsiderable and desolate.

## II. Islands in the Mediterranean.

1. *Cerigo*, Cythera, a rocky, mountainous, and thinly inhabited island, consisting of barren tracts, diversified with fertile and pleasant vallies, indented by gulfs and bordered with islets, near the south-east peninsula of Laconia, at the entrance into the gulf of Colokythia. *Cerigo*, a small town, defended by a castle on a steep insulated rock, with a harbour, on the south coast. In other parts of the island there are a few villages, the ruins of some ancient towns, and those of a temple on an eminence. *Cerigo* was anciently famous for its quarries of porphyry.

2. *Cerigotto*, Ægilia, a small island, two leagues in circuit, between *Cerigo* and *Candia*. It is covered with wild olive trees, and recently peopled by a colony of Candians.

3. *Candia*, or Crete, a celebrated island, the interior part of which is covered with rocky and barren mountains. A ridge of hills lies so near the south coast as to render the island inaccessible in that quarter. The tract along the north coast consists of a bad soil indifferently cultivated. The eastern district is almost uninhabited. The vallies and level country yield abundance of grain, wine, oil, silk, honey, and excellent fruits. There are no minerals, few natural curiosities and antiquities, but plenty of herbs, plants, and vegetables. It contains upwards of 2,000,000 inhabitants.

Subdued by the Romans, this island remained a province of the Greek empire till the year 823, when it was reduced by the Saracens. It was recovered in 960. The Genoese ceded it to Boniface, who, in 1204, sold it to the Venetians. The Turks, in 1669, made themselves masters of it, except a few forts which they took possession of in 1715. The Venetians divided *Candia* into four districts, *viz.* *Canea*, *Retimo*, *Candia* and *Settia*, which the Turkish government resolved into three *Pachalicks*, *viz.* *Canea*, *Retimo* and *Candia*, so named from their principal towns.

1. The district of *Canea*, subdivided into quarters, contains the following places:—

*Canea*, a meanly built, trading town, environed with a wall and ditch, three miles in circuit, and defended by a castle, a league from the bottom of the bay of *Suda*, where there is a double port with a narrow entrance, on the north coast, near the site of *Cydonia*, no vestige of which can now be traced. The harbour is neglected, and the basin choked up. There are some remains of a fine arsenal built by the Venetians. The neighbouring territory is diversified with pleasant fields, gardens, and forests of olive trees. North-west of *Canea*, near the coast, are several desert islands. *Spelcion*, a neat village, north-west of *Canea*, on *C. Spada*, with a spacious grotto in its vicinity, at no great distance from which are the ruins of an ancient city. *Cisamo*, a walled village, with

with a castle and sea port, near the ruins of Cisamus, at the bottom of a deep bay between the promontories Bazo and Spada, at the north-west extremity of the island. Opposite to C. Bazo is *Grabusa-Agria*, a small desert island with a fort. *Paleo-Castro*, Aptera, anciently a place of strength, now a village on a rock among the white mountains. *Rocca*, Artacina, a mean hamlet. *Episcopi*, a little town, and the residence of the bishop of Cisamo. *Castel-Selino*, an inconsiderable place, with a castle and sea port, on the south coast, few miles east of C. Crio. *Sfacia*, a town, castle, and harbour, six or seven leagues east of Selino. *Apokorano*, Trepani, a village and castle, in a valley, at the foot of a ridge that terminates in a cape of the same name. In its neighbourhood are the ruins of an ancient town. *Suda*, an excellent sea port, well fortified by the Venetians, eastward of Canca, on a deep gulf at whose entrance is a rocky island of the same name. The white mountains consist of two principal branches, called Sfacia and Omala. On the summit of the latter there is a circular plain of the same name.

2. The district of *Retimo*. *Retimo*, a considerable, well built, but decayed town, environed by a slight wall, with a ruinous citadel and port, at the bottom of a spacious bay, in a fertile plain, on the north coast, south-east of Canca. It was taken by the Turks in 1647. The harbour, formerly frequented by ships of war, has now scarcely depth for small craft. The adjacent territory is rocky, but its wine and oil are in estimation, and the road eastward to Candia is delightful. From the sea shore the land gently rises to a ridge of mountains covered with trees that extends 30 miles south-west, and in some places is ten in breadth. Among those hills are many villages where excellent cheese is made. *Margarites*, a considerable, manufacturing village, in a pleasant valley, near the ruins of an ancient town. *Airio*, Agria, a village on the river Stravromete, near which are vestiges of old buildings. *Milopotamo*, a large village and castle, on the north bank of that river. *Monte Giove*,

Ida, a huge, rocky, and barren hill, abounding in precipices, quagmires, and deep abysses, covers the middle of the island, and, during the greatest part of the year, its summits are concealed under snow.

3. The district of *Candia*. *Candia*, Matium, a considerable, tolerably built, and thinly inhabited town, on a spacious semicircular bay, opposite to the island of Stan-Dia, in a fruitful plain bounded by hills, about two leagues from the site of the ancient town whose ruins are extant. When the Venetians were masters of the island, Candia was a strong, populous, and flourishing town. It was taken by the Turks in 1669, after three years siege, during which they lost 10,400 janissaries beside other troops. The Venetians besieged it in vain A. D. 1692. The entrance into the harbour is confined by two rocks, and defended by a castle. The streets of this city are straight, the squares regular, and the houses substantially built; but its trade is decayed, and its harbour almost choked up. Large vessels are stationed at Stan-Dia, four leagues off, where are three havens, of which the two easternmost are tolerable harbours. About a musquet-shot eastward of Stan-Dia there is a high rock above water. The ruins of *Gortyna*, or *Cortina*, appear in a fertile plain which is the granary of the island. Amidst the cultivated fields are the wrecks of a prodigious quantity of stone, marble, and jasper, wrought with great art. The famous labyrinth at the foot of mount Ida seems to have been at first a quarry whence *Gortyna* and other towns were built, and afterward was formed into an asylum, or place of retreat, in time of danger. The entrance is by a natural opening seven or eight paces wide and four or five feet high. The flooring is rugged, and the ceiling flat. The principal alley is 1200 paces long, and terminates in several large apartments. But there are many branches, or bye paths, into which, if a man deviates, he is in danger of bewildering himself. *Metropoli*, a village at no great distance from *Gortyna*, and noted for the ruins of the magnificent church of *Titus*. The small islands of *Gaidronisa* and *Agioi-Saronta* are opposite

to the south-east end of the island. *Hiera*, formerly an episcopal see and port town, now in ruins, on the narrowest part of the island, which is there deeply indented on either side by the sea. *Enadick*, a village on an eminence, in the plain of Candaki, where *Cnossus*, the residence of Minos, was situate. The labyrinth in that neighbourhood did not exist in the time of Pliny. *Spina-Longa*, Chersonesus, a fortress built by the Venetians on a steep rock in 1559, near a gulf of the same name, also called the gulf of Mirabel, eastward of Cnossus, on the north coast.

4. The district of *Settia*. *Settia*, an inconsiderable town, in the eastern part of the island, between a mountain of the same name, anciently called Mons Dycte, and a gulf on the north coast, containing two small islands. The castle was demolished by the Venetians in 1651; and the walls of the town lie in ruins. *Palco-Castro*, the ruins of an ancient town, on the east coast, near Cape Salomon. There are several other towns and villages of little note in this district.

*Goxa*, or Gafda, anciently Gaudos, is a small island inhabited by a few Greek families, eight or nine leagues south of the western part of Crete. It is high at the west end, and has a fair sandy bay on its north coast, with a good road, where fresh water may be obtained: but near the south-west point of the island there is a dangerous rock under water. In its vicinity there is a little desert isle of the same name. *Stan-Dia*, on the north coast of Crete, is a rock two leagues in circuit. Between the north-east promontory of Crete and Scarpanto are several desert islands, *viz.* Ovo, Piano, Fratelli, and Caso: the last of which contains a single village.

4. *Scarpanto*, one of the Sporades, nine leagues in length, and two in breadth, lies between the north-east extremity of Crete and Rhodes—diversified with hills and pleasant vallies, abounding in mines and quarries, and yielding excellent fruits. It contains several hamlets and a small town, which was fortified by the Knights of Rhodes and the Venetians.

On the north coast is a bay covered with an islet, and infested by pirates.

5. *Santorin*, anciently a pleasant and fruitful island, 10 miles long and five broad, now a vast rock, whose interior parts are almost covered with pumice stones, and whose shores are black, scorched, rugged, and almost inaccessible. Some tracts are cultivated by the inhabitants of a few mean villages, and yield a little grain, cotton, and wine. There is no water but what is collected in cisterns. This island lies about 25 leagues north of Candia, and 35 west of Rhodes. Thevenot mentions several castles in it, *viz.* *St Nicolas*, on a black and rugged rock; *Scaro*, on a steep and dreary site; *Pirgo*, a walled place, containing 1000 inhabitants; *Nebrio*, a castle or village, &c. There are some ruins of *Tbera*, its ancient capital, on the summit of a hill. A subterraneous explosion in 1707 produced, in the neighbourhood of Santorin, an island two miles in circuit, which, a few months after its first appearance, was considerably increased.

6. *Nanphio*, a small, hilly, thinly inhabited island, six leagues in circumference, and four eastward of Santorin. Without a town or port, it contains some ruins of buildings and several mean villages.

7. *Stampalia*, an indifferently fertile and thinly inhabited island, six leagues long, two broad, and 12 east of Santorin. On its south and west coasts are several barren and desert islets.

### III. Islands in the Archipelago, or Ægean sea.

1. *Policandro*, Pholegandros, a rocky island, seven leagues north-west of Santorin, and five in circuit, containing a walled village, near a frightful precipice in which there is a grotto, and several hamlets. A castle, or walled place, situate on a hill, is ruinous. There is no port but a creek only on the east side. This island yields raisins and cotton, with grain and wine sufficient for its inhabitants; but there is little space suitable to agriculture.

2. *Sikino*, an island about three leagues north-east of Policandro, and six in circumference, hilly, but tolerably cultivated, and noted for its excellent figs and wine. It is thinly inhabited, but has no port. Its walled village is built on an enormous rock.

3. *Milo*, an island composed of rocks and volcanic matter, 16 leagues round, 15 north-west of Santorin, and 24 east of Laconia. It contains mines of iron, sulphur, and alum—grottos, caverns, and hot mineral springs. Some of the hills are covered with vines and olive trees: and a few plains and vallies, whose thin stratum of vegetable earth is warmed by subterraneous heat, are fertile, yielding grain, cotton, and fruits; but a great part of the island is neglected and abandoned to sterility. From the summit of the highest mountain there is an extensive prospect of the Archipelago. *Milo*, the capital, is a small and tolerably built town, with a good harbour and excellent anchorage, situate in the eastern part of the island. It scarcely contains 200 inhabitants, most of the houses lying in ruins. The air and water, impregnated with sulphur, are insalubrious.

4. *Argentieri*, or Cimoli, six leagues in circuit, near Milo, consists of calcined rocks and mountains, and was formerly noted for its silver mines. It contains one walled village on the summit of a rocky hill, the ascent to which is difficult. The houses are mean, and the inhabitants are destitute of the comforts and conveniences of life. It has no rivulets, and the water drawn from pits is unwholesome. Some hot springs indicate subterraneous fire; and there are traces of extinguished volcanos. The products of this island are some barley, cotton, and fruits, but agriculture is in a wretched condition. There are several coves and small harbours fit for country barks. *Polivo*, or burnt island, four leagues in circuit, is separated from Argentieri by a narrow channel. About four leagues in circuit, it consists partly of hills and rocks, and partly of soil capable of cultivation.

5. *Siphanto*, a fertile and well watered island, about eight leagues long and one and a half broad, north north-east of Agentieri, yielding abundance of silk, cotton, olives, figs, raisins, and other excellent fruits. A walled town of the same name, containing 4000 inhabitants, is defended by a castle on a rock, adjoining to which there is an indifferent harbour for small vessels. Several villages, seats, and hamlets are scattered in this island. It enjoys a wholesome air, good water, and a fertile soil. There is plenty of marble and granite; but of gold and silver mines the inhabitants know nothing.

6. *Nio*, or *Ino*, *Ios* or *Dios*, a small and tolerably cultivated island, five leagues north of Santorin, yielding plenty of wheat, but little oil and wood. It contains several villages, but has no monuments of antiquity. The interior part of the island, enjoying a temperate climate, is an agreeable place of retreat. Its little town of the same name, on an eminence, is noted for an excellent port. The harbour of Manganari is capacious, safe, and frequented by pirates.

7. *Morgo*, *Amorgos*, a long and narrow island, about ten leagues in circuit, and six south-east of Naxia, produces olives, figs, and grapes, but little wood. Towards the south-east it is steep. A village of the same name is built in the form of an amphitheatre on the declivity of a rock, on whose summit stands a castle. The best harbour is on the south coast.

8. *Skinosa*, a barren shoal, westward of Nio, several leagues in circuit, on which are the ruins of a village.

9. *Raclia*, *Nicasia*, a rock covered with a thin soil that yields some pastures for goats and sheep, four leagues round, between Naxia and Nio. It has two small ports.

10. *Stenosa*, a small desert island, eastward of Naxia, consisting of rocks and sand, with little fresh water. It is pastured by goats.



11. *Nicouria*, a block of marble, several miles in circuit, not much elevated, and occupied by a few goats.

12. *Naxia* is a large, fertile, tolerably cultivated island, of an oval figure, yielding barley, wine, cotton, figs, and other fruit. It lies about six miles east of Paros, and 15 north of Nio. There are several considerable hills, the most noted of which are Zia, Corone, and Fanari. Well watered and agreeable, it contains an indifferently built town of the same name, defended by a castle, on the west coast, opposite to Paros, upwards of 20 villages, many remains of antiquity, and 5000 inhabitants. Without any harbour for large vessels, it carries on a considerable trade. On the west coast is Cape Smeriglio, so called from the emery found near it.

13. *Paros*, an island 14 leagues in circuit, and separated from Naxia by a strait; was anciently famous for its white marble, its excellent artists, and its chronicle, now called the Arundelian marbles. Tolerably cultivated, it abounds in grain, wine, and pastures. In Tournefort's time there were 16 monasteries on it. At present it contains *Parechia*, a small town, founded on the ruins of Paros, and defended by a castle; 21 villages; and about 1000 families. There are two tolerable harbours: that of Naussa, on the north-east coast, is the best; but the Turks prefer Drin, or Drio, on the western part of the island. There are many remains of antiquity. The fine marble quarries are now abandoned, and almost filled up.

14. *Antiparos*, a flat, narrow, tolerably fertile, but ill cultivated island, a few miles west of Paros, and 16 in circuit, containing one village. It is famous for a grotto 485 (or, according to other accounts, 90) yards below the surface, 120 wide, and in most places 60 in height. The entrance lies in the side of a rock two miles from the sea shore. The passage downward is, in some places, very narrow and rugged, in others extremely steep, lined with marble of various colours, diversified with

sprigs of rock-crystal and spar. The grotto itself is covered with crystals of a thousand shapes and dies.

15. *Serfo*, or Serfino, an island consisting of barren rocks abounding in iron, 10 leagues in circuit, and 15 north-west of Naxia. In some spots there are tolerable pastures. A small village stands on a rock, and, at some distance, has a safe harbour. Most of the miserable inhabitants are dispersed in wretched hamlets, and cultivate onions with extraordinary care, being the only commodity the island affords. It contains no monuments of antiquity.

16. *Thermia*, 12 leagues round, is uneven, fertile, tolerably cultivated, and well watered—yielding silk, grapes, figs, cotton, and honey. It is also noted for two hot springs. *Thermia* and *Silaca* are considerable villages; and there are ruins of two small towns.

17. *Zia*, or Cea, 16 leagues in circuit, is in many parts fertile and indifferently cultivated—producing grain, wine, and grass. Its principal town, whose houses are flat roofed and built of stone and earth, stands on an acclivity in the form of an amphitheatre, several miles from its port. The ruins of two ancient towns, and of a magnificent temple, are extant. Its castle, now dismantled, was formerly so strong that 60 Turks with two musquets held out against the Venetian army, till want of water compelled them to surrender.

18. *Poro*, Calaurca, an island, near the coast of Morea, from which it is separated by a shallow channel half a mile in breadth. Its town of the same name, composed of 200 mean houses with flat roofs, is situate on the slope of a bare rock. Vestiges of ancient *Calaurca* appear on a ridge at some distance from the east coast. Its site is now called *Palatia*, *the palaces*, where traces of ancient buildings appear.

19. *Engia*, an island eight leagues in circuit, of a stony soil, but in some places tolerably fertile—yielding grain, cotton, olives, grapes, and almonds.

almonds. All its streams in summer are dry. Mount Panhellenius is covered with trees; and on its summit are the ruins of a temple of the Doric order. Thence is an extensive view of the Attic and Peloponnesian coasts, and of many islands in the Ægean sea. The interior part of the island is mountainous and woody. The site of the ancient city is now occupied by a few wild fig trees. There are some remains of the theatre, and the walls belonging to the port and arsenal may be still traced. The modern town stands on the acclivity of a steep rock in the road to mount Panhellenius, from which it is separated by a narrow valley, and distant two miles from the sea. It consists of 400 mean houses. On a summit above the town is the rubbish of a fortress erected by the Venetians in 1654. There are many churches scattered over the island.

20. *Colouri*, an island separated from the west coast of Attica by a narrow strait. The walls of the ancient city may be traced, and seem to have been four miles round. There are some inscriptions among the scattered marbles. This island is now inhabited by a few Albanians, who cultivate the soil. Their village is called *Ampelaki*, *i. e.* the vineyard, and is inland from the port. In the church are marble monuments and some inscriptions.

21. *Macronisi*, or Long Island, Helena, about nine miles in length, and two in breadth, separated from the south extremity of Attica by a strait of considerable breadth. It was anciently inhabited, but is now barren and desert, covered with a deep sand. At the south end of it are two small hills on two distinct islands close to the main island.

22. *Joura*, a small, barren, desert island, and anciently a place of exile, about eight leagues eastward of *Macronisi*. It has one port covered by an islet.

23. *Syra*, a hilly island, eight leagues in circuit, and four south of *Joura*. Several tracts are fertile and well cultivated, yielding grain, wine, cotton,

cotton, fruit, but little wood. It contains about 300 inhabitants. A small town stands on a steep hill : and the ruins of ancient Syra may be traced near the port. Near it are three islets called *Anticyros*.

24. *Little Delos*, or *Sdili*, a barren and desert rock, five leagues south-east of Syra, containing the ruins of some towns, and of the famous temple of Apollo, whose oracle was venerated by all nations. Mount Cynthus is now called *Castro*. There is a desert island, four stadia from Delos, where the Delians buried their dead. In the strait are two shoals, called the Great and Little *Rematiari*, near which large ships find anchorage.

25. *Tragonisi* and *Stapodia* are islets inhabited only by goats. Near the former there is good anchorage.

26. *Mycone*, an island of a dry soil, producing grain, excellent wine, and fruits, 10 leagues in circuit, seven northward of Naxia, and 12 south-west of Nicaria. Its town of the same name is badly situate and indifferently built, on the western coast. There are four ports, but none of them is secure. This island contains about 2000 inhabitants, many of whom are excellent sailors. Goat-skins are exported to Turkey, and wine to the Morea. All the products of this island, inconsiderable in quantity for want of culture, are of a good quality.

27. *Tino*, a hilly and in many parts well cultivated island, abounding in silk, wine, and excellent fruits, but deficient in wood. Two leagues from Mycone, it is about 30 in circuit, containing upwards of 30 villages and an old castle. It is composed of an immense rock, covered with a thin stratum of fertile soil. Destitute of a good harbour, there is a roadstead off the small town of *San Nicolo*, built on the ruins of the ancient capital. The channel between Tino and Mycone is near five miles in breadth ; but there is a ledge of rocks in the passage, called the *Dilles*, which, at the west end, form several islets. From this channel to Scio is 18 leagues at north-east by north.

28. *Andros*, separated from the north end of *Tino* by a strait, is 30 leagues in circuit, and one of the most fertile and agreeable islands in the Archipelago, producing plenty of grain, silk, wine, oil, and all kinds of delicious fruits. It is beautifully diversified with hills, vallies, and plains, watered by many rivulets. Besides the little town of *Arna*, defended by a castle with a port for small vessels, it contains about 30 villages and 4 or 5000 inhabitants. The houses are ill built; the air and water insalubrious. The extensive ruins of *Andros*, or *Palæopolis*, are scattered on the declivity of a hill. On the coast there is a spacious bay, and several indifferent harbours, the best of which is *Gaurio*, opposite to a shoal called *Gaurianosì*. To the eastward, at a considerable distance, is a rock called *Caloyero d'Andros*.

29. *Negropont*, *Eubœa*, 12 leagues north-east of *Athens*, is a large island extending along the coast of *Bœotia*, from which it is separated by a strait, in one place so narrow that a vessel can hardly pass through it. There are several ridges of hills, some of which are covered with snow during the greatest part of the year. The vallies and plains, though less fertile than formerly, yield grain, wine, oil, cotton, and fruits. Its capital, of the same name, stands on the west coast, near the site of the ancient *Chalcis*, and opposite to the narrowest part of the strait. This town is walled, and contains 15,000 inhabitants, including those in the suburb. It was formerly so strong, that the Turks in 1469 lost 40,000 men in the siege of it; and in 1688 the Venetians attacked it without success. *Caristo*, or *Castel-rosso*, near the south extremity of the island, at the foot of mount *Oche*, is a place of little note. *Negropont* anciently contained several populous towns and many villages; but under the despotism of Turkish government most of them have been depopulated and ruined. The *Euripus*, or strait between *Eubœa* and *Bœotia*, is noted for the irregularities of its tides, from the 8th to the 14th, and from the 20th to the 28th day of the moon's age. On other days of the lu-

nation they are regular. The cause of this phenomenon has not yet been explored.

30. *Scyro*, a stony and rugged island of a triangular shape, about 20 leagues in circuit, and eight leagues east of Negropont. Thinly inhabited, and for the most part barren, it yields some grain, wine, and wood. There is one village, several monasteries and hamlets, with a good port on the south-west coast. Its vallies are fertile, but neglected. There are several good anchoring places, and particularly in the passage between a long narrow island and the main of the island, where ships may lie sheltered in 8–12 fathoms. There is also another in a bay on the south side, with 17 or 18 fathoms.

31. *Scangero*, an inconsiderable island, about 10 leagues north north-west of Scyro.

32. A chain of small islands extends eastward from the coast of Magnesia, viz. *Sciatho*, *Scopelo*, *Dromo*, *Pelagnisi*, *Saraguino*, and *Jura*, in 38° 30' N. latitude. *Sciatho*, Schiatta, is the innermost and largest of that chain. Between this island and Scopelo is a ledge of rocks, on which is only five or six feet of water.

33. *Agio-Strati*, a desert island several leagues in circuit, about 15 miles southward of Stalimene.

34. *Stalimene*, or *Limio*, an island in the form of a parallelogram, 30 leagues in circuit, six south-west of Imbros, 14 from the strait of Dardanelles, and 12 south-east of mount Athos, in 40° N. latitude. It is diversified with hills and fertile vallies, producing grain, wine, silk, cotton, alum, sulphur, herbs and plants, which afford nourishment to many goats. The soil on the eastern coast is dry and barren, but toward the west and south it is well watered and fruitful, yielding corn, cotton, wine, oil, and silk. Its town of the same name, defended by a castle, is situate on a declivity, near a hot spring. *Madrou* and *Sarpe* are on the border of a gulf. *Cokino*, near the coast, is almost deserted. There

are in this island upwards of 60 villages inhabited by Greek and Turkish families. Its volcanos were long ago extinguished; and its labyrinth, supported by 40 pillars, cannot be traced. There are no good harbours: the best is Porto S. Antoni. *Limio* has been long famous for a mineral earth, called terra Lemnia and Sigillata, because it is sealed up in parcels by the Turks, who receive from it a considerable revenue. It is thought an excellent remedy against poison.

35. *Thaso*, or Tasso, 12–14 miles long and 5–8 broad, near the coast of Thrace, was anciently famous for its rich gold and silver mines, its extraordinary fertility, its quarries of fine marble, and its excellent wine; at present it is noted for its honey, oil, and fruits. A small town of the same name has a good port, and carries on a considerable trade. Of its mines there are no traces, its wines have degenerated, and its population is diminished; but there is abundance of fine wood for ship building. In the channel there is a sterile islet called Little Tasso, with a spacious road in its vicinity

36. *Imbro*, a hilly island overgrown with woods, eight leagues in circuit, containing a town of the same name defended by a castle, and three villages, north-east of Stalimene. The vallies are fertile.

37. *Samondrachi*, or Samothrace, an island nine leagues in circuit, and three northward of Imbro, indifferently cultivated. It contains a village of the same name on an acclivity. It has no convenient port, and is frequented only by pirates.

The islands adjacent to the Asiatic coast will be described in a subsequent part of this work.

*European Provinces under the protection of, and tributary to, the  
Ottoman Porte.*

I. *Walachia*, a portion of Dacia, is bounded on the north-west by Hungary, on the north-east by Moldavia, and on all other sides by the Danube. Of an oval form, its greatest diameter, in  $45^{\circ}$  N. latitude, extends 240 miles from west to east, *i. e.* from  $23^{\circ}$  to  $27^{\circ} 50'$  E. longitude from Greenwich. Its greatest breadth does not exceed 120 miles. Aluta, or Oltz, the principal river in this province, descends from the mountains of Transylvania, runs southward, dividing the country into two unequal parts, and falls into the Danube at Nicopoli. Grain, wine, and pastures are the products of the soil.

The Walachians are the descendants of a Roman colony planted by the Emperor Trajan. When Dacia was ceded to the Goths by Aurelian, a considerable number of the Roman inhabitants submitted to their new masters, but never incorporated with the barbarians, and at this day preserve traces of their origin. In the year 1415, the Turks subjected them to the payment of an annual tribute; and in this state they remained till the year 1608, when they put themselves under the protection of the Emperor of Germany; but, by the treaty of Carlowitz, they were again subjected to the Turkish dominion.

1. *Walachia*, on this side the river Aluta, constitutes the western bannat of the province.

*Towns, &c.*—*Severin*, Szoereny, a little town founded by the Emperor Severus, and some time the capital of this bannat, on the border of the Danube. *Zerni-red*, *i. e.* Black Castle, was situate on an eminence near the Danube; but its ruins are now concealed under jungle. About two miles below that place are the remains of Trajan's bridge, which appears



pears to have been 500 fathoms in length. It was demolished by Hadrian. *Tchernitz*, or Czernes, a small town above Trajan's bridge, in a fruitful tract, near the Danube. *Meadia*, or Mihalid, a fort on the Czerna, near which, in 1738, an action happened between the Imperialists and Turks. *Sidova*, a fort at the conflux of the Aluta and Danube. *Ribnik*, *Castra Trojana*, a small, tolerably built town on the Aluta, about eight leagues from the confines of Transylvania. *Arxovia*, a fort above Ribnitz, on the Aluta. *Tergo-zil* and *Krajova*, or Koloswar, are two inconsiderable places on the river Zil; the former being 20 leagues south-west, and the latter 25 south south-west of Ribnitz.

2. *Walachia* beyond the Aluta, or the eastern bannat of the country. *Campo-Longo*, or Langenau, is a small and populous town, 12 leagues north-east of Ribnitz, near the source of the Jalonitz, or Proava, at no great distance from the border of Transylvania. *Argis*, Ardeiscus, a little town on a stream of the same name, six leagues south south-west of Campo-Longo. *Tergowisto*, Tervis, the capital of Walachia, is a considerable, indifferently built, slightly fortified trading town, in a marshy and insalubrious site, on the river Jalonitz, 37 leagues south-east of Hermanstadt, 81 north north-east of Sophia, 100 east of Belgrade, and 117 north north-west of Constantinople. *Buccoresti*, or Buckerest, a considerable, meanly built town, archbishop's see, and ordinary residence of the Waywode, on the Dembrovitz, eight leagues south of Tergowisto. A congress was held here in October 1772, between General Romanzow and the Grand Vizier, in order to settle terms of peace between Russia and the Porte; but the hard terms insisted on by the Empress occasioned this negociation to prove abortive. *Jalonitza*, or Ora-Floczi, a small town, 30 leagues south-east of Tergowisto, on a river of the same name, few miles above its influx into the Danube. *Braila*, or Jorail, a little town with a strong castle, on the Danube, in the eastern corner of the

country. *Ribnico, Chimpina, Busco, Plæsti, &c.* are places of little note in the interior part of this bannat.

II. *Moldavia*, or Upper Walachia, is a province bounded on the north and east by the river Dniester, on the south by Bessarabia and the Danube, on the west by Walachia and Transylvania; in  $47^{\circ}$  N. latitude: being 95 leagues from north-west to south-east, and 50 in breadth. The western division of this country is hilly and mountainous, and the eastern consists chiefly of deserts; but, in the interior part, there are fertile districts, which, though indifferently cultivated, produce grain, wine, fruits, and pastures. It is traversed from north to south by the river Pruth, that loses itself in the Danube near the border of Walachia. The Sireth has its source not far from that of the Pruth, in the north-west corner of the province. Thence it runs eastward to an inconsiderable place of the same name, and south-east to Roman, where it is augmented by the Moldau, in  $47^{\circ}$  N. latitude. Continuing its course in the same direction through the southern part of the province, it falls into the Danube above the mouth of the Pruth. The number of inhabitants is computed to be 160,000 men, beside women and children.

This province was subjected to the Turkish dominion by Selim II. in 1574; and under Mahomet III. it became tributary to the Kings of Hungary: but, in 1622, the Waywodes of Moldavia acknowledged themselves vassals of the Turks, to whom they pay tribute.

Divided into two districts, called *Tschara de Azios* and *Tschara de Sus*, or Upper and Lower Moldavia, it contains the following places of some note:—

*Jassy*, the capital, a considerable, trading town, defended by a citadel, near the centre of the country, on an eminence in a plain surrounded by hills, on whose declivities are a few scattered huts. Bathed by the river

Bah.ui

Bahlui on the right hand of the Pruth, about 35 leagues north-west of Bender, it contains about 20,000 inhabitants, and is tolerably strong by nature and art: but it was almost consumed by fire in 1753. *Barlad*, *Palloda*, a small, trading town, in a pleasant valley watered by a stream of the same name, 22 leagues south of the capital. *Tecuzsi*, or Tecutsch, an inconsiderable place, six leagues below Barlad, in a district noted for its wine. *Galatsch*, or Calaz, a tolerably built, trading village, with a port on the Danube, between the mouths of the Pruth and Sireth. In that place grain, honey, salt, wax, saltpetre, and wood, are the principal articles of trade. *Faltschii*, a town built near the ruins of an ancient city, perhaps *Thaiphali* mentioned by Herodotus, six leagues south-east of Barlad, near the border of Bessarabia. *Huszi*, or Huz, a small place, six leagues east north-east of Barlad, on the Pruth, where Peter I. in 1711, after an unsuccessful battle, made a peace with the Turks. *Laputchna*, 20 leagues south-east of Jassy, on a stream of the same name that falls into the Pruth; *Kitznu*, on the Bicul that runs south-east to the Dniester; *Orchei*, on the Reut; *Sorocca*, on the Dniester, 20 leagues north of the capital; *Puczem*, in a desert tract, are places that merit no description. *Wale-Strimba*, a small place near the Pruth, noted in history. *Nemes*, a mean, old town, on a hill bathed by a river of the same name. *Chotczim*, a town 300 fathoms long and 140 broad, fortified by nature and art, on the Dniester, and north border of the province. The Turks were twice defeated near that place, *viz.* in 1621 and 1674, by the Poles: and, in the campaigns of 1770 and 1771, the Russians obtained possession of this and of the other places of defence in Moldavia. *Czernaucii*, a trading town of 200 houses, on the Pruth, south-east of Chotczim. *Sireth*, a small place on a river of the same name, 17 leagues southward of Chotczim. *Stephanestii* on the Pruth, *Harleu*, and *Cotmar* noted for its excellent wine, are little towns, or villages, north-west and north of Jassy. *Radantz*, a bishop's see, northward of Suczava, between the Sireth and western border

der of the province. *Suczava*, *Susidava*, formerly a considerable town, containing 60 churches, now a mean place, 26 leagues north-west of Jassy, on the right hand of the Sireth. It contains many Genoese inscriptions. *Niemecz*, a strong town on a hill, at the foot of which is a rivulet of the same name that falls into the Moldau, southward of *Suczava*. *Piatra*, near the site of *Pedrotava*, on the *Bistritz*. *Roman*. *Prætoria Augusta*, a little town, 11 leagues west south-west of Jassy, at the conflux of the Moldau and Sireth. *Bakow*, a small town and bishop's see, seven leagues south south-west of *Roman*, in an island formed by the *Bistritz*: its environs abound in fruits. Near *Bogdana* and the border of *Transylvania*, in the south-west corner of the country, is mount *Kaskon*, or *Cokajons*, anciently famous for being the residence of the Lama of the *Getæ*.

III. *Little Tartary*, so called to distinguish it from *Great Tartary* in *Asia*, comprehends the peninsula of *Crimea*, the *Cuban*, part of *Circassia*, and an extensive country that separates *Russia* from the *Black sea*. The territory last mentioned lies between  $44^{\circ}$  and  $47^{\circ}$  N. latitude, and between  $28^{\circ}$  and  $41^{\circ}$  E. longitude from *Greenwich*; being upwards of 500 miles from west to east, *i. e.* from *Moldavia* to the vicinity of *Taganrog* on the sea of *Asoph*, and in some places 200 from north to south; containing *Bessarabia*, *Yetitche-Kouli*, *Dgamboylouk*, *Yedessan*, &c.

The *Tartars* have been always a restless, wandering, and turbulent race. They live in tents, which they remove occasionally; and are divided into hordes, each of which is governed by a particular ruler. They can raise 20,000 men, and fight only on horseback. They pay no tribute, but some hordes are obliged to take up arms when the *Turks* require it.

*Bessarabia*, also called *Boudjak*, occupied by independent *Tartars*, is an open country of a hard soil, without hills, without wood, and almost

without water, lying in 46° N. latitude, along the Black sea, between the Danube and the Dniester, 40 leagues from north-east to south-west, and 25 in breadth. *Kilia*, or *Kichela*, *i. e.* winter quarter, is the capital of the province, and residence of the Chan, on the north arm of the Danube, at some distance from the sea coast. Opposite to *Kilia* and the mouth of the Danube is the isle of Serpents, anciently *Leuce*, and celebrated in history for the tomb and temple of Achilles. It is about a mile in length, and half a mile in breadth, covered with a little grass and low herbage. The shore of the province is so flat and low near the river's mouth that no other object appears to those who approach it than tall reeds rising out of the water, or the masts of vessels lying in the river. *Ismail*, a town on the Danube, above *Kilia*, was a place of great strength, and defended by a numerous garrison in 1790. Having been besieged in vain, during a whole summer, by the Russians, Suwarof arrived with a considerable reinforcement, and reduced it by assault on the 10th of December. A dreadful carnage ensued on this occasion. The Russians lost between 4 and 5000 men, and the Turks 33,000 killed, and 10,000 prisoners. This was Suwarof's last exploit against the Turks. The plains to the north-east are level and open, without any rising ground, or the smallest shrub to diversify the scene. Vallies of 50 or 60 feet in depth, half a quarter of a mile broad, and above 30 leagues long, intersect this plain from north-west to south-east. The middle of those vallies are tolerably fertile, and watered by muddy rivulets which terminate in lakes near the sea coast. The tents of the Noguais are ranged along the banks of these rivulets, forming a kind of villages, and their numerous flocks are scattered through the vallies. The first valley to the eastward of *Kichela* is about 10 leagues distant. In some parts of the plains artificial hillocks have been raised as sepulchral monuments, or as land marks to point out the routes of armies. *Bielgorod*, or *Akerman*, anciently *Hermonactes*, is a maritime town, at the mouth of the Dniester. In that neighbourhood there is a  
fine

fine lake called *Lacus Ovidului*, *i. e.* Ovid's lake. *Bessarabia*, or Boudjak, a small town on the Dniester, near the site of Tyras, eight leagues above Bielgorod. *Palanka*, above Boudjak, near the Dniester. *Kaouchan*, or Cauchan, the principal camp, and sometime the residence of Krim-Gueray Chan of Tartary, not far from the Dniester, within one day's journey of the confines of Moldavia. *Tigine*, or Tekin, or Bender, a small town and fortress on the right bank of the Dniester, 20 leagues above its mouth. *Warnitz*, near Bender, and noted for being the place where Charles XII. King of Sweden broke up his camp, and remained from the year 1709 to 1713. The Russians made themselves masters of Bender in 1770.

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A work of considerable merit, entitled—*Observations Historiques et Geographiques sur le peuples barbares qui ont habite les bords du Danube et du Pont-Euxine*, par M. Peyssonel,—having just now fallen into my hands, I shall lay before the reader an abridgment of it as far as it relates to my plan, especially as it differs materially from the account already given of those parts.

*The country north and south of the Danube.*—The country along the Danube from the confluence of this river with the Save to the border of the Euxine, hath, at different periods, been distinguished by different names. The most ancient inhabitants of the south bank were called the Scythæ and Triballi, the former of whom were cantoned near its mouth, and the latter westward. The tract from the settlements of the Triballi to the mouth of the Save was included in Illyricum.

In process of time the whole of that territory was subdued by the Romans, who gave it the names of Mœsia Superior and Inferior: the first extending to the Save, and the second to the Euxine: so that the two Mœsiæ were bounded on the west by the Save, on the north by the Danube, on the east by the Euxine, and on the south by Thracia and Macedonia. Aurelian assigned to the Daci a province south of the Danube in Mœsia Superior. This province was subdivided into Dacia Ripensis, Dacia Mediterranea, and Dacia Prævalitana. After this arrangement the whole country between the Save and the Euxine was resolved into four provinces, *viz.* Scythia Pontica, Mœsia Secunda, Dacia Nova, and Mœsia Prima. The first, now called Dobroge, was bounded on the north by the Danube, on the east by the Euxine, and on the south by Thracia. The second was limited on the east by Scythia Pontica, and on the west by Dacia Nova. The third, or Dacia Nova, was subdivided as above mentioned; Dacia Ripensis lying on the bank of the Danube; Mediterranea being now called Nissa; and Prævalitana extending towards Albania. The fourth province was that portion of Servia which reached from Nissa to the Save.

The incursions of the barbarians gradually changed the names of those countries. The Bulgares, who migrated from the region beyond the Volga, took possession of Scythia Pontica, Mœsia Secunda, Sardica, and part of Dacia Nova, all of which territories received the name of Bulgaria. The remainder of Dacia Nova and Mœsia Prima, *i. e.* the country betwixt Nyssa and the Save, was seized by a tribe of Slavi called Servi, who gave their name to their settlements.

The Getæ and Daci, tribes of Scythian origin, made themselves masters of the extensive tract north of the Danube. They had migrated from the eastern coasts of the Euxine, which composed a portion of Scythia Asiatica. The settlements of the Scythi likewise included the country north of the Euxine, watered by the Tyras, Borysthenes, and Tanais, now

the Dniester, the Dnieper, and the Don. Strabo gives the title of Little Scythia to the whole tract extending from the isthmus formed by the Euxine and Caspian westward to the Borysthenes; and Herodotus assigns the name of Ancient Scythia to the tract lying between the Danube and Cercine near the entrance into Taurica Chersonesus, at the bottom of a gulf of the same name, now the gulf of Akmeschid, and at the mouth of the Gerrhus augmented by the Hypacaris; both of which forms a small stream now called Canilschak. There is no other river between the isthmus of Percop and the Borysthenes. Ancient writers have placed many towns in that interval, but no vestige of them can be traced; nor is it probable that this tract was ever well inhabited, as there is no water but what is brackish, the Gerrhus excepted. *Tamyra* in that country is perhaps Kipkoiou near the entrance into the gulf of Cercine. In those parts are many pits, which appear to have been dug in a remote period. The island of Etherea, also called Leuce and Achillis, lies at the mouth of the Borysthenes, between Oczakow and Kilbouroun, which was anciently called Dromos Achillis. *Selina*, or Melasite, by the Turks called Ilan-Adassy, or island of Serpents, is about 40 miles from the mouth of the Danube.

The Getæ occupied Bessarabia, from the Euxine to the Pruth, at that time called Hyerassus, and by the Turks Boudjak. The desert of the Getæ reached from the Tyras to the Axiace, and was thinly peopled by the Roxolani, whose settlements extended to the north of Palus Mœotides.

The Daci inhabited the country bounded by the Pruth, the Danube, the Teyss, and the Carpathian mountains. That country called Dacia Vera and Provincia Trajani, comprehended Moldavia, Walachia, and Transylvania. The Daci were distinguished by different names, or rather there were different tribes of the same nation, as the Jascii, Taurisci, Anartes, Jazyges, Metanastæ, &c.



The Bastarnæ, or Bastarnes, a colony of Gauls, were settled north of the Carpathian mountains.

The river *Tyras*, or Dniester, is equidistant nearly from the Danube and the Borysthenes, being 22 leagues from the former and 24 from the latter. Between those rivers the Istriani were planted. There is no vestige of Ophiusa nor of Niconia, two towns which anciently stood on opposite banks of the Tyras, six leagues above its mouth. This river forms a considerable island, in Pliny's time inhabited by the Tirigites, between Palanca and Bender.

The *Hypanis* is not the Bog but the Inguletz, which falls into the Borysthenes 240 stadia above its mouth. The Bog is the ancient Axiace that loses itself in the mouth of the Borysthenes; so that Danville and others err in placing the Axiace westward of the Bog. The town of Axiace was near Oczakow, and some ruins of it exist. *Odessus*, or Odou, is Oczakow. *Olbiopolis*, a colony of Milesians, and sometimes called Miletopolis, was probably near the site of Kazikirinan, at the conflux of the Hypanis and Borysthenes.



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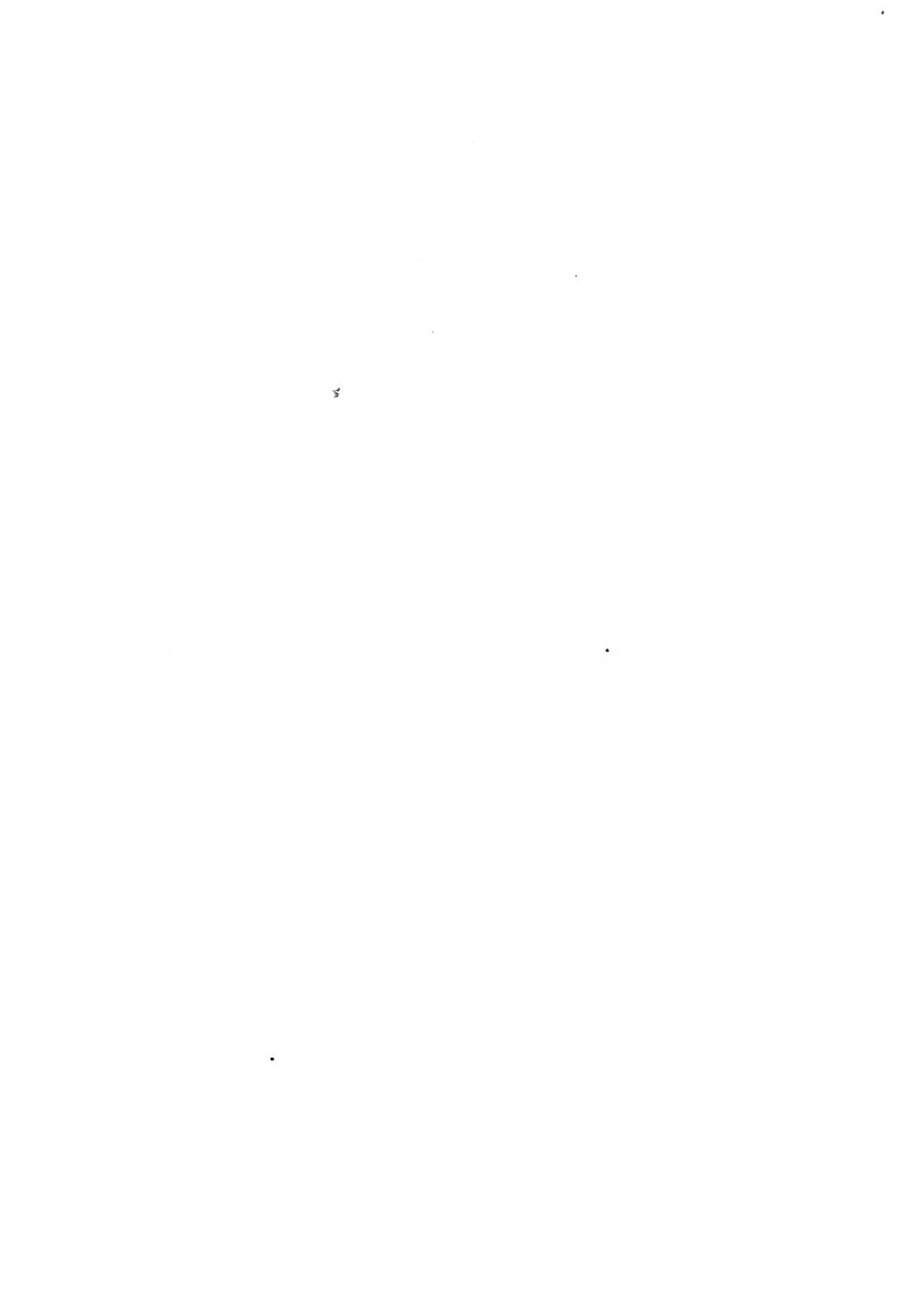
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